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THE ANTIQUARY.



VOL. XLVII.





THE ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*



“ I love everything that's old ; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine.”

GOLDSMITH, *She Stoops to Conquer*, Act i., sc. 1.



VOL. XLVII.
JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1911.

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LONDON : ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1911.

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The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

THE *Scotsman* lately published a detailed account of the recent works at Holyrood Palace. As carried out under Mr. Oldrieve, Architect to H.M. Board of Works at Edinburgh, they have constituted a preservation, and not a restoration. Consequently no attempt has been made to restore, as has been suggested, the old Abbey Port or Gatehouse, pulled down in the eighteenth century, of which but few vestiges remain. The most important section has been the putting of the ruins of the Chapel Royal in a sound structural condition. The first operation was the removal of the accumulations of dirt which obscured the surface and detail; the second, the strengthening of the structure by means of the cement-grouting machine and baryta spray. New stones have been inserted only where indispensable for safety. The exposed tops of walls have been covered with asphalt invisible from below. The unskilled patching of an earlier period with wood and plaster has been cleared away. The aggressive blue slating of the aisle roof has been replaced by soft grey Caithness slates. Some sixty tons of rubbish, which had accumulated beneath this roof on the top of the vaults, has been cleared away, after being carefully searched. In it were found fragments of stained glass, some old coins, and a beautiful mediæval key.

In the course of these works several interesting discoveries have been made. The

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plan and part of the flagging of the cloisters have been uncovered. A pointed opening in the present east wall—really the east wall of the nave—was found and opened up. It seems to have communicated with the triforium, and commanded a view of the altar. The condemned doorway in the south-east angle of the church has also been cleared, and, behind the masonry of Charles II.'s time, the original nail-studded oak door was found, through which the murderers of Rizzio entered the church to reach the spiral staircase which leads up to Mary's and Darnley's rooms.



Pending the modernization of the suites in the southern and eastern wings of the palace, which are of little historical interest, in order to fit them for occasional occupation by the King and Queen, the old royal apartments are being judiciously renovated, principally by means of a thorough cleaning and the removal of accumulations of paint and plaster. The furniture, tapestries, and pictures of the palace have also undergone a process of careful repair, while interesting objects have been routed out from cellars and attics and restored to the historical rooms open to the public. Hitherto an impression of gloom and mustiness was the chief one carried away by the visitor. Now, it is said, all this has been dispelled, and he has before him a vivid picture of the Court life of the past.



Mr. Reed Makeham, writing from Somerton, Streatham Common, on November 15, says: "The reference in the October *Antiquary* (which I have only just seen) to 'the monuments of our English Kings and Queens at Fontevrault' reminds one that the effigies of Richard Cœur de Lion and his Queen, Berengaria; Isabella, Queen of King John; Henry II. and Queen Eleanor, are reproduced at the Crystal Palace, in what purports to be the gold and purple glory of the original recumbent images of these Angevin sovereigns. Nothing at Sydenham, I remember, impressed me more in day-dream boyhood than 'these silent statues of dead majesty,' lying 'with folded hands in pomp and age-long sleep' in the Early English Court. I have always until now loyally accepted these most interesting casts as

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genuine copies of the ancient tombs in the famous cloister by the Loire; but what I now read of the doings at the Abbey seems to suggest that my youthful imagination may have been too credulous. But whether they be authentic reproductions or not, it must be a cold breast in which these pathetic memorials do not awaken the historic sense. They preach to the reflective visitor an impressive homily on the vicissitudes of human greatness, and the moral is perhaps doubly pointed by the fact that in these days of its visitation, when the Palace is but a ghost of its old self, these beautiful replicas have been hustled into obscure corners of the building, in the strange company of refreshment counters and other incongruities.

"The Abbey of Fontevrault, with its haunting name, has always seemed to me (may I say) to localize and enshrine more than any other place one's vague ideas of mediæval chivalry and romance, and I must confess to having found the long-looked-for paper in last January's *Antiquary* not a little disappointing. Mr. Tavenor-Perry wrote, no doubt, with learning and authority, but seemed—if one may hint at such a purely æsthetic criticism—to permit himself the indulgence of but little feeling for the poetry of his storied subject."



At a meeting of Thetford Town Council on December 1, it was reported that an offer had been received to restore to the Corporation its ancient seal, which was stated to be the original one given to Thetford Corporation in 1148 by the Earl Warren, who was then Lord of Thetford. The generous donor of this interesting historical relic, Mrs. Bidwell, wrote that she was unable to say how it came into the possession of her family ancestors. She also stated that she possessed an ancient aldermanic badge, which she will be also pleased to hand over, providing the other three in existence can also be obtained. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to this lady for her gift of the seal, and the Town Clerk said he knew in whose possession the other three aldermanic badges were, and he would endeavour to obtain them, so that all four could be once more in the hands of the Corporation.

A proposal is being submitted to the York City Council for the destruction of one of the most interesting antiquities of York—the gateway in the wall of St. Mary's Abbey, near Bootham Bar, known as Queen Margaret's Arch. Not long ago a prominent member of the City Council expressed, it is alleged, the fervent and pious wish that a heavy motor-car would knock down the archway. At another time he advised the Council to pull down the ancient bit of masonry and re-erect it at right angles to its present position, taking the risk of the legality of such a proceeding. Commenting on this, the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* says: "The idea of re-erecting it in a position to make nonsense of it is a delightful example of the sort of thing from which York has suffered, and it is astonishing that a committee of the Corporation has been found to recommend the destruction of the gateway. The purpose is to make it easier for motor-cars to sweep into the open space by Bootham without checking speed." It is monstrous that valuable monuments of antiquity should be sacrificed to this wretched lust for speed.



The *Globe* says that, in November, workmen in demolishing an ancient house situated in the Rue de Strasbourg, opposite the old Mont de Piété at Nantes, made an interesting discovery which is likely to attract considerable attention, since the find was at once dispersed by the men. It consisted of a number of gold and silver coins of different epochs. The most interesting bore the effigy of Alphonso VIII., King of Galicia and Castile, who reigned from 1126 to 1158. They bear on the exergue an inscription in Arabic in these terms, "The Emir of the Catholics is aided by Allah, and Allah protects him." The find is interesting in more ways than one, and it is likely that economic writers will not fail to make use of these coins to show the trade relations of Nantes about the period of the Hundred Years' War.



The famous St. Louis "Chasse," or reliquary, which, as we mentioned in our November "Notes," had lately passed into the possession of Mr. Charles Wertheimer, after being exhibited (on loan from the late Lord Zouche)

for more than thirty years in the Victoria and Albert Museum, has now been purchased by M. Georges Haentschel, a well-known French collector.



At a meeting of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on November 23, a verbal report was made by the secretary on the examination of the ancient remains in Caithness. These proved to be more numerous and of greater importance than was anticipated. The remains of brochs numbered nearly 150, or almost double the number previously known. A large number of the cairns of the neolithic period not recorded were examined and reported on. A new class of megalithic structure—probably a dwelling with galleries supported on piers, and covered with slabs so as to lessen the area required to be spanned by roofing—was discovered in the parish of Latheron, and is of a type of which no remains are now known elsewhere in Scotland, though presenting analogy to ruined structures recorded as existing in Lewis. The place-name "Was," given to the sites where several of these occur, suggests that they are the structures referred to by Pennant as "hunting houses," and called by the natives "Uags." There were also discovered in the county a number of additional settings of rows of small standing stones, a class of monument so far only known to exist in Scotland in this county, and in Sutherland.



It was reported at the end of November that a number of coins had been discovered in a field at Kingsland Farm, Edwinstowe, situate in the heart of the Dukeries. While ploughing, a man noticed the implement strike something hard, which on investigation was found to be an old earthenware jar that had apparently been buried for a great number of years. The jar had been smashed by the plough, and scattered around were about 200 silver coins which are believed to be Roman. The find has been reported to Mr. E. S. Spencer, the district coroner.



The panel of fifteenth-century Arras tapestry, to the discovery of which in Cornwall we referred in last month's "Notes," was sold at

Puttick and Simpson's on November 25 for the large sum of £6,600. This tapestry, which was once owned by Cardinal Wolsey, was long the property of the Rev. Francis V. J. Arundell, who died in 1846, and it was one of the but little regarded pieces of furniture in Landulph Rectory, Cornwall. The contents of this house were sold after the Rector's death, and this panel realized about £2. It has been for many years in the possession of the Misses Bray, of Bude, who had no idea of its value until recently. The vendors were very wise in refusing the offers they received to sell privately, as the tapestry realized more than twice the highest bid which had previously been made for it.



The Society of Antiquaries, it is announced, has been compelled most reluctantly to abandon the project of the excavation of the site of Verulamium, as it has been found impossible to arrange terms for the work satisfactory to the Earl of Verulam. This is very disappointing and much to be regretted. Perhaps the Society may now feel disposed to turn its attention to Uriconium.



The Society of Knights Bachelor has bought the ancient Clifford's Inn—the hall and some adjoining houses—as its permanent home. The acquisition of the property was rendered possible by the generosity of Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O., who has guaranteed a sum of £500 a year so long as may be necessary. It is very satisfactory to know that one of the landmarks of old London will now not be swept away, and that the ancient interior of the hall will be carefully preserved.



We are glad to hear that a Society of Genealogists of London is taking shape. It was expected that the Society would be incorporated at the end of December. Five well-known genealogists, Messrs. W. Bradbrook, E. F. Briggs, G. Fothergill, C. A. Bernau, and G. Sherwood, issued a circular letter in August, and the response was immediate and full. The Marquis of Tweeddale has accepted the post of President. The list of founders, limited to fifty, is complete, and there are numerous applicants for membership. The objects of the Society as set forth in the circular letter will commend themselves to

a large circle of students, and there can be no doubt that the Society, if judiciously managed, will supply a real need.

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The second of Mr. A. M. Broadley's interesting papers on "Relics and Rariora of the Road" appeared in *Country Life* of November 26. Among the illustrations were some old coach-bills, time-bills, and coaching relics. One, appropriate to this season, which we are permitted to reproduce here, shows the Norfolk coach heavily laden with Christmas parcels and Christmas fare. On the panel may be observed, as Mr. Broadley points out, "the

Acre, forming part of the parish estates. The Local Government Committee proposes to replace the stone in its original position. The Pedlar's Acre was bequeathed to the parish by a pedlar, who, the story goes, left an acre of land in recognition of kindnesses he received. It is also said that the land was bequeathed upon the condition that his dog should be buried in the churchyard, but this story may be apocryphal. However, in the old Lambeth Parish Church there is a stained-glass window depicting the pedlar and his dog. The famous acre in 1504 brought in only 2s. 8d. a year in rent, but



THE NORFOLK COACH AT CHRISTMAS-TIME.

popular but wholly erroneous device of the 'Swan with the Two Necks'—a corruption, we need hardly say, of the "nicks," or marks made on the birds at the annual swan-upping.

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The *Architect* of December 2 says that "another interesting discovery has been made on the site of the new County Hall, this being a stone bearing the inscription, 'Lambeth boundary of Pedlar's Acre, 1777.' The stone is one of several erected in 1777 by the Lambeth Vestry in order to define the bounds of a piece of land known as Pedlar's

just prior to its sale by the Lambeth Council to the London County Council, in connection with the new County Hall scheme, it was bringing in £1,800 a year." There are similar pedlar legends in other places.

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Referring to his article on "East Yorkshire and the Pilgrimage of Grace" in last month's *Antiquary*, the Rev. A. N. Cooper writes: "When this article was written the General Election was not in view. Had it been, an interesting fact might have been mentioned as to why the Conservative colour is generally blue. The colour blue is the Virgin's colour,

and she is represented as dressed in blue in her famous statue of Lourdes, and in the ancient mosaic in St. John Lateran. At the Pilgrimage of Grace her colour of blue was adopted as the colour of the pilgrims, and recollect they were the first party who demanded a return to the old state of things, and expressed their abhorrence of the King's reforms. For nearly 100 years what we should call the Conservative party had their eyes fixed on the Roman Catholic Church as its ultimate object; and when William III. brought in orange as the colour of the Whigs, blue naturally became the colour of the Jacobites and the Tories. So it has continued ever since to denote the party anxious to conserve the present state of things as distinct from the party anxious to reform it."



The *Builder* says that "the condition of the beautiful Great Hall of Eltham Palace, intimately connected with the English Royal House from early times to the great Civil War, is giving cause for anxiety. It is, however, not too late to save it, and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken while there is yet time to carry out the necessary repairs to arrest the work of decay."



We also heartily agree with our contemporary in appealing to the authorities of Llangollen "to approach with the greatest caution the question of the proposed widening of their celebrated and picturesque stone bridge. The little town has been so greatly and so unwisely modernized of late years that it retains but little of the charm admired by Scott, Browning, Ruskin, Turner, and other writers and painters. Its beautiful site, indeed, remains, and so far, at least, its bridge, one of the Seven Wonders of Wales, built in the fourteenth century by John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph. It was already widened in 1873, and could hardly be further widened without irreparable loss of character. Moreover, it does not appear that such further widening is necessary, since the main lines of traffic do not pass over it."



Professor G. Baldwin Brown, of Edinburgh, is appealing for help "in securing in perpetuity a fine old Edinburgh mansion of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, once the

town-house of the Moubrays of Barnbogle, on the Forth. The house adjoins the well-known 'John Knox's House,' and with it forms a group that is perhaps the best surviving specimen of old town architecture of the kind in the kingdom. The Cockburn Association of Edinburgh has secured for a short time an option of purchase, and is making every effort to raise the sum of £1,000 necessary to obtain the house and to carry out such internal repair as may make it fit for the use and enjoyment of the public." Those interested are asked to communicate with the secretary of the Cockburn Association, Mr. Andrew E. Murray, W.S., 43, Castle Street, Edinburgh, who will gladly receive and acknowledge any contributions.



On December 7 Mr. G. Russell-Davies exhibited his valuable and interesting collection of old domestic metal-work in the New Road Lecture Hall, Brighton, under the auspices of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club. This was the first exhibition of the kind thus held. The exhibits, many of which date from the middle of the seventeenth century, included fire-backs, fire-dogs, spit-dogs, spit-driving gear, baking-irons, tripods, skillets, chimney-cranes, pots, pot-hooks, and kettle-tilters, among the hearth appliances; tinder-boxes and old sulphur matches, rush-light-holders, iron candlesticks, snuffers and trays, pipe-tongs and pipe-racks, among lighting appliances; and toasting appliances for early grates, bottle-jacks, trivets, skimmers, and ladles, etc., among the miscellaneous exhibits. There was a striking series of cast-iron plaques, that representing "Christ and the Woman at the Well" being a surprisingly artistic production. The spit-driving gear was shown in actual working order, and Mr. Russell-Davies gave demonstrations of the use of the tinder-box.



The *Times* has lately had several archæological articles of considerable interest and importance. A long article on "The Tomb of King Henry VI.," at Windsor Castle, identified by a formal examination of the site and opening of the grave on November 4 last, appeared on November 12. A column report of excavations made during the summer

on the site of Margidunum, a Roman station midway between Leicester and Lincoln, on the Fosse Way, under the direction of Dr. Felix Oswald, with an account of many Roman remains brought to light, was printed on November 15. The courtyard which has been laid open was found paved at three different levels, the building having twice been burned to the ground. A full account of the annual meeting of the British School at Rome, held at Burlington House on November 22, with a report of Sir Rennell Rodd's eloquent address, appeared on November 23. Among other newspaper articles on antiquarian topics we may note an interesting account of St. Peter's Church, Sudbury, by Mr. Basil Oliver, in the *East Anglian Daily Times* of November 14; and an article on the "Antiquity of Man," in the *Standard*, November 17, by Miss Nina F. Layard, who accepts without doubt the disputed "Eoliths," and is prepared, apparently, to carry the existence of tool-making man much farther back.



A Late Celtic Cemetery at Welwyn, Herts.

BY R. T. ANDREWS.



FROM the natural position of Hertfordshire as an outpost for the defence of Londinium against the wild tribes of the northern counties, and the presence within the county, not only of the important British capital Verulamium, but also of other Roman stations, such as Braughing, together with the many ancient British trackways and Roman roads, it is only to be expected that the county should be exceptionally rich in archæological remains. That it is so is fully proved by the number and variety of the finds which have been unearthed during the course of the last century or more.

In such quantities, and so frequently, have flint implements of the Palæolithic and Neolithic ages been found, more especially of late years, that the gravels and clay beds of the county are now justly celebrated. The

chief spots are Hitchin, Ippollitts, Stevenage, Welwyn, Kensworth, and Caddington, and also the valleys of the Lea, Stort, and other streams.

Again, Erratic blocks, Sarsen stones, and large masses of tertiary conglomerate, locally known as plum-pudding stone, which the Romans used for the manufacture of hand-mills or querns, are strewn broadcast throughout the county. Antiquities of the Bronze Age, also, together with weapons of the Early Iron Age (late Celtic), are constantly turning up. Northchurch and Wigginton are the most important places in this respect, and at Welwyn, too, some indications of the first-mentioned have been unearthed.

Roman gold, silver, bronze, and copper coins have been discovered distributed over the whole of the county along the lines of Watling Street, Ermine Street, and the Icknield Way, as well as at St. Albans, Hitchin, Braughing, and many other centres where the Romans made their stations, encampments, or villas.

The list of earthworks and fortified places is a long one, and mention may be made of the more important: Grims Dyke, Ravensburgh Castle, Wilbury Hill, Harborough Banks, and at Cheshunt, Great Berkhamstead, Northchurch, Wigginton, and Beech Bottom, near St. Albans, to say nothing of numerous Roman camps.

Saxon remains are less plentiful, but barrows, interments, and other evidences of Saxon occupation are daily increasing in number, whilst many barrows and tumuli have been entirely lost through farming operations.

If further proof were required of the importance of Hertfordshire in early times, it is only necessary to consult the county histories, transactions of the county societies, archæologia, and other sources. Special mention should be made of the late Sir John Evans's *Archæological Survey of Herts*, 1891; and a map, prepared by the late Mr. R. P. Greg, of Buntingford, shows at a glance how thickly strewn the county is with roads, trackways, and other ancient remains. Sir John Evans includes in his list a find at Danesbury, near Welwyn, in 1887, which consisted of socketed celts and lump of metal, a vessel of polished red ware, pottery

and burnt bones, two urns, and a fibula; but since that date further finds at Welwyn have been so numerous as to merit special enumeration and description.

Mr. C. W. Wiltshire recorded "that three Romano-British cinerary urns were found during the trenching of a meadow at the back of the Frythe, *circa* 1886. They had been very imperfectly baked, and the moving of the soil caused them to fall to pieces

situated about one and a half miles south-west of Danesbury House,* but, with other facts remaining to be mentioned, it will be seen that the Romans occupied a very extensive area about Welwyn.

The churchyard of St. Mary has for many years past yielded varying quantities of Roman pottery sherds at every burial on the north side of the church and North Street.

Since 1900, Roman coins have been un-



R B = Romano-British ; R C = Roman Coins ; P = Pottery ; U = Urns ; B = Bronze ; S = Silver ; T = Tiles.

before they were observed. Their casts were, however, perfectly distinct, showing the usual shape, and a diameter of about 8 inches. Their gathered remains formed a mixture of pottery and human ashes, with some fragments of bones not quite calcined, and earth. Also a small bent plate of bronze of the orthodox green hue was turned up with them. Since writing the above, two more similar urns have been found." The Frythe is

earthed at the Rectory, and in two fields immediately north of it; at Guessens, on the opposite side of the river, near the site of Mimram Road; and on the east side of the new road which runs from Mill Lane to the Hertford Road. Those found at the Rectory included a brass of Decentius, the Roman Emperor under Constantius II. (A.D. 351-353), which bore on the reverse the mono-

* See map.

gram P between Alpha and Omega, with inscription SALUS D.D. N.N. AUGG; it was minted at Treves. Another, a worn specimen of a first brass of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161), and also a third brass of Gratian (A.D. 375-383), the son of Valentinianus I., and Valeria Severa, which is inscribed D.N. GRATIANUS P.F. AUG. and SECURITAS, with a female figure to left holding a laurel crown. On the exergue is COM, the mark of the Arles mint, which dates it at about the year 380 A.D. These are in the possession of Sir Alfred Scott Gatty.

A finely-preserved silver of Hadrian, which is now in the Hertford Museum, was found at Guessens in 1908, and a brass of Gratian in the same grounds the following year. The latter bears:

Ob.: a helmeted head with URBS ROMA.

Rev.: a wolf and twins between three stars, 2 and 1. It was coined at Arles between A.D. 323 and 337.

In or near the churchyard was found a silver denarius of Titus inscribed:

Ob.: IMP. TITUS. CÆS. VESPASIAN. AUG. PM.

Rev.: TRP. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. PP.—an anchor entwined with a dolphin.

It has been surmised* that coins such as these are not contemporary deposits, but losses some two centuries after minting. Hence the date of the loss of the last-named example, from the fact that Titus was joint Emperor with his father from A.D. 71, and sole Emperor A.D. 79 to 81, may be estimated at about the years A.D. 270 to 280.

In 1905 another coin, particulars of which were not recorded, was found in the Rectory grounds; and since that date upwards of forty middle and third brasses of various dates have come to light at the same place. Many of them† were too corroded for recognition, but among those capable of identification were specimens of Antoninus Pius, Faustina the younger, Tetricus, Carausius, and Constantine the Great. Some also were spurious. The grounds about the Hall have yielded other specimens.

Reverting to the occurrence of ceramic and other objects at Welwyn. In 1853 some

labourers, while stocking up a tree in the grounds of Danesbury, brought to light six bronze celts* and several lumps of pure copper. Since that date, in very many spots about the town, and particularly at the cemetery in 1908, numerous fragments of pottery, three wrought-iron dogs for holding timber together, the handle of a large amphora, and also indications of the use of fire, have been found. The Rectory, the churchyard, the Grange, the new roads, and the southern end of Danesbury, have been prolific: two silver cups with handles, two pairs of massive wrought-iron fire-dogs, three small human-faced bronze masks, five large amphoræ with handles, conical bottoms, and long narrow necks, standing over 4 feet in height, fragments of a bronze vessel once gilt,† and three small Roman urns, about 9 inches high, containing calcined bones and earth, form, in the opinion of the late Sir John Evans and other authorities, the most unique and valuable treasure that had up to then been discovered in the county.

In 1904 a Roman amphora was disinterred in a gravel-pit on the Mardleybury estate about midway between Welwyn and Knebworth Stations of the Great Northern Railway. The spot is only a few yards north of the northernmost of the two tunnels, about 50 yards from an old trackway, to be noticed presently, and at the 300 feet O.D. level. The amphora lay about 8 feet below the present surface, with its tapered end towards the north. It had originally been stuck upright in the ground, but had fallen and fractured, scattering the dry brown dust with which it was three-parts filled. Fortunately, all the pieces were recovered as they lay in the stratified bottom of the cremation-pit, which measured some 7 feet by 9 feet. It has now been pieced together, and is deposited in the Hertford Museum. The material is a soft clay burnt to a dull red colour. The dimensions are: height, 2 feet 4 inches; diameter of conical end, 3 inches; diameter at the top end of the body, 11½ inches. The circular mouth, which measures 4½ inches, enlarging to 5 inches, has on either side of it a small projection 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, and 1½ inches high, with rough thumb-

* Mr. F. Haverfield's paper on "Hoards of Silver Coins," read before the Society of Antiquaries, 1895.

† Now probably in the possession of the rector of Welwyn.

* Two of these are now in the British Museum.

† All these are Celtic.

markings; this, if entire, would probably be found to be pierced by a hole through which a leather thong might be passed for lifting the amphora, or for fastening down a cover over its mouth. The exterior is quite smooth, though of rude workmanship. Originally it probably served as an oil or wine store, the liquid being drawn from it by means of a small dipper.

There were also traces of a second amphora of the same pattern, but only the neck was recovered, and eventually used in the formation of a pig-sty floor. The handle of another amphora is in the Hertford Museum. Yet another has since been found, and is in the possession of Mr. Wallace, of Swangley's Farm, Knebworth, the tenant of the gravel-pit. Parts of two similar amphoræ found elsewhere are in the Guildhall Museum, London.

In 1907 two Roman urns were found in making a tennis-lawn at Myrtle Hall, now known as "The Hall," on a part of the Danesbury estate. They were both broken, and not recovered. A beautiful little Samian-ware vase, now in the possession of Sir Alfred Scott Gatty, came from a gravel-pit near the cemetery. It is a few inches in height, with ornament of stags and trees. Other objects of Roman make found at the same spot were dispersed and lost sight of. Finds during the same year included also several Roman tiles or bricks, the bottom course and rubble foundations of a building, a lump of mortar the size of a man's head, burnt red, several lumps of heavy metallic clinker, and a piece of iron of the size and shape of a currency bar, but without the socket-shaped end.

Between 1905 and 1907 limited excavations at the Rectory revealed the former existence of a villa or domestic building. Further excavations at a later date, at a distance of some 20 yards from the former, brought to light the foundations of a tower or gateway. The walls, averaging 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, stood on a strong clay foundation, and were 2 feet 6 inches in height, rising to within a foot of the present ground-level. They enclosed a room 14 feet square, wherein were found a large assortment of objects. These included British and Salopian ware, pieces of glass, iron nails, remains of flanged roofing tiles, a bronze wing 4 inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches

at its widest part and engraved with a pattern of feathers, Roman coins, oyster and other shells, coarse red tesserae of a pavement, a piece of Samian ware with potter's name "Secundinia," Castor ware, an ornamental bronze pin or bodkin 4 inches long, a broken bronze signet ring engraved with a winged female figure, a portion of a bronze fibula shaped like a Jew's harp, corroded iron, pieces of querns or handmill stones, an empty urn of coarse dark earthenware, over 7 inches high, and some animal bones. Evidences of fire, nodules of melted metal, ashes and charcoal amongst the debris, and the traces of excessive heat on the shells and mortar of the walls, all prove how the villa was destroyed. From this room, walls were found extending in a south-westerly direction; but further excavation was postponed. The late Sir John Evans's opinion, expressed on visiting the spot, that the remains were those of a Roman villa which had been stripped for building materials, was borne out by the fact that only one perfect brick, from a hypocaust, was found among the large quantity of broken bricks and tiles which were unearthed.* Other objects found at the Rectory were a spindle whorl, ten Roman coins, the neck and handle of a bottle, apparently of Salopian ware, and pieces of red tile measuring about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. In 1904 a coin of Faustina, the supposed third wife of Constantius, came to light in the garden, and a barbed iron arrow-head on the site of the excavations four years later.

More recently still, the cutting of the new road, previously mentioned, has led to the discovery of a large number of perfect pots, varying in size from a 2-gallon capacity down to an egg-cup. They include Samian (both plain and ornamental), Upchurch, Castor, and New Forest types, the majority being in excellent condition. One pot,

* Sir John Evans's opinion has received remarkable confirmation within the last few weeks. Extensive alterations and repairs undertaken at Welwyn Church have revealed the fact that practically the whole of the west front is built of Roman bricks, together with a small amount of rubble. Many also have been found in the rubble tower foundations. It is now an open question as to whether the south front of the church is not also built of the same material, for the west and south fronts are the oldest existing portions of the church.

holding about a quart, was shaped like a beer barrel, with imitation hoops, bung, spigot, and tap holes; some pots contained small pieces of half-burnt bones. In addition there were six bracelets, four brooches, a ring set with a light blue stone, three coins, and a heavy metal handle of Saxon type set with circular coloured discs, probably enamel.

(To be concluded.)



Observations on the Life of More.

By SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B., DIR. S.A.



VOLUME has recently been added by Messrs. Bell and Sons to their excellent series of publications known as *Bohn's Libraries*, containing Ralph Robinson's translation and the Latin text of the *Utopia*, Roper's *Life of More*, and the letters of More and his daughter Margaret. The book is ably edited by Mr. G. Sampson, and an Introduction and Bibliography are contributed to it by Mr. A. Guthkelch. I desire to make a few observations on some points arising out of the work of these gentlemen.

Until 1868 More was supposed to have been born in 1480, but this date presented difficulties when compared with other dates in his life. Mr. Guthkelch says: "Thomas More was born between the second and third hours of the morning on Saturday, February 7, 1478." In this he is evidently following Professor Aldis Wright, though he does not say so. In a communication made by Professor Wright to *Notes and Queries* in 1868, the discovery in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, of an original entry by John More relating to the birth of his son Thomas was announced. The entry is in these terms: "Md. quod die veneris proximo post Festum purificationis beate Marie virginis scilicet 7^o die Februarii inter horam secundam et horam terciam in Mane natus fuit Thomas More filius Johannis More gent. Anno Regni regis Edwardi quarti post con-

questum Anglie decimo septimo." This entry contains a contradiction. The Friday next after the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary in the 17th of Edward IV. was not February 7. Mr. Wright corrected this by substituting Saturday for Friday, and Mr. Guthkelch adopts that correction; but he does not mention the much more probable correction proposed by Mr. F. M. Nichols to the Society of Antiquaries on March 18, 1897 (*Proc. S.A.*, xvi. 321-327), which is that of substituting the sixteenth year of King Edward for the seventeenth. That would fix the date as Friday, February 7, 1477. The regnal years of Edward IV. began on March 4. I need not mention here the many confirmatory facts that were adduced by Mr. Nichols, as they can be seen in his paper, but the following note of some of the earlier known dates may satisfy any reader that 1477 fits in well with all the probabilities of the case, if that figure be deducted from each successive date:

1491.	Enters household of Morton	...	æt.	14
1492.	Enters Canterbury Hall, Oxford	...	"	15
1494.	Enters New Inn	...	"	17
1496.	Enters Lincoln's Inn	...	"	19
1497.	First meets Erasmus	...	"	20
1499-1502.	Reads at Furnival's Inn	...	"	22-25
1501.	Called to the Bar	...	"	24
1504.	Elected Member of Parliament	...	"	27
1505.	Married	...	"	28
1510-1519.	Under Sheriff of London	...	"	33-42
1511.	Bench of Lincoln's Inn	...	"	34
1514.	First Mission to Flanders	...	"	37
1514.	Member of Doctors' Commons	...	"	37
1515.	Second Mission to Flanders	...	"	38
1516.	Reader at Lincoln's Inn	...	"	39
1517.	Evil May Day	...	"	40

With regard to John More, Mr. Guthkelch states that he "became a sergeant-at-law (*sic*) of Lincoln's Inn in 1503." What really happened was that he left Lincoln's Inn in that year to become a serjeant-at-law, and consequently a member of Serjeants' Inn. In a paper which I read in 1877 before the London and Middlesex Archæological Society in Serjeants' Inn Hall, I have shown that upon taking upon himself the state and degree of a serjeant-at-law, each barrister had to take leave of his Inn of Court, and that Inn presented him with a retaining fee to secure his goodwill in future.

Mr. Guthkelch suggests 1499 to 1503 as the four years during which, according to

Roper, Thomas More was a lay brother of the Charterhouse. These seem to be the only possible years, but even in those the readings at Furnival's Inn and the call to the Bar intervened, and one is led to suspect some exaggeration in Roper's statement. I have therefore not included it in the foregoing list of dates.

One fact stated in that list is not mentioned by Mr. Guthkelch—viz., More's becoming a member of the Society of Advocates, commonly called Doctors' Commons. In the year 1879 I discovered in the register and obligation book of that society at Lambeth Palace Library the following entry: "Ego T. Morus 3^o die Decembris a^o a Christo nato 1514^o admissus sū in hanc societate et polliceor me soluturū in annos singulos s.6 d.8," which, being interpreted, is: "I T. Morus, 3rd December, 1514, am admitted into this society, and promise to pay in every year 6s. 8d." The coincidence of this date with the two missions to Flanders, and the bearing of it on his employment as counsel for the Pope in a case in the Star Chamber analogous to an action *in rem* in the Court of Admiralty, and on his appointment as Master of the Requests, have been pointed out by me in a paper read before the Royal Society of Literature and printed in vol. xii. of its *Transactions*. This subject is further discussed by the Rev. T. E. Bridgett in a note to the second edition of his *Life of More*.

Mr. Sampson, in his valuable notes to Roper's life, also accepts the date of 1478 for More's birth. He defines "utter" in "utter barrister" to mean "complete." This is not the accepted definition. Cowel defines "utter barristers" as pleaders without the Bar, to distinguish them from benchers, or those who have been readers, who are sometimes admitted to plead within the Bar.

In a note on p. 206 £10,000 is stated to be equivalent in modern purchasing value to £12,000,000. One figure must have too many ciphers or the other too few.

Referring to the proceedings against Queen Katherine at the Blackfriars, Mr. Sampson says of the word "libell," that it is not "used in its modern sense," but it is still an apt word to use in an ecclesiastical cause.

The bibliography is "not intended to be

exhaustive," so I have no ground of complaint that it does not contain the several contributions to the history of More that I have mentioned. It is certainly considerably fuller than any previous bibliography on the subject.

I hope the authors will not think me a "triptaker" or quibbler for entering into these minute criticisms of their work. It is my sense of its general excellence and high value that has induced me to do so.



Vanishing England.*



It is often said, and rightly said, that England is one vast museum; that relics of antiquity, and architectural and other witnesses to the storied past of our country are to be found on every hand and in every county. But every year takes toll of our antiquarian wealth. The title of the book before us almost suggests a treatise on coast erosion, and Mr. Ditchfield does devote a chapter to the literal vanishing of portions of England through the ceaseless action of the sea; but it seems tolerably clear that though in some places the sea gains much on the land, yet in others the process is reversed, the land gains upon the sea, and on the whole the balance is maintained. But it is a different story with the "Vanishing England" which is the theme of nearly the whole of the handsome volume so entitled. The yearly toll that is taken by the eating tooth of Time, by the destructive hand of man, and by the changing conditions of life, is all loss. There is no compensating gain to be brought to credit on the other side of the account. Hence the value of such books as that now before us.

Viewed from one standpoint, Mr. Ditchfield's work suggests somewhat melancholy reflections, but viewed from another it is reassuring and comforting. Indeed it might

* *Vanishing England*. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. Illustrations by Fred Roe, R.I. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 403. Price 15s. net. The illustrations are reproduced by courtesy of the publishers.

almost as well have been called "Surviving England" as "Vanishing England," for it deals more with what is left than with what has disappeared. And the amazing greatness of our inheritance of things old and beauti-

dry-as-dust. It is clearly the human interest, the vital associations of all that remains to us from the past, that attract him, and his ready pen conveys the secret of the attraction to the reader. This is a full book. It



HOUSE IN WYLE COP, SHREWSBURY, IN WHICH THE EARL OF RICHMOND STAYED BEFORE BOSWORTH.

ful, of every kind and degree of interest and importance, remains a matter of legitimate pride for Englishmen.

Mr. Ditchfield is a past-master in the art of writing easily and readably, as well as accurately, on antiquarian topics. He is no

would, of course, take many substantial volumes to deal with the subject exhaustively; but Mr. Ditchfield has done more than supply an outline sketch. In 400 well-filled pages he discusses "Vanishing" or "Surviving" England under such heads—

to name a few at random—as old walled towns, old castles, churches, mansions, inns, crosses, bridges, fairs, stocks and whipping-posts, prehistoric remains, and streets and lanes, with a brief glance at the passing of old customs and of English scenery.

One reflection which, though by no means new, is freshly forced upon the reader of these pages is the stupidly wanton and unnecessary nature of the destruction and effacement of remains of earlier days which have so often taken place. Speaking of pounds, Mr. Ditchfield remarks that "We had one in our village twenty years ago, but suddenly, before he could be remonstrated with, an estate agent, not caring for the trouble and cost of keeping it repaired, cleared it away, and its place knows it no more. In very many other villages similar happenings have occurred."

The earlier pages of the chapter on "Vanishing Churches" make melancholy reading. Mr. Ditchfield is righteously severe upon the spoliations and destructions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the ruinous and foolishly ignorant destruction wrought under the name of "restoration" during the last century. We wonder he has not mentioned the latest gross example of mishandling of a venerable and beautiful fabric—we mean the vandalism committed during recent months, despite all protests, in connection with the ancient little church of Puddletown, Dorset. Some amusing extracts are given from a satirical book entitled *Hints to some Churchwardens, with a few Illustrations Relative to the Repair and Improvement of Parish Churches*, which was published in 1825. The worst of it is that some of the most ironical and absurdly extravagant of these "Hints" can be paralleled and exemplified by things that were actually done in connection with many churches by ignorant renovators, clerical and lay.

But we must turn from the text to the illustrations. Mr. Roe is an experienced book-illustrator as well as a careful and effective draughtsman. He has supplied the book with no fewer than 134 drawings, ranging from full-page illustrations, such as the admirable frontispiece—the delightful old George Inn at Norton St. Philip, Somerset, where the Duke of Monmouth stayed in

1685—down to small sketches of such details as a decorative Norman clamp on the door of Heybridge Church, Essex, a quaint window-catch at Brockhall, Northants, and a cupboard-hinge at Crowhurst Place, Surrey. With hardly an exception, Mr. Roe's graphic drawings are much to be commended. They fulfil the first condition that book-illustrations should fulfil—*i.e.*, they adequately illustrate and elucidate the text, and further, even without the text, they form a most interest-



FIFTEENTH-CENTURY BARGE-BOARD, BURFORD, OXFORDSHIRE.

ing gallery of sketches—a pictorial record of many aspects of Surviving England.

The first of our three examples is taken from a town which, in the nomenclature of its streets, as well as in many of its buildings—sadly reduced in number though they be—is a living memorial of the Middle Ages: we mean the town of Shrewsbury. This is the fine house in the strangely named Wyle Cop, where the Earl of Richmond stayed on his way to Bosworth Field to win the crown which he wore as King Henry VII. The second

illustration shows a detail of a fifteenth-century barge-board at the decayed old town of Burford, Oxfordshire. It is a characteristic example of Mr. Roe's smaller sketches. The third is familiar to the crowds of excursionists from Eastbourne who in the summer visit the Valley of the Cuckmere, Sussex. But the old fifteenth-century Star Inn, Alfriston, was known to and loved by some of us long before the summer brake-loads of visitors began to disturb the peace of the old-world Sussex village.

Roe's sketch does not do justice], including a great red lion that guards the side, the figure-head of a wrecked Dutch vessel lost in Cuckmere Haven. Alfriston was noted as a great nest of smugglers, and the Star was often frequented by Stanton Collins and his gang, who struck terror into their neighbours, daringly carried on their trade, and drank deep at the inn when the kegs were safely housed. Only fourteen years ago the last of his gang died in Eastbourne Workhouse." While Mr. Ditchfield was writing



THE STAR INN, ALFRISTON, SUSSEX.

Of this ancient hostelry Mr. Ditchfield says: "It was once a sanctuary within the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Battle for persons flying from justice. Hither came men-slayers, thieves, and rogues of every description, and if they reached this inn-door they were safe. There is a record of a horse-thief named Birrel in the days of Henry VIII. seeking refuge here for a crime committed at Lydd, in Kent. It was intended originally as a house for the refreshment of mendicant friars. The house is very quaint, with its curious carvings [to which, by the way, Mr.

of Alfriston he might have named the very interesting example of a pre-Reformation clergy-house which stands close by the church, a stone's-throw from the Star Inn, and which is carefully preserved by the National Trust, in which it is vested. We leave this fascinating book with reluctance. Author and artist have combined to produce a singularly interesting panoramic record of much which has survived the chances and changes of the centuries, but is liable at any time to vanish and disappear for ever.

G. L. A.

The Hospitals of Kent.

III.—ST. JAMES'S, NEAR CANTERBURY.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.



THE Hospital of St. James was at the farther end of Wincheap, outside of the boundary of the city of Canterbury, and in the parish of Thanington. Sometimes it was called the Hospital of Wincheap, whilst, from the Latin form of the name, it was also known as the Hospital of St. Jacob.

Founded before the year 1164 by a medical man named Firmin, who was one of the household of Archbishop Becket, this hospital was for twenty-five leprous women, governed by a Prioress, with three priests for the religious services. The hospital was eventually taken under the patronage of the Prior and monks of Christ Church at Canterbury.

In the miracles of St. Thomas the Martyr, as recorded by William of Canterbury, there are the following particulars of a vision which this Firmin had, from which it would seem that he was also the medical officer of the monastery: "A certain doctor (*physicus*) of Canterbury named Firmin, a man of good life, who looked after the sick monks in the Infirmary of the Monastery. The same in the Vigil of Pentecost before the Passion of the Blessed Thomas the Martyr (which took place on December 29, 1170) saw in a vision, a solemn procession being made to the Church of Canterbury, and received by the brethren serving God there, with gladness and singing in honour of the Festival, and for reverence of that day, in the procession being Henry the King and Thomas the Archbishop. When according to custom the procession passed by the Bell-Tower [which then stood on a mound at the south side of the church] in going round the Monastery, they are seen to stand still and silently gaze at the gold cross which is being carried before them, to which a gold crown was suspended by three chains. Whilst still waiting they heard a voice coming from heaven—'The names of all those who are able to touch this cross and place upon it the most pure gold and precious stones are

written in the book of life.' Which voice being heard the Archbishop at once with outstretched hand touched the cross and placed a large quantity of gold and precious stones upon the crown. Also the King did likewise it was seen, but a long time after the Archbishop" (*Becket*, by J. C. Robertson, vol. i., p. 143. Rolls Series).

Pope Alexander III. wrote to the Prior (Wibert) and monks of Christ Church at Canterbury on June 22 in the year 1164, that the possessions of this Hospital of St. James were under their care and patronage, and that the hospital existed from ancient time for poor leprous women; but certain women of good bodily health had been admitted as sisters in the same house, so that out of their income the Hospital was not able to relieve the leprous women when they had received the others. "We therefore require you not to receive women of good bodily health as sisters of the house, for whom it was not intended, and by our present authority forbid this. That the possessions of the house shall be kept wholly for those for whose protection and support the Hospital has been founded" (Register B, fol. 426, in the Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

Thus it will be noted that as early as 1164 both lepers and non-lepers were living together in the same hospital.

About the year 1185 the King granted to this hospital the Church of Bredgar, in Kent: "Henry II., by the grace of God, King of England, etc. To the Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots, etc., greeting. Know that we give in free and perpetual alms and by this our present charter confirm to the leprous women of the Hospital of St. James at Canterbury, the Church of Bradgate (now called Bredgar) with all its appurtenances, so that Master Firmin shall have and possess all freely for the rest of his life, and after his death it shall be for the aforesaid leprous women. Wherefore I will and grant that the leprous women shall have the said Church and hold the same in pure and perpetual alms as it is ordained freely and wholly, with all that belongs to it, both its liberties and free customs" (Register B, fol. 426).

Archbishop Baldwin, in the month of March, 1185, had obtained from Pope Lucius III. permission to reclaim the pro-

perty that former Archbishops had alienated to their Monastery, and also to reform the Monastic Church at Canterbury. During January, 1186, the Archbishop took possession of the Churches of Monkton and Eastrey, the rectorial tithes of those churches having been appropriated by Archbishop Richard (1173-84) for the use of the Almonry of the Monastery. Another subject of dispute between the Archbishop and the monks was the Collegiate Church for Secular Canons that Archbishop Baldwin proposed to establish at Hackington, outside Canterbury, which Prior Honorius and the monks strongly opposed. Eventually in March, 1188, Pope Clement III. wrote and ordered the Prior of Faversham Abbey, and Firman, the Master of this Hospital of St. James, to excommunicate all those who were the enemies of the Monks of Christ Church, and had violently entered their Monastery. After three warnings they pronounced the sentence of excommunication in the month of April. Archbishop Baldwin was then so greatly offended with Firmin, that he ordered the oxen, sheep, ploughs, etc., belonging to this Hospital to be seized and taken away. Then fearing that the leprous women should lose their substance, and that the Archbishop would not forgive him, Firmin was obliged to appeal to the Pope, at which the officials of the Archbishop were more angry, and persecuted Firmin all the more (*Gervase of Canterbury*, vol. i., pp. 423, 427).

Then, at the request of Firmin, about 1195, Prior Geoffrey and the monks of Christ Church undertook the custody and protection of the Hospital, both its government and the maintenance of the three priests and one clerk for the religious services.

"Prior Geoffrey and the Monks of the Church of Christ in Canterbury, out of love and pity, with the consent and approval of Archbishop Hubert Walter (1193-1205) and Master Firmin the Warden of the Hospital of St. James outside Canterbury, agree to take under their protection and maintain the aforesaid Hospital of St. James, and we will provide and maintain in the same always three priests, one of whom shall daily celebrate the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, another sing the Requiem for the Benefactors to the House, and the third shall say the ordinary

services, and these three priests shall have one clerk. There shall be in the House always twenty-five leprous women presented by us. Out of the income from the Church of Bradgate [*i.e.*, Bredgar] and others rents, lands, goods, alms, and other gifts made to the same, we agree to provide such priests as are necessary to officiate at the services for leprous women. And that all may be duly carried out for ever to this present agreement we have affixed our Seal. Witnesses: Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester (1185-1215); Henry de Castillon, Archdeacon of Canterbury; Roger de Lurdingdon, Abbot of St. Augustine's (1176-1212); and Algar, Abbot of Faversham (1188-1214)" (Register B, fol. 426, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

When Nicholas, the son of Baldwin, in April, 1198, granted to the Prior and monks of Christ Church all rights to three acres of land, with their appurtenances, they are described as situated between Worthgate and the Hospital of St. James.

About the year 1200 Hamo Fitz Etard de Crevecœur, of Blean, gave, and by charter confirmed to God and the Church of Christ at Canterbury, in pure alms for his soul, ancestors, and successors, a rent of 23d., which is paid to him by the Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of St. James near Canterbury, at the Feast of St. John the Baptist, from a certain piece of land situated in the lands of the aforesaid Brothers and Sisters, which is called the land of Eilmar, having the spring called Wlurad (*fons Wluradi*) to the north, and my land called Horldune through which a stream flows, on the east. This money was to be paid at the Sacristy of the Monastery on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist to light the Beam (*throni*) before the Image of the Saviour over against the Altars of St. John the Evangelist and St. Gregory the Bishop. In my Manor Court of Bleau. A seal of green wax representing a knight on a horse (Chartæ Antiquæ, B. 327, Cathedral Library). The witnesses are similar to a grant by the same Hamo to Prior Geoffrey (1191-1213).

Hamo Pikenot granted for himself and his heirs to the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of St. James outside Canterbury, all the right and claim he had by writ of the

King in the Court of the Abbot of St. Augustine, to that stone message (*illo messuagio lapideo*) with its appurtenances that was formerly John Pikenot's in the parish of St. Andrew, between the high way and the land of John Harcin, that John Pikenot gave in pure and perpetual alms to the aforesaid Hospital. Witnesses: Thomas de Mile, then Steward of the Abbey of St. Augustine, John Turte, John Chiche, Henry Say, John Fitz Terry, John Fitz-Robert, Richard le Aduite, Thomas Speciar, Osmund Polre (*Chartæ Antiquæ*, C. 712, Cathedral Library). There is no date to this deed, but John Turte and Thomas Speciar were the Bailiffs of Canterbury in 1222.

The chartulary of this hospital is now in the British Museum (32,098), and was compiled from the evidences of the hospital and written on vellum in 14 Edward IV. (1474-75) by William Hadleigh, D.D., the Sub-Prior of Christ Church Monastery, and Warden of this hospital.

This William Hadleigh, who became a monk at Canterbury in 1444, occupied many of the offices in his Monastery, being also Warden of Canterbury Hall at Oxford, 1454-68, and, after his return to Canterbury, the Sub-Prior for twenty-seven years. He died on the day of St. Wulstan, the Bishop and Confessor (June 7), in 1499, aged seventy-three years, and was buried in the middle of the Chapel of the Infirmary of the Monastery (*Chronicle of John Stone*, edited by W. G. Searle, for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1902).

From the chartulary we learn that "A—, the Countess of Augi (Ewe, or Eu), gave and granted in pure alms the rent of one marc (13s. 4d.) in the parish of Elham from a piece of new heath ground (*in nova terra bruarie*), to the Church of St. James, that is founded outside the City of Canterbury on the south side, for the maintenance of the sick brethren and sisters there. This was given on the Vigil of St. James. Witnesses: Benedict, priest of the Church of St. Margaret; Auhetilo, the priest; German, the priest; Master Feramin; Alfrid, the steward; Alexander Carbunel, Osbert de Chilham, Roger White, Geoffrey de Blodbleane," etc. (*Chartulary*, fol. 20).

This is probably Adelida, the daughter
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of William de Albini, who married John, Count of Eu (died in 1172), and through his wife became possessed of the Manor of Elham. Master Feramin, the founder, is a witness. Or it might be their granddaughter, Alice de Eu, who married Ralph de Ysenden. In 1534 the hospital had this rent of 13s. 4d. at Blodbeane, in Elham.

Dionisia de Glynde, the daughter of Godefry de Malling (about the year 1200), confirmed the grant of those two acres that her father made over to the Hospital of St. James; the two acres which her mother gave, and also the one acre that Richard, her husband, gave. These five acres belong to my tenement of Tanintone, and were given in pure alms for their souls. Witnesses: Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury [1193-1205], the Prior of Christ Church, Nicholas Wales, Reginald de Cornhill, Theodric the goldsmith, Magister Thomas de Salket, Theobald de Godwineston, Eustace de Wenchepe, Jordan, rector of Charing (*Chartulary*, fol. 2).

Wido the son of William Pycoth in the 8 Henry III. (1223-24) granted to the leprous brothers and sisters of the Hospital of St. James in the suburb of Canterbury, one acre of his land with appurtenances in the parish of Bradegare in a place called Degesdane, paying yearly to him and his heirs 5d. at the Feast of St. Michael (*Chartulary*, fol. 3).

Thomas the son of Henry de Bradgare in 37 Henry III. (1252-53) gave to this Hospital two acres of land in Bradgare in the field called Eggesdane (*Chartulary*, fol. 3).

Peter Dodemane of Bordene for the good of his soul, wife, children, and ancestors, gave in 1253 to the Brothers and Sisters of this Hospital of St. James, one acre of land in Bredgare. Joan his widow in 1270 gave up all her right and claim to this acre (*Chartulary*, fol. 4).

In Register J of Christ Church Monastery, Canterbury, are "The Rents of Gavelik* received in the Treasury of Christ Church" about the year 1290:

* "The tenant of land in Gavelkind, did suit to his Lord's Court, and paid all the accustomed rents, duties, and services, which if he withdrew, then by 'Gavelet' in the Court Baron, the Lord recovered them, or recovered entry into his tenement" (*History of Gavelkind*, by Charles Sandys, 1851, p. 249).

"From the Hospital of St. James :—

"In the parish of St. Margaret in Wite-medre (called Hottemedre in Register A) at the middle of Lent 8d.

"In the parish of St. Mildred from the land of Estvald (? Eastfield) against the Hospital at the same time 2d.

"From Aluncia son of W. Odon at the Feast of St. Michael 19d." (Register J, p. 267, and Register A, fol. 554).

Prince Edward, the son of King Edward I., when at Chartham on July 8, 1305, wrote to Prior Henry de Eastrey "that he would receive Rose de Mereworth as a sister of the Hospital of St. James, with the livery that pertains thereto, according to her estate and for love of us" (*History of the Weald of Kent*, by Robert Furley, vol. ii., p. 261).

Prior Henry de Eastrey, on November 1, 1329, complained that a certain cleric (named William Burgoos) pretending that he was the Warden of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Eastbridge, in Canterbury, by undue favour which he has with the "Auditores Causarum" of the Court of the Archbishop, is causing oppression and expense to the poor persons in the Hospital of St. James, outside Canterbury (Register L, fol. 170, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

Robert de Hathbrand, the Prior of Christ Church (1338-70), on December 1, 1342, gave his consent that Christiana, the Prioress of the Hospital of St. James, and the sisters there, might receive Alice de Hartlip during her life, in the same lodging near the gate which the Lady de Lynch had whilst she lived, with free coming and going to the same. And if Alice de Hartlip died leaving her sister Joan surviving, then Joan was to have the same for her life, provided they kept the room in repair during the time (Register L, fol. 78).

This same Prior next year wrote to a friend named Dominus E. de Grimesby, at the Court of the King, the following letter :

"Trusty friend, whereas the poor Hospital of St. James, which is of our foundation, and under our protection, has been grievously burdened by divers contributions granted to the King by the laity, and that the goods and resources of the said House do not even suffice for the maintenance of the Prioress and her sisters of the same House, as plainly

appears by an Inquisition lately returned into Chancery at the suit of the Prioress and sisters. We heartily beseech you that you will deal gently with the property of the Hospital, and so act that the Prioress and Sisters may follow up the suit which they have begun for obtaining their discharge, until they obtain a favourable settlement."

Between the years 1344 and 1348 Prior Hathbrand wrote to the Registrar of the Archbishop, asking him to postpone certain proceedings in connection with the hospital, of whom we have been and are the Guardians, for that the Prioress and her sisters had been cited before the Court of the Archbishop with reference to the Church of Bradgate (or Bredgar) that belongs to them (Register L, fol. 78).

Queen Philippa (of Hainault), the wife of Edward III., wrote about a corrody in the hospital. To this Prior Robert de Hathbrand replied on August 18 (the year is not given, but it was between 1344 and 1348) :

"To the right honourable Lady, the Lady Philippa, by the grace of God, Queen of England, Lady of Ireland, and Duchess of Aquitaine, her humble and devoted chaplains the Prior and monks of the Church of Canterbury recommend themselves, prepared to perform her commandments and will. Most noble Lady, we received your letter on the seventeenth day of August (requesting us) to grant at your request, to Alice, the widow of John de Bray, formerly one of your servants—a maintenance for life in St. James' Hospital near Canterbury. Right honourable Lady, please to understand that it is not for us to bestow or grant any such thing in that place; for there is a Prioress with her sisters, and they of their own will can and do freely dispose of their own goods as they think best for their own profit. Wherefore we cannot of our good will fulfil your commandment and request, and therefore, most gracious Lady, we beg you, if you please, to hold us excused in this case. The most high Lord, well-beloved Lady, have you in his keeping, and multiply to you honours in body and soul. Written in our Chapter the 18th day of August" (Register L, fol. 80).

About the same time the Prior wrote to the Archbishop (John de Stratford) about the

poor sisters of St. James's, near Canterbury, who were unable to pay the tax of a "Fifteenth" to the King because of their poverty, and asked the help of the Archbishop that they may be excused the payment.

In the year 1349 Prior Robert de Hathbrand certified that the Prioress and the sisters of St. James's, in the suburb of Canterbury, commonly known as Wincheap, which was under the patronage of the Monastery, that although religious women lived there, yet it was not under any approved rule, or vow, or profession made (the same as a nun), but the inmates could leave the hospital when they wished, like other seculars.

(To be concluded.)



Notes on the Older Eastbourne.

By J. C. WRIGHT,
Author of *Bygone Eastbourne*, etc.

AS a health resort, Eastbourne is comparatively modern; as a village, it dates back to Roman times. It is almost certain that a Roman villa was situated here, and was one of the outlying stations of ancient Anderida. Mr. Lower has suggested that this was the country seat of some Roman commander. Portions of the villa have constantly been unearthed; and in the immediate neighbourhood there are many traces of Roman encampments. When we come to Saxon times, however, our ground is firmer. Antiquaries are agreed that there is sufficient evidence to prove the existence of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Mill Gap, situate at Upperton. Numerous skeletons have been discovered in the neighbourhood; in the left hand of each skeleton is usually found a short knife, or "seax."

From Domesday Book we learn the place was written *Borne*. It was a Hundred of itself, its principal manor being held by the Count of Mortain. It was then assessed at forty-six hides, and there was land sufficient for twenty-eight ploughs. Borne paid the Count—who was the Conqueror's half-brother—£40 per annum. Gathering up

a few isolated facts from records of the place, it may be said that Borne was, in the early part of its history, cut up into "burghs," and that it consisted of one real and undivided township, whose inhabitants had certain duties to fulfil for the general good of the community. That the town continued to be of comparative importance is proved from the statement that in 1302 "Seford and Burn were required to provide one ship between them for a Scottish expedition." Again, twenty-two years later, it is recorded that King Edward II. made a journey through Sussex, and arriving at Bourne (its spelling frequently varied) "considerable presents were made for the King's use," including cheese, wine, wax, oats, "3 quarters beef, 3 carcasses mutton, 1½ hog, 5 rabbits, 1 bream." In the following reign—Edward III.—the place was taxed to provide funds towards the cost of the French wars, then raging.

In 1587 a survey was made by Sir Thomas Palmere and Sir Walter Covert, two deputy lieutenants of the county, a copy of which is now in the British Museum. From this interesting document we find there was "no landing onwards to Borne, where is a decayed earthen bulwark, which should be mended with flankers." The measures taken for defence were happily never tested, but a stimulus appears to have been given to the place, for a few years later an enrolment of arms took place, and "Estborne is charged to supply 200 loads of coal."

It will have been noticed that the manor of Bourne (for so it was spelt later, and eventually Eastbourne) was of considerable importance in Norman times. In the year 1467, during the reign of Edward IV., Baron de Roos held it, but because of his adherence to the Lancastrian party he was deprived of it. Subsequently, however, the manor was restored, and afterwards became divided into three portions, which were spoken of, though somewhat incorrectly, as separate manors. These were conveyed to Jacob Burton, John Selwyn, and Thomas Gildridge, who had the chief lordship between them. From this date—the year 1554—the manors were known respectively as Eastbourne Wilson, otherwise Burton; Eastbourne Selwyn; and Eastbourne Gildridge. The first of these passed from

the Wilson family in 1723, when the fourth baronet, Sir Thomas Wilson, sold them to Sir Spencer Compton, second son of the third Earl of Northampton, who was for some years Speaker of the House of Commons and was subsequently created Baron of Wilmington. From Lord Wilmington they passed to his nephew, James Compton, and thence into the Cavendish family.

Writing to a friend in 1759, Sir Edward

Earl of Wilmington, who before he purchased it resided in it, . . . and as he had an extraordinary liking for it, he used extraordinary means to persuade and procure him to sell it to himself, leaving no stone unturned to effect it; and well he might, for from its delightful situation it may vie with most in this country; the wild, the sea, the downs, all at once viewed; and for the excellency of that bird by some called the English



EAST BOURN, 1793.

Wilson, the fifth baronet, says of Bourne Place (now called Compton Place): "This seat, which is a very fine one, did belong to my family, together with a capital lordship. . . . It came to my late father by virtue of entail, whilst a part of it was inherited by the late Sir William Wilson's sister and heir; but a part of this estate coming to my father being encumbered, he was pleased (though against the consent and approbation of the family) to convey it to the late

ortolan. The wheatear is famed, even to a proverb, a Bourne wheatear being the best of the kind in this country or anywhere." One can here see indications of regret on the part of Sir Edward that the Eastbourne estate was no longer in his family.

The second large landed proprietor—Mr. Selwyn—resided three miles away, at Friston Place. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Parker, of Ratton, "bringing the Eastbourne property as her fortune into that

family, where it continued till the sale of it, about 1750, to Mr. Thomas, returned from the government of a West India island,* from whom is descended the present owner, Mr. F. Freeman Thomas, now Lord Willingdon, of Rotton. Mr. Thomas Gildridge was the purchaser of the third manor. It remained in his family till 1668, and by the marriage of Elizabeth Gildridge to Nicholas Eversfield, of Steyning, passed to their eldest daughter, Mary, who married Nicholas Gilbert, of Eastbourne, whose sole descendant, Mary Anne, married Davies Giddy. Mr. Giddy assumed the name of Gilbert in 1817. The present owner is Mr. Davies Gilbert.

It is curious to read the description of Eastbourne as it appeared 130 years ago.

fighting, the enemy's for not following up the victory.

In 1728 Commissioners were appointed to survey the coast of Great Britain. Their report to the Lords of the Admiralty lies buried in a massive folio called the "Atlas Maritimus." And what does it say of Eastbourne? "From Hastings the shore still lies east and west, with a long ridge of beach and a hard sand, which we travel on for nearly twenty miles, to Bourn, a small village near the shore. About the middle of this coast, namely, near Pemsey, or Pevensy, William the Conqueror, then Duke of Normandy, landed." The account goes on to state that "this high ridge of beach runs on to a point of land a few miles beyond Bourn, west, and there ends, which point, for that



SEA HOUSES, EASTBOURNE.

It is "a small town at the foot of a prodigious cliff or headland," famous for "a tessellated pavement and bath." This "headland" had obtained notoriety from the fact that a naval engagement, known as the Battle of Beachy Head, had been fought in 1690, when the combined English and Dutch fleets were defeated by those of France. At that time the King (William III.) was on the Continent, and had left, it is said, only 7,000 land forces for the defence of the country. It was enough to stir the quiet downland community when the news came that "the body of the French fleet stood in and out of the bays of Eastbourne and Pevensy, whilst fourteen of their ships anchored near the shore." It was a remarkable sea-fight: the Admirals on both sides came in for blame—ours for not

very reason, is called Beach Head, or Beachy Head." Bourn, then, at this time is described as a village, and it was not until the close of the eighteenth century, when a few marine residences, called the Sea Houses, had been erected, that it became "a retreat for sickness, indolence, and dissipation," and "frequented by company." It was then that the old guides dilated on the various sources of attractiveness of the town, that "the bathing may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed"; that "the machines are very excellent"; that "the Sands are fine and dry, and form a pleasant promenade." The days of "weekly visitors' lists" were not yet, but in lieu of these the guide-books of the period furnished lists of the accommodation provided in this Elysian retreat.

It is interesting to note the wave of excite-

* Horsfield.

ment that passed over the place during the threatened French invasion. In the erection of the Martello towers along the coast from Hythe in Kent to Seaford in Sussex, there was a visible proof that England feared the early arrival of Napoleon. One of the largest of these towers was at Eastbourne. Parry tells us that it was "of a circumference and thickness that requires upwards of 50,000 bricks for the completion of a single course." This was the circular redoubt which formed a central depot for the towers. It comprised a bomb-proof fortification, and was surrounded by a moat 23 feet in depth, and from 35 to 40 feet wide. Accommodation

what later period, in the wooden theatre erected in South Street. This "theatre," by the way, was afterwards used as a carpenter's shop, and eventually came into the hands of the old Local Board, who sold it, with some land in South Street, in 1883. Mr. Thomas Dibdin was one of the most famous of the itinerant players who visited Eastbourne. He says: "It was about two in the afternoon of a sultry day when I reached the Lamb Inn at Eastbourne, after a walk of eighteen miles, thoroughly fatigued, and my companion [he had picked up a Scotsman by the way], who was a fat man, with a heavy sort of haversack to carry, was still more



EASTBOURNE: THE CIRCULAR REDOUBT.

within the tower was provided for 350 men. In 1857 the number was considerably reduced. Though the barracks are still in the hands of the War Office, the adjoining bowling-green, recently laid out by the Eastbourne Corporation, is a sufficient indication of their practical service in modern warfare. The towers along the coast are, one by one, being demolished, and soon nothing will be left to indicate the universal wave of unrest which swept over England at the beginning of the last century.

Yet, on the whole, Eastbourne led a quiet life, though it was occasionally relieved by a travelling company of players who played in the long room of the Lamb, and, at a some-

fatigued than myself. On entering the village I felt no small anxiety lest the Dover Company should have moved forwards, and my journey, consequently, be not at its close; but to my great delight I saw the last night's playbill affixed to a post, and while I was loud in my mirth at something whimsical in its style of commencement, a farmer, who supposed me one of the *corps dramatique*, exclaimed as he passed, "Addrott'n, there you be, laughing at your own roguery." Mr. Dibdin once declared he was "the only male performer who could turn a tune; no one disputed my title to what is termed first-singing business, and a good song, in a village, is thought more of by the audience

than all the acting on the stage." The experience he gained stood him in good stead during his subsequent career, which was of no usual character, associating as he did with some of the best playwrights of the day. And Eastbourne air seems to have acted as a tonic on his mental powers, for he ascribed no less than nearly two thousand of his ditties to his short residence there. He seems to have been fond of the Lamb, which, by the way, has weathered all the vicissitudes of fortune, and is materially unchanged at the present day, either ex-

on the marine part of the town. One of these was the Round House, originally a horizontal mill for grinding corn, but subsequently formed into a dwelling-house. It was here in the year 1780 that Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, and father of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, lived with his tutor. How the Round House obtained its name is not known, for it was octagonal in shape, "built of upright timbers, apparently old wreckage filled in between with boulders, and stone-plastered over. It appeared to have had a flat roof, but rising from the



ENTRANCE TO CRYPT AT "THE LAMB," EASTBOURNE.

ternally or internally, for, beyond its low-pitched rooms and old woodwork, nothing calls for special notice except the curious vaulted crypt with groined arches, now used as a cellar. It was formerly believed that a subterranean passage existed connecting this inn with the adjoining church, but this has never been authenticated—indeed there is no evidence of the building being connected with any religious foundation, though the original mediæval sign, the Holy Lamb, may suggest that it was a resting-place for pilgrims.

Before concluding these notes, reference must be made to two prominent landmarks

centre there was a square storey apparently entirely of wood." According to an old guide it contained "three sitting-rooms and made up eleven beds." This Round House was demolished in 1841. Not far distant, until so recently as the year 1877, was a ten-roomed building called the Field House. On this site there is now an ornamental garden, and immediately to the rear a spacious hotel. But the older Eastbourne had its charms, if we may judge from Theodore Hook, the vivacious author of *Jack Brag*. He tells us that "Jack" found it "a nice retired place," and "uncommon refreshing." That

was eighty years ago. Since then modern Eastbourne has been evolved, but its development is beyond the scope of this article.



Some Precursors of Dante.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Concluded from p. 471, vol. vi.)

CHRISTIAN DANTES: EARLY AND MEDIÆVAL.



OR reasons of space, but mainly because the subject lies outside my present inquiry,* I refrain from dealing here with the literature which has grown out of 1 Peter iii. 18-20 and clusters round Christ's descent into Hades (although Dante refers to it in *Inf.*, iv. 52 seq.), and refer the reader to Mr. Dods' interesting treatment (chap. iii.) of the subject.

As regards the early Christian visions properly so called, Bishop Casartelli holds that "the principal writing of the kind is *The Ascension of Isaiah*, preserved in an Ethiopic version in Abyssinia" (first century A.D. and edited by Professor Charles), whereas Mr. Dods contends that *The Apocalypse of Peter*† "is the most important Christian vision that has survived from the first centuries of our era, is the earliest of the Christian apocalypses, and its recovery [in 1892] supplies a link that has long been wanting in what may be called the apocalyptic chain which binds the period immediately before and after the birth of Christ to the Middle Ages." He also calls it "the Christian ancestor" of the apocalyptic family, enlarges on its influence on subsequent legends and down to and including the *Divina Commedia* itself, and presents some twenty specimens of "very definite crimes punished by as definite chastisements."

In addition to these, a passing mention can only be made of such similar productions as *The Passion of St. Perpetua*, *The Acts of Thomas*, *The Apocalypse of Paul*, and *The*

Apocalypse of the Virgin (ninth century A.D.), which Mr. Dods designates as "a most daring piece of plagiarism," as "the author of this vision is not content with borrowing details of chastisement; he goes the length of picturing Christ as granting a respite on the Day of Pentecost to the damned, for the sake of His Virgin Mother's prayers."

Passing on to mediæval visions, "it will be observed," to quote Mr. Dods again, "that the visions of the unseen are becoming more conscious, and therefore more elaborate. There is a growing tendency to use the vision form to enforce a homily, to impose a doctrine, to condemn, perhaps, an ecclesiastical irregularity, or even merely as an outlet for the superfluous literary energy of the monks." He also rightly calls attention to two other features which differentiate these from earlier visions—viz., the notion of purgatory introduced into them from the third century onwards, and a growing spiritual, as contrasted with a physical, conception of hell. As instances in point, the *Dialogues* of Gregory the Great (A.D. 604), and the post-Dante Vision of Godfried may be quoted.

But this paper must close, and not inaptly, because more interesting to British readers, with brief accounts of some

ENGLISH DANTES.

Drithelme, apart from Cynewulf's *Crist*, and Cadmon's *Metrical Paraphrase* (A.D. 900), is the first English precursor of Dante. Bede is responsible for the account of his vision, A.D. 696 (*Hist. Eccl.*, lib. v., cap. 12), of which Bishop Browne, of Bristol, gives one phase thus (*Alcuin of York*, pp. 272-273):

"The misery of extreme cold was a familiar fact to the Northumbrians. . . . It is brought out in a very graphic way in the description which Bede gives of the trance of one Drithelme, who had appeared to be dead for six hours. Among other remarkable visions of the other world, he came in his trance to a valley, on one side of which was piercing cold, and on the other unquenchable fire. The unhappy souls, tortured in the biting cold, leaped madly across for warmth into the flames. Then, scorched in the fearful heat, they sprang back again for

* Excluding, that is, New Testament eschatology and visions based upon it.

† Translated and edited by Dr. M. R. James, 1892.

coolness into the torturing cold. In that continual alternation of tortures their time was spent. Drithelme was wont ever after, in beating down his animal passions, to stand up to his neck in the river, even in winter, with broken masses of ice dashing against him. And when one called to him from the bank, 'I wonder, brother Drithelme, that you endure such cold,' he would reply, 'I, at least, have seen worse cold than this.'

This ascetic touch refers evidently to the period when he had joined the brotherhood at Melrose, although the trance had occurred when he was a married property owner at Cuningham. His vision, which, as Mr. Dods concludes in his synopsis, "is as near to the modern schemes of eschatology as a conception of this early date could well be," embraced hell, purgatory, and heaven, and resulted in a division of goods between wife, family, and the poor, and a retirement into Melrose Abbey.

The second English visionary was "a certain English Presbyter" (*quidam religiosus Presbyter de Terra Anglorum*), whose glimpse into the unseen world is narrated in Part II. of the *Annales Bertinianorum*, ad an., A.D. 839, and is thus summarized or alluded to by Mr. Dods:

"Notice that the vision is just a little sermon, devised to point the moral of the loss of the last year's abundant crops, and to constrain the audience to righteousness (and, observe, to almsgiving), by dark hints of worse calamities to come unless they repent, and (quite inconsequently) unless they better observe the Sabbath Day. The picture of boys (the souls of the saints) reading in books in which alternate lines of blood record the sins of men is not without merit."

The third such was that of the monk of Evesham, or Eves-holm, A.D. 1196, of which Matthew Paris (*obit* 1259) and Roger of Wendover (*Flores Historiarum*) are the joint historians. The narrative is thus fairly ancient, but the seer is unknown. Roger (was *he* the author?) gives an abridgment of it, and he was a monk of St. Alban's, dying 1237, and in 1869 Professor E. Arber issued a facsimile edition of De Machlinia's of 1482, and still later (1910) it was "rendered into modern English by Valerian Paget,"

edited from the now sole extant impression in the British Museum. This latter bore the archaic heading:

"Here begynnyth a maruelous revelacion that was schewyd of Almighty God by Sent Nycholas to a monke of Euyshamme yn the days of Kunge Richard the fyrst and the yeare of owre lord. MCLXXXVI."

The little work has been pronounced to be "a remarkable heirloom of our literature," and is, therefore, apart from its eschatological value, entitled to consideration. But it is only for this value that it finds a place here. The unknown monk fell into a trance on Maundy Thursday, and was guided by St. Nicholas through hell, purgatory, and heaven, and, curiously enough, the corruptions and depravities, then prevailing in the Church, are, as in the *Divina Commedia*, scathingly illustrated, a King of England (supposed to be Henry II.) especially receiving drastic treatment; but the vision closes amid the ringing of Easter bells:

"I heard a marvellous peal of bells, ringing with solemn sweetness, as though all the bells in the world, or whatever has sound, had been rung together at one time. In this peal and ringing broke out a marvellous sweetness and a various mingling of melody."

Fourth, and chief amongst English Dantes, was Thurcill, for whose vision we are again indebted to Matthew Paris. "Thurcill's story," says Mr. Dods, "is the most realistic, the most dramatic, the most fiendish. The hero was a small farmer of the village of 'Tunsted, in the bishopric of London' ('perhaps Twinsted in Essex'), and his guide to the nether regions was St. Julian, 'the entertainer.'" One touch in this vision, with which, as an allusion, I must content myself, is that in which the seer out-Dante's Dante himself—a theatre constructed in hell for the amusement of the devils, wherein the lost souls are the actors!

Whether Dante had gleaned any of his own matchless presentations of the unseen world from these English sources will always remain an unsolved problem.

IRISH DANTES.

The question finally presents itself, Was he indebted to Irish seers for suggestions of

the *Divina Commedia*? The *Irish Year Book* for 1909 states that "Dante's indebtedness to Ireland for the conception of his masterpiece is not as well known even in this country as it should be. The vision of St. Fursa (or Furseus), at one time well known throughout Europe, contains many evidences of having furnished the model for the *Inferno*." This may or may not be so, seeing that so many competitors hold the field for acceptance. The Venerable Bede is again responsible for this legend, who describes its author as "a holy man from Ireland" (*Hist. Eccl.*, lib. iii., cap. 19), living *circa* A.D. 640, that he was of noble blood, "but much more noble in mind than in birth," and that he built a monastery in Suffolk wherein he had his vision. The only remarkable episode in it consists of his having had, during his transit through the infernal fires, a tortured soul hurled at him, who left burns on his shoulder and jaw, of which he bore the marks ever afterwards.

Superior to this vision in many respects is that of Tandalus, or Tundal. It is, as Mr. Dods observes, "one of the fullest and most elaborate which exist, and has attracted a great amount of attention from bibliographers. Written in Latin, it was translated into several languages, and printed as early as 1473. The date was 1149. . . . Delepierre attaches the highest importance to Tundal's story: 'Par ses détails, c'est une autre *Divine Comédie* en prose.'" As it is impossible to give here even a summary of Mr. Dods' synopsis, the reader is referred to the following works for more or less full accounts of the adventures of this Irish Dante: *Visio Tnugdali; Halis Saxonum*, 1869, by Oscar Schade; Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull's *Selection from a Fifteenth-Century Manuscript*, 1843; Miss E. Hull's *Text-Book of Irish Literature*, part i., pp. 137-40; Rev. D. Murphy's *Triumphalia Monasterii Sanctæ Crucis*, p. 236, 1895; Wright's *St. Patrick's Purgatory*; and Villari's *Le Antiche Leggende che illustrano la Divina Commedia*. This much may, however, in the behoof of the uninitiated, be extracted from the narrative. Tundal appears to have been a complete *roué* slain by a creditor, and his guardian angel escorts him through purgatory and hell to a nondescript kind of heaven, wherein continence and connubial fidelity

seem to be the only virtues rewarded. But his description of purgatory and hell are on a par with his sketch of Satan, whom he endows with "a pitchy black body of human shape and of enormous bulk. A hundred cubits was his length. When he gaped, he swallowed a thousand souls at once. He had a thousand hands, each with twenty fingers armed with sharp iron nails, and each finger was a hundred spans in length. His immense tail is armed with sharp hooks for the torture of the surrounding souls. Satan himself is lying on a grid over hot coals, which fiends blow into flame with bellows. He is, therefore, a mixture of the arch-enemy and the angel Lucifer. He crushes and breaks up handfuls of souls as he lies, and drops them into the fire, from which, however, as usual, they come out whole, to be put to fresh tortures. When Satan sighs in his pain, he breathes out a thousand souls at a time, and presently swallows them all again with smoke of pitch and brimstone" (Dods' *Summary*).

Neither the Satan of Dante nor of Milton excels Tundal's in horrible imaginative ingenuity. Yet even this is eclipsed by the horrors which the Knight Owain beheld on his descent in 1153 into St. Patrick's Cave and his journey through purgatory, which even "Dante cannot surpass," as Mr. Dods says. The whole gruesome vision can be read in Wright, who states that it was originally written in Latin by Henry of Saltrey.

Two thoughts more and this paper must close.

The above are but few, though perhaps the chief, instances out of many culled from the rich eschatological inheritance into which Dante entered, and of which he so gloriously availed himself. Yet from his death up to 1814 he had remained, in the estimate of the uncritical, sole and undisputed master of this branch of literature. "It is just a hundred years," says Mr. Dods in the opening of his volume, "since Dante enjoyed unchallenged the credit of having not only composed but invented the various pictures of his *Divine Comedy*. The first serious assailant of his originality was a countryman of his own, one Francesco Cancellieri, who, in 1814, accused the poet of copying the details of purgatory and hell from a certain manuscript which his learned critic then published for the first

time.”* Four years later Ugo Foscolo poured out the vials of his wrath upon the attack in the *Edinburgh Review* (vol. xxx., September, 1818), but inadvisably, for later still both Ozanam and Labitte showed Dante's indebtedness to his precursors in eschatology, the former stating calmly:

“Il (Dante) trouvait cette tradition dans un cycle entier des légendes, de songes, d'apparitions, de voyages au monde invisible, où revenaient toutes les scènes de la damnation et de la béatitude. Sans doute il devait mettre l'ordre et la lumière dans ce chaos, mais il fallait q'avant lui le chaos existât.”

Precisely, that is what Dante did, and as none other could have done since his time—or, at all events, has tried to do as successfully as he.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE REGISTER OF WOTTON PARISH
AND JOHN EVELYN.

By F. R. FAIRBANK, M.D., F.S.A.

THE old register of the parish of Wotton, Surrey, is specially interesting, as it contains the records of the baptism and burial of that noted man John Evelyn, and the burial of his wife. The entries in the book have been very unequally made, and in some parts it appears that many of them were not made at the time of their occurrence, but several together at a subsequent date. The volume is not well preserved, and its present state is quite in accord with the entry made at the commencement by John Evelyn himself. It is as follows:

“This Register of the Parish of Wotton in the County of Surrey begun Anno Domini CDDXVI. and miserably torn and abused (by those who ought to have Preserved & continued it) is now Repaired & new bound by

“JOHN EVELYN, ESQR.

“A.D.

“CICIOXCXVII.”

* Osservazioni sopra l'originalità della Divina Commedia di Dante, Roma, 1814.

Evelyn appears to have designed a die specially for the decoration of the sides. It is an appropriate and artistic variation of his own arms, as follows: On an eagle displayed, ducally gorged, a shield bearing the arms of Evelyn, with, in fesse, a crescent on a martlet for difference, that being the “difference” for John Evelyn himself, the second son of the fourth son of the founder of that branch of the family. Underneath, a scroll bearing his favourite maxim: “Omnia explore: meliora retinete.” The whole



encircled by a wreath—on the dexter side of bay, on the sinister of yew. The eagle displayed, ducally gorged, is formed of the head and wings of the griffin of his crest, and is emblematic of St. John the Evangelist, to whom the church is dedicated. The shield is that of the patron of the living, and the wreath is formed of the emblems of mourning and sorrow.

The die has been used for decorating many of the books in the library of Wotton House.

The entries of special interest are as follows :

" 1620.

" John the sonne of M^r Richard Evelin Esq^r was baptised the xxth daye of November ✠ Borne 31 Octob at 1 o'clock in the morning at Wotton."

" 1706.

" John Evelyn of Wotton Esq^r formerly of Deptford died at his house in Dover Street London Feb 28 1705 in y^e eighty sixth year of his age, & Mar y^e 4th was interred in y^e chancel belonging to his Family in y^e Par^{sh} Ch. of Wotton" (*i.e.*, 1706).

" 1708 (1709).

" Feb 14. Buried Mary Evelyn only Daughter of S^r R^d Brown of Deptford. She died at her House in Dover Street Feb. y^e 9th & was buried at Wotton y^e day aforesaid."

They lie in two exactly similar stone coffins, with inscriptions upon the lids. The inscriptions are well known.



At the Sign of the Owl.



I HAVE received the third annual report presented by the Council of the National Museum of Wales to the Court of Governors. During the year the most important step has been the selection of a design for the Museum, and the appointment of architects for the new building. From the details given, it is clear that very great care is being taken, by the inspection of many similar institutions on the Continent, and by the comparison and co-ordination of all kinds of information, to insure that the new Museum shall be as thoroughly as possible suited to its purpose. Another practical step, which should be fruitful of good, has been the appointment of a number of gentlemen interested in natural history and archæology

to act as correspondents of the Museum in different parts of the country, in order that they may be the means of giving prompt information to the director as to any discoveries or specimens which might be of interest to the Museum. Various gifts and purchases are chronicled, including the old Celtic bell (of which a good plate is given) from Llangwnodl Church, acquired at the Madryn Castle sale.

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The Council is naturally gratified to be able to report that, in response to its request, King George V. has been graciously pleased to deposit in the Welsh National Museum the chalice and paten which were discovered near Dolgelly in the year 1890, and were recently bequeathed to His Majesty by the late Baron Schröder. An excellent plate showing the chalice and paten adorns the report. I quote the following interesting account of the history of the find: "While some men were returning from their work across a short and unfrequented track near Dolgelly, one of them perceived what appeared to be a plate embedded in the rock. After some trouble they loosened it from its resting-place and carried it home, where it was found, after considerable washing and scraping, to be a gilt plate. Upon the assumption that this was not the only article to be found, they prosecuted a strict search, with the result that a vase-shaped substance was brought to light. The metal was encrusted when found by nearly 2 inches of vegetable matter. Near the spot is the ancient Monastery of Llanelltyd, and it is assumed that the vessels must at one time have belonged to the monks, who during the reign of King Henry VIII. buried them in the place where they were discovered. The articles passed into private hands, and disappeared for a time; the Crown was thus unable to establish that they were treasure-trove. In March, 1892, they were sold at Messrs. Christie's for £710 to a dealer, and by him sold to Baron John Henry Schröder for no less than £3,000. On learning of the sale the Treasury claimed them as treasure-trove. An arrangement was, however, made under which Baron Schröder undertook to bequeath the articles to the Crown, provided that he was allowed to retain possession during his lifetime."

The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, December 1, contained the first of a series of short papers on "The Oldest English Bindings." The example selected was the binding of the copy of St. John's Gospel, which has always been associated with St. Cuthbert. According to an anonymous contemporary account of the opening of the saint's grave at Durham in 1104, printed in the Bollandist collection of *Acta Sanctorum*, the book was found near the head. It passed through various hands in the course of the centuries, and has reposed in the library of the Jesuit College at Stonyhurst since the suppression of the Jesuit College at Liège, to which it had been presented in 1769 by the Rev. Thomas Phillips. The binding has been variously dated. "The manuscript itself," says the writer, "is admittedly of a period soon after, if not absolutely contemporary with, that of the saint, but when the Rev. John Milner, F.S.A., exhibited the book to the Society of Antiquaries in June, 1806, he considered the binding was Elizabethan! When shown at South Kensington in 1862, it was thought that it might be contemporary with the manuscript. Mr. Pollard, of the British Museum, refers it to the tenth century, whilst Mr. Davenport, of the same institution, thinks it likely that it is a copy of the original binding, made in 1104, the old cover being perhaps too much perished to be preserved."

An excellent illustration, original size, taken from a rubbing of the front cover made for the South Kensington Museum, accompanied the article. The volume is described as "bound in thin boards of lime wood, covered with dark crimson-stained leather (? pigskin), and the incised lines of the upper and lower compartments of the cover illustrated are coloured blue or yellow. There are also traces of colour decoration on the large central design, the style of which latter may suggest either classical or Celtic influence, according to the fancy of the observer. The lower cover is very simple, being merely adorned with fillets, and the whole binding is very well preserved." Book-lovers will find these papers of considerable interest.

How to Trace a Pedigree is the title of a new handbook by H. A. Crofton announced for

immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work is written in a popular style, and is intended to meet the requirements of the genealogical student and all interested in the study of family history.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish History Society, held in Edinburgh on November 26, it was announced that for 1910-11 two of the three following works would be issued: (1) *The Book of the Accounts of the Granitars and Chamberlains of the Archbishopric of St. Andrews during Cardinal Beaton's Tenure of the See, 1539-1546*, edited by Mr. R. H. Hannay; (2) *Letter-Book of Bailie John Stuart, Merchant in Inverness, 1715-1752*, edited by Mr. William Mackay; (3) *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, vol. iii. The last-named will include, among other matter, selections from the Wardrobe Book of Edward I., covering the period 1304-1305; papers relating to the '15 and the '45, from originals at Perth; and a batch of seventeenth-century Haddingtonshire trials for witchcraft. At the present moment there are five of the society's volumes in type awaiting the finishing touches of the respective editors.

I have received from Mr. George Middleton, Ambleside, a copy of the second edition, revised, of a very attractively produced booklet, of which he is author, printer and publisher, on *Grasmere* (price 6d. net, by post 7½d.). It contains, after a brief reference to the beauty of the famous vale, a careful description of the old church and churchyard; an account of the ancient rush-bearing festival, which is still held annually; and the story of Dove Cottage and its clustering literary associations. The old church, notwithstanding the changes it has undergone, is a fine example of the application of local labour to local material, with the result that "in place of beauty of elaborate detail we have the beauty of rude simplicity and strength." Mr. Middleton traces the architectural history of the fabric in a way which is interesting, and deserves the careful attention of visitors. The rugged timber-work of the roof is a delight to the unsophisticated eye; and everyone who sees it must feel grateful that the building has

escaped the modernizing, destroying hand of the "restorer." We earnestly hope that it may continue to be preserved from sacrilegious hands, and be passed on essentially unaltered to future generations.

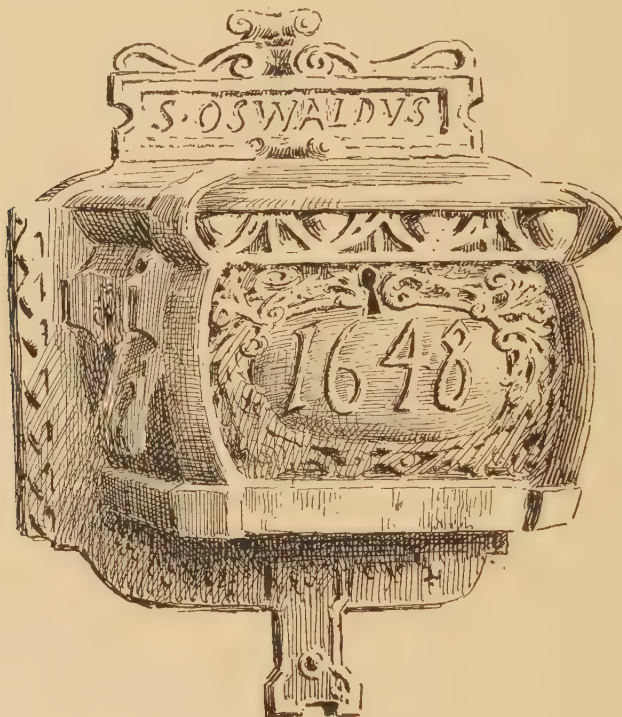


There is naturally much of Wordsworth and the other famous names associated with Grasmere in this little book, the author and

century alms-box which is fixed on the chancel wall, near the door.



Mr. Frowde is adding to the Church Art in England Series another book by Mr. Francis Bond on Wood-Carving in English Churches. An earlier volume was devoted to Misericords, and in the second, which will be ready immediately, Mr. Bond treats of stalls and tabernacle work, Bishops' thrones, and



ALMS-BOX, GRASMERE CHURCH.

publisher of which may be congratulated on having produced a charming companion which every visitor to the shrines it describes will be glad to take away with him as a permanent souvenir of one of the loveliest spots in the country. There are several pen-and-ink illustrations by Mr. Percy Mason, which vary somewhat in quality, but add decidedly to the attractions of the booklet. The one we are kindly allowed to reproduce on this page shows the old seventeenth-

chancel chairs. There were 241 illustrations of misericords; there are to be 124 illustrations of stalls, etc. The third volume, on Wood-Carvings, is being written by Mr. P. M. Johnston, and will deal with church chests, almeries, organ-cases, doors, alms and collecting boxes.



The Manchester University Press is about to publish a facsimile reproduction of the famous manuscript of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*

now in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere. The facsimile is executed by Messrs. Griggs and Co., and every effort has been made to reproduce adequately the illuminations and illustrations.

Another University Press, that of Liverpool, is publishing an important series of historical works. The first was *The Declaration of Indulgence, 1672*, by Mr. Frank Bate, with an introduction by Professor C. H. Firth—an impartial and critical study in the rise of organized Dissent. This was followed by a *History of Liverpool*—a masterly example of the history of a great community—by Professor Ramsay Muir, with an important bibliographical appendix. Equally valuable is *A History of Municipal Government in Liverpool*, from the earliest times to the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, in two parts—the first (which is also issued separately) being a narrative introduction by Professor Muir, and the second a collection of charters and other documents, transcribed and edited by Miss Edith M. Platt. The Liverpool University Press (57, Ashton Street, Liverpool) is also doing good service by issuing quarterly *Annals of Archaeology*, edited by Professor J. L. Myres with the co-operation of many well-known scholars.

I note with much regret the death, on November 25, at the age of sixty-two, of Mr. T. M. Fallow, M.A., F.S.A., of Coatham, Yorkshire, whose reputation as an antiquary was widespread. He also took an active part for many years in the public life of his locality. Mr. Fallow was Editor of the *Antiquary* for four years: 1895-1898. Another well-known antiquary, Dr. T. N. Brushfield, F.S.A., passed away at Budleigh Salterton, Devon, in his eighty-first year, on November 28. Dr. Brushfield did excellent work in many directions, while *Raleghana* was a special field in which he had no rival. I also regret to have to chronicle the death of that well-known scholar, Professor J. E. B. Mayor, at Cambridge, on December 1, at the age of eighty-five.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new part of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xl., part 3, is strong in papers on ancient motes. Mr. G. H. Orpen sends three, dealing respectively with the motes of Street and Castlelost, both in County Westmeath, and of Lisardowlan, County Longford. The principal paper is the third part of Mr. T. J. Westropp's valuable study of "Promontory Forts and Similar Structures in County Kerry." All these papers are illustrated. Variety is afforded by notices of "Irish Organ-Builders from the Eighth to the Close of the Eighteenth Centuries," by Dr. Grattan Flood; an illustrated account of "A Sepulchral Slab lately found at Clonmacnois," by Mr. H. S. Crawford; and a short paper on "The Hewetsons of Ballyshannon, Donegal."

The *Bradford Antiquary*, No. xiv., the annual publication of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, makes a punctual appearance, and bears witness to much good local work done by the members. We notice especially "Ancient Streets and Lanes of Bradford, as portrayed in the Manor Court Rolls," by Mr. H. Speight; "The Old Roads of Bradford," by Mr. P. Ross; and "A Preliminary Note on Certain Earthworks at Sutton, near Keighley," with plans, by Dr. F. Villy. "Notes on an Old Bradford Partnership," by Mr. W. E. Preston, contains some interesting eighteenth-century detail. Professor Skeat sends a note on the origin of the place-name "Keighley"; and other articles are a biographical sketch of "John James, F.S.A.," by Mr. W. Scruton, who also contributes "Stray Notes on Old Westgate"; "Characters seen in Bradford Streets," by Mr. J. Sowden; and an account of the Society's excursions by Mr. R. Poole. The part is liberally illustrated.

The second issue—1909-10—of the *Year-Book* of the Viking Club has appeared. It chronicles much activity, and contains various district reports, more especially a very interesting report of Western Norway, 1909, by Haakon Schetelig, which describes traces of sun-worship in Norse graves, and the discovery of a remarkable Viking Age burial in a mound explored by the Bergen Museum. Notes and Queries, Obituary Notices, Reviews, etc., complete a useful publication.

The *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society contains the concluding chapters of Canon O'Mahony's "History of the O'Mahony Sept" and of Mr. W. F. Butler's "The Barony of Muskerry." "Notes on Some Castles of Mid-Cork," by Dr. P. G. Lee, is finely illustrated. Mr. S. T. McCarthy writes on "The Young Pretender's Kerry Head-piece," and there is also a paper on "St. Colman of Cloyne."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Dr. C. H. Read, president, was in the chair at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on November 24. Sir Edward Brabrook read a note on some errors reported by Colonel Sandeman in "The Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household," issued by the Society in 1790. Messrs. R. H. Forster and J. G. N. Clift communicated a paper, full of descriptive detail, on "The Forum of Corstopitum." At the meeting on December 1, Mr. W. D. Caröe, architect of Canterbury Cathedral, read a paper on two pictures of the Choir which illustrate its condition under and after the Commonwealth. One, dated 1657, is in Mr. Caröe's possession; the other, dated 1680, belongs to Canon Mason. The view was expressed that the high altar should be reinstated in the position it occupied at the top of the chancel from the time of Archbishop Anselm until the early part of the nineteenth century, a period of about 700 years.

The Rev. Dr. Cox read a paper on "The Assize Rolls and Coroners' Rolls of Yorkshire as illustrating the Abjuration of the Realm by Sanctuary-Seekers," at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on December 7.

On December 2, at the Bradford Church Institute, Mr. J. Norton Dickons delivered a lecture to the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "Roman Evidences in West Yorkshire." The lecture was an extension and review of the valuable paper which Mr. Dickons contributed to the recent volume of *Memorials of Old Yorkshire*, dealing with the Roman antiquities of the county, and in its spoken form it had the advantage of being illustrated with a very fine collection of photographs of antiquities. Mr. Dickons especially urged that the important camp at Ilkley should be submitted to a proper examination. Dr. J. H. Rowe presided over a good audience.

The annual general meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on November 30, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., in the chair, when the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected. The report showed a large increase in the membership. After a reference to several of the communications and to the Rhind Lectures, which were delivered by Professor Baldwin Brown, the report stated that in the year under review further investigations were undertaken at Newstead, near Melrose, by Mr. James Curle on behalf of the Society. The excavations of this important site, which had engaged the attention of the Society for over five years, had now been completed, and the remains of the great Roman fort of Newstead once more lay concealed beneath the tillage. The story was one of the most romantic in the annals of the Society. On a cold day in the early spring of the year 1905, a deputation from the Council visited the site to consider the prospects of a successful excavation. Here and there, where the ploughshare had recently torn up the land, fragments of Roman pottery were picked up; but even to the trained eye

surface indications of the ramparts and ditches were only doubtfully evident. Fortunately the Society were able to enlist the help of Mr. James Curle, an antiquary whose zeal and scholarly attainments, combined with the fact of his residence in the neighbourhood, at once marked him out as the right man to direct the work.

Newstead yielded more than the information as to structural details so assiduously sought after in Roman excavations. Over the whole area of occupation, but more particularly in the annexes which lay around the fort proper, there were found numerous pits and wells into which many of the discarded possessions of the garrison and their following had found their way. The number of such pits excavated amounted to about 100, and from them came the majority of the objects of that wonderful collection in the lower hall of the museum, which made the occupants of the camp, with all their human labours and vanities, live before their eyes to-day. The total number of objects added to the national collection exceeded in number 2,300, and was by far the greatest addition made from any one source. Not only the Society, but the public, owed a great deal to Mr. I. J. S. Roberts, of Drygrange, and to Mr. William Younger, of Ravenswood, the proprietors of the ground, for the public spirit they had shown first in freely according permission to excavate, and finally for allowing the whole of the objects found to become the property of the nation.

On December 14 Mr. H. R. Hall described "A Visit to Nubia" before the members of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on November 29. Dr. Robert Cochrane presided. Some notes on "Caherconroi and Neighbouring Forts" were submitted by Professor R. A. S. Macalister, F.S.A., and Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A. The Rev. Professor Browne, S.J., also contributed a paper on the same subject. Some excellent slides were shown. Mr. H. F. Berry, Litt.D., delighted the audience with a most entertaining paper dealing with the "Records of the Felt-maker Company of Dublin, 1667-1841: Their Loss and Recovery." The records of this ancient Dublin guild have been only recovered recently owing to the laudable perseverance of Mr. Guinness (Stillorgan), who followed up the quest for seven years. They were purchased at a sale in London, and subsequently given by that gentleman to the Irish Public Record Office, where they will be safely stored for future reference. Dr. Berry gave a number of interesting extracts from the minute-books of the guild thus happily recovered.

At the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on December 13, the Rev. Francis Sanders, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Marian Bishops of Chester: George Cotes and Cuthbert Scot."

In November the members of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Greenwich. First, under the guidance of the Rev.

Charles Moore, they visited the chapel where the boys of the naval school meet to worship. They inspected the marble portico, said to be the finest in the world; the window to the memory of Admiral Tyron, who went down in the ill-fated *Victoria*; and the black and white marble representation of a cable which runs up two sides of the nave. The altarpiece by West also attracted attention, with the curious copper medallions, looking like marble, which depict the life of the Saviour. An adjournment was then made to the crypt, part of the old Palace of Placentia, which Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, erected on the site of the present hospital in 1437. Sir Christopher Wren utilized the ancient arches in laying the foundations of the present building, and underneath one of the arches may be seen several sections of the conduit which in the fifteenth century was used to convey water from Greenwich Park to Greenwich Palace. It was made of cylindrical blocks of stone about 2 feet long, through which a hole 4 inches in diameter was bored. The frame of a door in the old palace was also exhibited. Near by stood a stone confessional box used in the bygone centuries. In the days of the Commonwealth the palace narrowly escaped destruction. It was Queen Mary, the consort of William III., who originated the idea of substituting a seaman's hospital for it, a scheme which had Evelyn, the diarist, for its treasurer, Wren as its architect, and Vanbrugh as its secretary. Concerning Vanbrugh, Mr. A. Bonner, editor of the Society's *Transactions*, told the members that he had reason to question the accuracy of the famous lines concerning that great architect. In an old volume he had found what was given as the correct version, and they ran thus:

"Lie lightly on him, Earth, though he
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

Under the guidance of Captain Cooper-Key the members then visited the Queen's House, begun for the consort of James I., where they inspected the beautiful ceiling which Orazio Gentileschi, the Pisan artist, painted there.

The annual meeting of the members of the CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at the College, Aberystwyth, on November 30. Sir Edward J. Webley-Parry-Pryse, Bart., was re-elected president, the Rev. J. F. Lloyd secretary, Mr. Edward Evans, J.P., treasurer, and Professor Tyrrel Green, Lampeter, chairman of the executive committee. Afterwards the members proceeded to the castle ruins, where papers were read by the following: Dr. E. A. Lewis, University College, on "The Edwardian Castle of Aberystwyth"; "Early Norman Castles of Aberystwyth," by the Rev. George Eyre Evans; and "Prehistoric Burial-Places in Cardiganshire," by Professor Lorimer Thomas. At 4 p.m. the Mayor (Councillor T. J. Samuel) held a reception in the Pier Pavilion, and a paper on "British Camps" was read by the Rev. Charles Evans, of Penrhyncoch. At six o'clock the Society re-assembled in the College. The Mayor presided. Professor Anwyl read a paper on "Roman Roads in Wales," which was followed by papers on "The Stone Age," by Dr. Brough; on "Old Welsh Ballads," by Mr. David Samuel; and on "Anthropology," by Dr. Fleure.

VOL. VII.

A meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on November 30 in the Castle. Dr. T. Hodgkin presided. Mr. Brewis presented a photograph of the Heber Tower, Newcastle, viewed from a standpoint made accessible through the removal of buildings in connection with the rebuilding of St. John's School, Bath Lane. Other presentations were made. The following papers were read: "Newcastle Householders in 1665," by Richard Welford, M.A. (a vice-president), and "Deeds relating to Northumberland and Durham, from the Boynton Collection at Burton Agnes, Yorkshire," by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., Secretary of the Surtees Society. Mr. A. B. Plummer read a note on the discovery of an old well at Byker, in the course of excavations for the new buildings in connection with St. Mark's Church, Byker.

The valuable and long-continued work of Dr. John Solloway, in the cause of antiquarian research and the preservation of historic buildings, was fittingly recognized by the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, of which he was secretary for a number of years, at a meeting at Jacob's Well, York, on December 6. Dr. Solloway has been for fifteen years Rector of Holy Trinity, and has recently accepted the living of Selby; and while all York antiquaries deplore the removal of a scholarly and ardent archæologist, they rejoice that such an historic and beautiful pile as Selby Abbey has come under his care. The presentation, appropriately, took the form of a copy of Drake's *Eboracum*, and the Associated Architectural Society's volumes from the commencement of the Society in 1846 to 1908. The gift to Mrs. Solloway consisted of a gold muff-chain. Both were made by the Dean.

A meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at Norwich on December 12, the President (Lieut.-Colonel Underwood) in the chair. Mr. B. Lowerison read an interesting paper on some of the outstanding problems of the archæology of Thule. He gave a full and accurate description of several of the brochs he had visited, notably those of Mousa and Clickimin, near Lerwick. The brochs are dry-built, circular towers, about seventy feet in diameter, with double walls, enclosing a circular courtyard forty feet in diameter. There is only one door, on the ground level; and the galleries, which run inside the double walls, are lighted from windows that open on the interior wall. Dr. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times* had definitely assigned the building of these towers to post-Roman times, but the doctor told Mr. Lowerison that he had found cause, since writing the book, to think they were of an earlier date. Mr. Consiter, of Kirkwall, held that they were at least of the Bronze, if not of the Neolithic period, and the lecturer was inclined to hold that view. He compared the architecture with that of the chambered cairns, especially that of Maeshowe. One had little difficulty in getting archæologists to agree that these tumuli, "Weems," etc., were of prehistoric age; but the skill and knowledge necessary to build Maeshowe were certainly sufficient to build the brochs. Much had been made of the argument

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that comparatively few stone implements had been found in the brochs. This was probably due to the fact that they had been inhabited up to a quite recent period, and that a good edged tool of whatever material would always find a use in Shetland. So any knives or axes would be used and re-used; and, finally, when the art of making stone implements had died out, and the brochs were no longer inhabited, the implements would be scattered. It was an interesting fact that Shetland was largely, even to-day, in the Stone Age. The quern, or hand-mill, was found in many cottages, the hand-loom had its loom-weights of handy stones, and similarly the fisher weighted his nets. Another argument for the brochs belonging to the Stone Age was the arrangement of the outer defences, when there were such. These irresistibly reminded one of the earth-work of the later Stone Age, and it was easy to imagine that here were Neolithic tribesmen, compelled to work in stone because earth, the usual material for their defences, was lacking; and a marvellously easily worked stone, in flags of any thickness, and with long, straight joints (the old red sandstone), was lying in inexhaustible profusion ready to hand. What was needed, as in so many other cases, to settle the question finally was spade-work; and also the careful comparison of the architecture of the brochs in other places where the "old red" was not present. One broch showing undoubted signs of chisel-work would go far to destroy the lecturer's theory, but his actual experiments with stone hammers on the old red material had convinced him that it was entirely possible and highly probable that these structures were of a much more remote antiquity than had hitherto been assigned to them.

Mr. J. Reid Moir (Ipswich) read a paper, illustrated by plans, implements, and lantern slides, on "The Flint Implements of Sub-Crag Man."



Other meetings have been those of the HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY on November 28, when Mr. Aleck Abrahams gave a lantern lecture on "Old Islington and its Celebrities"; the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on November 21, when Dr. M. R. James read a paper on the "'Hortus Deliciarum' of Hervade of Lansperg: a Picture-Book of the Early Middle Ages," with lantern slides; the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Bristol on November 16, when Mr. R. Paul read "Some Notes on the Abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol"; the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY on November 24, when the paper read was on "Merchants' Marks and Other Mediaeval Person Marks," by Mr. J. P. Rylands; and the visit of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to the church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, on December 10.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LELAND. Vol. v.
Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. London:
G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1910. 4to., pp. xxxii,
352. Price 18s. net.

Miss Toulmin Smith has now brought her excellent work to a conclusion. Every antiquary and student of topography owes her a debt of gratitude for her admirable and much-needed edition of the diary and notes of the great traveller through England in the days of Henry VIII.

This last volume consists of three parts. Part IX. includes a variety of notes, which are fairly well classified, chiefly relating to the leading features of the more northern counties. They afford further testimony to the marvellous knowledge of the old antiquary, considering the times in which he lived, and the lack of works of reference either in print or manuscript, and also to his occasional curious inaccuracies on matters with which other parts of his writings show that he was acquainted. For instance, in treating of Derbyshire, there is a list of the market towns, in which there are several omissions, and out of the six named, one of them, Mansfield, is in Nottinghamshire. Another one of this brief list is "Oresworth," which the editor rightly considers to have been intended for Wirksworth, for it was the centre of the lead ore district from very early days. Again, under the heading "Castelles in Darbshire" only four are named, the important Castle of Bolsover, to which Leland had drawn attention in the fourth part of his work, being omitted.

Part X. is written in the vivid personal style of his earlier work. "He therein takes up the tale at Hurley, 'standinge on the right ripe of the Thames,' and thence moves about after an irregular fashion (shown clearly on a map) through parts of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucestershire, bringing his rides to a sudden termination near Shaftesbury in Dorset. The following brief extracts of part of his Oxfordshire tour are fair specimens of the style of information set forth by Leland:

"From Oxford to Hinkesy fery a quartar of a myle or more. Ther is a cawsye of stone fro Oseney to the ferie, and in this cawsye be dyvers bridges of planks. For there the streme of Isis breketh into many armlets. The fery selfe is over the principall arme or streame of Isis. . . . From Legh I rode halfe a myle and cam to Towkey (? Tubney), where had ben a village. The churche or chapell yet remayneth, and ther by in a wood was a manor place now clene downe. It longethe now as a ferme to Magdalen Colledge in Oxford. I rode thens a 2 myles and halfe thorowghe fayre champayne ground, frutefull of corne, to Newbridge on Isis. The ground ther al about lyethe in low meadowes often ovarflowne by rage of reyne. Ther is a long cawsye of stone at eche end of the bridge. The bridge it selfe hath vi greate

arches of stone. Thens I passyd by a fayre mylle a fowr lengthe of, and ther semyd to cum downe a broke that joynithe with Isis about New Bridge. Thens 4 myles or more to Whiteney, where is a market and a fayre church with a goodly pyramis of stone."

Part XI., which is reproduced from Stow's copy, contains an interesting medley of matters, topographical, historical, and personal, parts of which formed the foundation of Leland's earlier writings.

Notwithstanding the general accuracy of the identification of place-names, there are occasional lapses; thus, in a short list of Southamptonshire religious houses Leland names the priory of "Brumor." An editorial footnote refers this to Bromere, Wilts; but there was a well-known Austin priory in Hampshire at Breamore or Bromere.

Those who have had occasion to consult Hearne's eighteenth-century indexes to Leland's works know how bewildering and insufficient they were. Those of Miss Toulmin Smith are exceptionally full and accurate, but even these might be improved—e.g., the subject of Sanctuaries. Under that head references are only given to Beverley and Durham, but Tintern and one or two other places ought to have been added.

J. CHARLES COX.

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MOATED HOUSES. By W. Outram Tristram.

Illustrated by Herbert Railton. 77 illustrations.

London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 402. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Mr. Tristram has here found a subject "made to his hand." He has taken twenty-four of the finest examples of the moated mansions which are still to be found in so many parts of the country, and concerning each he tells a story made up of history and anecdote, description and appreciation. Mr. Tristram's practised pen weaves associations and reminiscences and anecdotes into a series of delightfully readable chapters. Every moated house here described abounds in historic and other interest. Here, to take a few at random, we may visit Bisham, with its ghost of Lady Hoby with a spectral basin moving before her Lady Macbeth-like presence; Hever, the historic home of the Boleyns; the stately Moyn's Park, with its glorious west front; Stanfield Hall, with its strangely mingled memories of Rush the murderer and of Amy Robsart; the lonely Gedding, and Plumpton Place, hidden in the South Downs; Moreton Hall, wonder of black and white work, and its inscriptions; Durants Arbour, now a farm for 800 pigs at Ponders End, once the abode of the infamous Judge Jeffreys; Baddesley Clinton, where Henry Ferrers was visited by his brother antiquaries, Camden and Dugdale; Compton Winnyates, with its Civil War and other memories; Helmingham and its two drawbridges; Oxburgh, redolent of Queen Elizabeth and Tudor days; and a dozen other historic homes. The book is a picture-gallery also. Mr. Railton's drawings are characteristically delicate and graceful, though occasionally we find ourselves hungering for a little more substantiality of architectural drawing. The volume is a storehouse of pleasure and beauty.

THE LADY OF TRIPOLI. By Michael Barrington. With illustrations by Celia Martin. London: Chatto and Windus, 1910. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 269. Price 5s.

The story of Rudel, Prince of Blaye, and the Lady of Tripoli, has been variously told, from that in the old Provençal Lives of the Troubadours to the somewhat iconoclastic version made famous in recent days by Monsieur Rostand. Mr. Barrington gives a very different Lady of Tripoli from the dame portrayed by the brilliant Frenchman. His story is a mediæval romance of devotion to ideal love by both Rudel, the most accomplished Prince in Aquitaine, and the Lady Odierna, the lovely Lady of Tripoli. It is not a book for Gradgrinds. It is instinct with mediæval feeling, rich in colour, accurate in many little touches and pictures by the way, inspired by a true twelfth-century devotion to love in its exalted and mystical aspects. The setting, whether in beauteous Aquitaine or beneath the glowing sun of Tripoli, is worthy of the story it frames, and is in excellent keeping. Mr. Barrington writes well and knows his period well, with the result that his book will fascinate all who can still feel the glamour of old romance. The reviewer confesses to reading it at a sitting. The decorations of title-page and initial letters are successful adaptations from manuscripts of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. That of the title-page is adapted from the Tenison Psalter in the British Museum, which was illuminated for Edward I. to give as a wedding present to his son Alfonso. The frontispiece is a modern but effective composition framing a representation of a mediæval galley.

* * *

LIFE IN THE ROMAN WORLD OF NERO AND ST.

PAUL. By Professor T. G. Tucker, Litt.D.

With illustrations. London: Macmillan and

Co., Ltd., 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 453.

Price 12s. 6d. net.

At the present time there can be nothing more important, from the point of view of those who value aright classical education and classical scholarship, than to arouse and stimulate interest in the life and thought of classical times among those who stand outside ordinary academic circles.

No greater service can be done for classical learning than to popularize in the true sense the study of ancient modes of life and ancient forms of thought, so that the great mass of non-academic readers may realize the vital interest of those modes and forms; and no one has done better service in this direction than Professor Tucker. His *Life in Ancient Athens* was illuminating, and abounded in graphic and vivid pictures. He has now followed it up by an equally valuable study of how life was organized, and how individual men and women lived and worked, and thought and died, in the time of Nero and St. Paul—i.e., in and about the year 64 A.D. The author first sketches the extent of the Empire at that date, and the conditions of travel from one part to another; then, after personally conducting the reader on a tour round Rome itself, he sets forth in a series of brightly written chapters a picture of the political, social, and domestic life of the period. Houses and streets and country homesteads, with the people who lived in them and the furniture which adorned them;

social occupations and amusements; the conditions of marriage; education, military service, and religion; science, philosophy and art—all these and other topics are dealt with most attractively. There are no footnotes, and the text contains very few references to authorities, but the book is plainly based upon the solid foundation of ample and accurate knowledge. It has a good index, and the numerous illustrations are effective and helpful.

* * *

BRITAIN B.C. AS DESCRIBED IN CLASSICAL WRITINGS. By Henry Sharpe. Four maps. London: *Williams and Norgate*, 1910. Crown 8vo. Price 5s. net.

The writer of this useful book is quite right in stating that "the history of Britain before the Christian era has not yet been written. In most histories of England, one or two paragraphs are considered sufficient for the time before Cæsar, and these are founded upon one or two passages in the classics." These pages do much to supply this deficiency. All that Mr. Sharpe claims to have accomplished is a collection of all the information about Britain which he has been able to find in classical writings. He does not trouble us much with reflections or conjectures of his own, but his comments are quite to the point, and thoroughly sensible. The best part of the book is that which deals with Cæsar's second invasion. It is divided into sections which deal with the Start and Landing, Night March, Natives and Geography, Battles, Ford, and North of Thames and Back. He shows that the total number of men taken to Britain must have exceeded 22,000 fighting men and 2,000 cavalry men. The only ports from which so large a force could have started were those of Wissant and Boulogne; the latter of these was almost certainly the place of embarkation. The place of disembarkation, Mr. Sharpe contends, was between Deal and Sandwich. As to the ford, the writer comes to the conclusion that Cæsar most probably crossed the Thames at Westminster. His first night's march after landing had brought him to Canterbury, where he knew that there was plenty of fresh water.

A decided flaw in this carefully written little book is that it is destitute of an index.

* * *

OLD ENGLISH HOUSES OF ALMS. By Sidney Heath. Many illustrations. London: *Francis Griffiths*, 1910. Royal 4to., pp. 148. Price 21s. net.

Some little time ago a series of drawings, with brief text, of old English almshouses and hospitals (in the older meaning of that term), by Mr. Sidney Heath, appeared from week to week in our valued contemporary, the *Builder*, and for a good many months formed a very attractive feature of that publication. Mr. Heath has now done as we hoped and expected he would do: he has gathered together these drawings, with the addition of a few plans, and with enlarged letterpress, in a volume which, with its brown boards and gold-lettered, white back, makes a most handsome appearance. In a recent volume of the "Antiquary's Books"—*English Mediæval Hospitals*—Miss Rotha M. Clay gave an admirable account, historical and archæological, of these

mediæval charitable foundations up to the year 1541. Mr. Heath's aim has been different. He has selected examples of a great variety of dates—from the founding of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury, about 1084, to the building of the new wing at St. John's Hospital, Sherborne, in 1866—but has chosen them chiefly from the architectural and picturesque point of view, the whole forming, as aptly described by the subtitle of the book, "a pictorial record with architectural and historical notes." The notes are good and useful, but it is as a pictorial record that the volume is most welcome. The familiar qualities of Mr. Heath's careful work—his faithful rendering of detail and excellent draughtsmanship—are well exemplified here. The drawings vary somewhat in effectiveness, but as a whole they form an exceedingly picturesque and valuable record. The example we are permitted to reproduce on the next page is one of the smaller drawings. It shows both the most distinctive architectural features of the picturesque Christ's Hospital, Abingdon—viz., the long range of wooden cloisters, and the "tall lantern with a gilded vane rising from the centre of the roof. Within the cloisters are old oaken benches. In the panelled hall beneath the lantern hang portraits of Edward VI. and Sir John Mason, his co-founder in this charity." In every respect this is a desirable book.

* * *

A QUANTOCK FAMILY: THE STAWELLS OF COTHELSTONE AND THEIR DESCENDANTS. Compiled and edited by Colonel G. D. Stawell. Fifty-three plates, twenty illustrations in the text, and fourteen folding pedigrees. Taunton: *Barnicott and Pearce*, 1910. 4to., pp. xxxii, 566. Price 42s. net.

It has seldom been my lot as a reviewer, now somewhat advanced in life, to have been better pleased with a work submitted for criticism than has been the case in connection with this really great genealogical work, which deals so thoroughly and after such an interesting fashion with the old West-Country family of Stawell. It consists of upwards of 550 quarto pages; it is supplied with fourteen folded sheet pedigrees; it is lavishly illustrated with upwards of fifty plates and about a score of text illustrations; whilst the whole typography and arrangement of the book are a credit to the Taunton publishers, who have during recent years produced many excellent books.

Possibly my own highly favourable opinion of this book is to some extent coloured by the fact that I have known something of the Quantock district and its beautiful hills and combes from early childhood upwards; and of recent years I have renewed both acquaintance and appreciation with the absorbingly interesting old manor-house and church of Cotelstone, as well as of other places and parishes in Somersetshire with which these pages are connected.

There are not a few genealogical memoirs written after such a dry and tedious fashion that they cannot possibly interest any outside the immediate family circle. This is even sometimes the case when a family of greater repute and connected with more stirring incidents in historical times than the Stawells supplies the text for the sermon. But in this instance Colonel



Stawell, though thorough in his treatment from a purely genealogical standpoint, has managed to invest his subject with so much general interest that it ought to appeal to many a student of old times and of West-Country traditions.

The family of Stawell, originally domiciled in Somersetshire, where the parent stem of the family flourished for over six hundred years, has continued to exist until comparatively recent days, both in that county and in Devonshire. Its present repre-

sentatives, however, are to be found in Ireland and Australia, and one of the particular efforts of the compiler has been the endeavour to place on record the descent of the present Irish family from the old Somersetshire one of Stawell of Cotelstone. In this effort Colonel Stawell can claim to have been successful. Every step of genealogical research, as set forth in these pages, shows genuine and conscientious work, from Norman days downwards. The fullest references are given to every statement, and there is a healthy absence of wild guessing or boastful assertion.

To those who take no particular interest in family descent, but know something of that charming part of the Quantock district where the Stawells were for so long a time the most important residents, the grand series of beautiful photographic plates of the historic manor-house of Cotelstone, together with certain details from the adjoining church, will specially appeal. In appendix viii. an admirable outline history of this old mansion house, with a detailed description of its plan and architecture, is given from an account compiled in 1855 by Mr. Jeffries Esdaile, the grandfather of the present proprietor. Here the Stawells had resided from the time of the Conquest; but in the days of the Civil Wars, Sir John Stawell, an influential man of his day, supported the Royalist cause with considerable vigour. Defeated by Blake in the adjoining parish of Bishop's Lydiard in 1646, he retreated into his strongly fortified house of Cotelstone. It fell, however, before the cannon of the Parliament, and Sir John Stawell remained a prisoner for thirteen years, his estates being sequestered. It is said that orders were given to the Parliamentary forces to render the house for ever uninhabitable. Nevertheless, its former plan can be accurately traced, and a great deal of the ancient work still remains. The whole of it was most carefully restored by Mr. Esdaile soon after his purchase of the estate. In the adjacent church are various Stawell monuments, including the effigies of Sir Matthew de Stawell, who died in 1379, and his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Merton. The figures rest upon a coeval table-tomb, and it is, in our opinion, unfortunate that its age has been sadly disfigured by affixing to it brass tablets of the Stawells' arms and quarterings. It would have been much better if the tomb had been left alone, and these arms affixed to the walls.

Among other illustrations of monuments to different branches of this once widespread family, a plate is given of the mural memorial in the chancel of Luccombe Church, to the memory of Thomas Stawell, who was for forty-five years rector of that parish. He died in 1732, aged eighty-four, and his wife Elizabeth, coheirress of John Holbroke, who died in 1731, is also commemorated. It is a marble monument of some pretensions, with remarkably bold and distinct lettering. The father of the writer of this notice was curate in charge, and afterwards rector of Luccombe for many years. He, the writer, has a distinct recollection of the keen interest he took in this monument and its inscription during the many years when he sat opposite to it on Sundays during his boyhood. The old parish clerk, Mr. Ketnor, senior, who died about half a century ago, used to say that when he was a boy he was taught to read with other children from

the church monuments on Sunday afternoon, and that the teacher always praised the clear lettering of the Stawell tomb. An exciting incident occurred in connection with this monument, as the clerk used to state, in the thirties of last century, when Mr. Gould was the incumbent. One Sunday morning this monument suddenly started from the wall during service, and one of the small vases on the pediment fell with a crash. Women and children screamed, and the congregation was dismissed; no further damage occurred, but it was a long job to replace and cement the whole erection firmly in the wall. The present writer used, as a small boy, to gaze at it not infrequently with some degree of alarm, and wonder if the freak would be repeated during one of his father's sermons.—J. CHARLES COX.

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SHADOWS OF OLD PARIS. By G. Duval. Illustrated by J. Gavin. London: *Francis Griffiths*, 1910. Foolscape 4to., pp. xii, 242. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Of the making of books concerning old London and old Paris there is assuredly no end. But the subjects are inexhaustible, and a writer would be clumsy indeed who could not fashion or refashion into a readable volume the stories that the stones tell. Mr. Duval has gone digging in a well-worked quarry; but he understands the art of selection, and has the power of presentment. Many of his themes—especially those taken from the days of the great Revolution, the pity and terror of which are ever fresh—are familiar, and indeed well worn, but Mr. Duval gives them a fresh setting. His writing is graphic and direct, and whether it be the awful work of the Septembriseurs in the garden of the Convent of Les Carmes on September 2, 1792; or later scenes under the "Terror"; or the many events associated with the island La Cité; or the romance of Scarron and the orphan Mademoiselle d'Aubigny, who later became Queen of France in all but the title; or the story of Ninon de L'Enclos; or the many comedies and tragedies of mediæval and later times associated with the old narrow byways and the old mansions and ancient inns of the French capital, Mr. Duval weaves the web of his narrative so deftly that the reader will find it hard to put down the book, open on which page he may. Mr. Gavin's illustrations—wash and pen-and-ink drawings, chiefly the latter—are for the most part effective, and occasionally impressive. They increase considerably the attractiveness of a handsomely produced volume. The table of contents is full, but there should have been an index.

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COUNTY CHURCHES: NORFOLK. By J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Many illustrations. London: *George Allen and Sons*, 1910. Two vols. Foolscape 8vo., pp. xvi, 260, xii, 248. Price 3s. net each.—SURREY. By J. E. Morris, B.A. Many illustrations. Same publishers, 1910. Foolscape 8vo., pp. x, 200. Price 2s. 6d. net.

These comely volumes are the first of a series of handy guides to the churches in the various counties of England—a series which is sure to be widely welcomed. If the volumes to come are up to the level of those before us, it will be difficult to over-

estimate their usefulness to both the intelligent tourist and the working ecclesiologist. The need for two volumes, both somewhat thicker than the single tome needed for other counties, to give even a brief account of all the churches in Norfolk, makes one realize forcibly the extraordinary ecclesiological wealth of that county. The old parish churches of Norfolk number upwards of 650, and Dr. Cox tells us that the matter here printed represents, in many cases, only a fifth part of his manuscript notes taken on the spot. The arrangement is by deaneries, with a complete index at the end of the second volume. The Surrey churches are taken in alphabetical order, and Mr. Morris also bases his descriptions almost entirely on personal observation. The descriptions in both works, though much compressed, contain all essential points of architectural history and church furniture and monuments, and should be found most useful by all interested in the churches of the several counties. Not the least valuable portions of these books are the introductions on county ecclesiology which precede the detailed accounts of the churches. Both Dr. Cox and Mr. Morris write with the authority born of expert knowledge. The numerous illustrations, chiefly photographic, are mostly helpful and pleasant adjuncts to the text, though a few are rather dark and indistinct. Ecclesiologists will await the succeeding volumes with impatience.

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THE YELLOW AND DARK-SKINNED PEOPLE OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE ZAMBESI. By G. McCall Theal, Litt.D. Fifteen plates. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd., 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 397. Price 10s. 6d.

Dr. Theal has here brought together in a convenient form the chapters and notes on the ethnography and folk-lore of the uncivilized races of South Africa which were scattered through the many volumes of his *History of South Africa*, as originally issued. Ethnographical and folk-lore students will be grateful for the labour which has thus collected and arranged so much valuable material. The peoples dealt with are the Bushmen, or aborigines of South Africa, and the Hottentots who invaded and largely occupied the Bushmen lands, and more especially the dark-skinned race known as the Bantu. The bulk of the volume is occupied by (1) the discussion of the problems connected with the last-named remarkable race, in the course of which Dr. Theal carefully examines the evidences of ancient commerce in the Indian Ocean, of the knowledge of black people possessed by the ancient Greeks at various dates, and also summarizes the information given by early Mohammedan writers; and (2) a very full and detailed account of the Bantu people, their religion and form of government, their superstitions, customs, habits, manufactures, language and folk-lore. Indeed, the book may be regarded as mainly a monograph on the Bantu people—such a monograph as only Dr. Theal could have written. It is such a storehouse of ethnographical and folk-lore detail that we wish it could have been supplied with a better index. The index is spread over thirty-five pages; but it exhibits some curiosities of construction, and might have been made much more effective.

Mr. W. B. Gerish, of Bishop's Stortford, has issued an interesting pamphlet (price 1s. net) on *The Hocktide Observance at Hexton, in Hertfordshire*, with an addendum, in which, after discussing the origin and significance of the mediæval festival, which, as held at Hexton, was described by Francis Taverner nearly 300 years ago, he comes to the conclusion that "the hocktide epoch of jubilation and games may be but the expression of the joy that thrilled all England at the final overthrow and slaughter of the Danes at Edington in 878." It is an interesting brochure.

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We received the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October, too late for notice last month. It contains a continuation of Mr. C. E. Keyser's very full architectural account of a number of Berkshire churches, illustrated by a dozen fine photographic plates of Ashbury, Woolstone and Uffington Churches. It also has a paper, *inter alia*, on Cookham Church. The November *East Anglian* has some details of "Game-Preserving in Cambridgeshire" in 1662; Suffolk Church Notes; Sixteenth-Century Churchwardens' Accounts; and other documentary matter. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, November, and *Travel and Exploration*, December, with its usual abundance of well illustrated travel papers.

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Messrs. A. R. Mowbray and Co., Ltd., of London and Oxford, issue as a charming Christmas booklet, price 3d., with a frontispiece after Titian's well-known picture of St. Christopher and the Child, some beautiful verses, entitled *The Vision of S. Christopher*, by our valued contributor, Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A.



Correspondence.

SANTA MARIA DE SAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE article by Mr. Harris Stone on the Church of Santa Maria de Sar, Santiago, has much of interest in it. I have never visited Spain, so can only judge of the point at issue from the evidence he adduces. It seems clear that the settlement in the columns arose in time past from the thrust of the vault over the nave, which I take to have been similar to the present one, viz.: a barrel vault, strengthened by a thick arch at each pair of points of support, but which vault became so dangerous by depression in the centre, consequent upon the spread of its supports, that it was necessary to take it down and rebuild it. Mr. Harris Stone suggests that water has loosened the foundation, but if both sides are thrust out equally it would appear that both sets of piers have sunk equally; and in that case it would not matter how far the piers sank, if the equilibrium of the roof were maintained: the sinking would not force the piers apart. The case is very different if one set of piers were built on ground which would give way

under the superincumbent weight. Then, of course, as the piers sank so the centre of gravity would tend to come over to the sinking side, and this is what has happened in the case of the leaning towers of Italy. They do not lean because of water under the whole foundation, but because the foundations are unequal, probably by being more wet on one side than the other, and therefore more liable to be pressed down by the weight over, or, what is not at all unlikely, by the draining away of water under one side more than the other. In clay soils, if the clay is fairly stiff, one of the worst things that can happen is to have an underground boring near in the shape of a drain or other running structure that will tend to take away the moisture. The clay shrinks, and the building over sinks with it. The present case is due, no doubt, to insufficient buttressing. The nave piers, which are lofty, require that the aisles shall be vaulted like the nave, and so form a continuous buttress throughout the length of the church, or that massive flying-buttresses shall be thrown across from the aisles to the nave at the points of support, and that these buttresses shall in their turn be sufficient to resist the thrust of the high central vault. I think the evidence goes to show that whatever settlement has taken place in the piers has been of an entirely equal nature throughout the church. One more suggestion might be made. It is that the nave piers stand on solid ground and the aisle walls on sinking ground, and that in course of time the aisle walls sank, carrying the nave piers over with them. This, of course, could be verified on the spot.

MOWBRAY A. GREEN, F.R.I.B.A.

November 14, 1910.

EVESHAM ABBEY RELICS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I am obliged to Mr. E. A. B. Barnard for his explanation of the mysterious working, in olden times, of the Evesham Tower Quarter-Boys. Had it been inserted in his interesting little volume, the readers of the *Antiquary* would have been deprived of an instructive item of information. Equally indebted to him am I for courteous corrections of my slips. Some unwisely resent such; as a seeker after truth and lover of accuracy, I welcome them heartily, in pledge whereof I will here be my own corrector. In the letter, to which we owe Mr. Barnard's reply, I had further erroneously stated (at least so I take it to be) that the Quarter-Boys "were purchased by the late E. C. Rudge, Esq.," whereas I now gather from a "Catalogue of Relics" (prepared for the Abbey Manor Fête, July, 1909, by Mr. Barnard, and kindly sent to me by him since the appearance of my letter) that the purchaser must have been the late E. J. Rudge, Esq., who, between 1812 and 1817, excavated the soil of Evesham Abbey, and so "brought to light the greater part of the interesting relics" in the Abbey Manor. But to be "bought for the price of 'a few pots of beer'!" Like books *habent sua fata reliquæ*!

Though the Catalogue is well worth reprinting in the *Antiquary in extenso*, its length will preclude this; but a few of the seventy-three exhibits may be instanced as samples of the rest: 12 and 13, silken

bandages of Abbot Ælfricus (circa A.D. 986), and a silken tassel from his habit; 15, inscription on a plate of lead cut from the coffin of same: "Hic. Requiescit. Dominus. Abbas. Ælfricus. Hujus. Loci. Anima. Sva. Requiescat. In. Pace. Amen"; 18, crozier of Abbot Henry of Worcester, 1256-1263; 23, hair of Abbot Clement Lichfield (1514-1539), builder of the Bell Tower; 26, seal of Abbot and Monastery of Evesham affixed to a deed under date May 16, 1539; 42, chalice and paten of pewter found in Abbot Henry's coffin; 57, specimens of Abbey stained glass; 65, photograph of entry of Abbot Clement's death in All Saints' register, etc.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
C-on-M., Manchester.

STORY OF THE BATTLE OF EDINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

The author of *The Story of the Battle of Edington* has taken such exceptional offence at the review of his book, that it may seem fair that its strictures should be justified. The statement on p. 37 as to the parochial inclusion of Combwich is made without hint of reference to ancient arrangements. A reader would unhesitatingly take it as referring to the present position of the hamlet. Mr. Greswell's explanation should have been included in his text. As to the incorrect direction given to the Polden ridge in the map of Downend, etc., facing p. 34, it is only necessary to compare Mr. Greswell's other map facing p. 6. One of the two must be wrong, and the Ordnance Survey shows that it is the former. These two maps do not correspond in their indications of the line of ancient trackways either, and here again the evident data of the Ordnance Survey show that the line given in the Downend map (p. 34) is, for the reasons pointed out in the review, hopelessly impossible. The date when these sketch-maps were made is immaterial, but it would seem that the map of Downend was drawn expressly for this book.

The open letters written to the *Athenæum* by other writers in frank support of the views which Mr. Greswell was advocating were so evidently "in co-operation" with him that their assistance should have been acknowledged in mentioning the correspondence, even if the co-operation was unasked. Mr. Greswell's private and local difficulties in co-operation are beside the question.

YOUR REVIEWERS.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*



The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

AN important letter by Mr. J. H. Allchin, of the Museum and Public Library, Maidstone, appeared in the *Kent Messenger*, December 31, suggesting that a small committee should be formed to take steps with a view to the purchase of the ancient Hall of Corpus Christi at Maidstone, to be fitted up as a Museum of Kentish Antiquities, to be named as such, and to be under the joint control of the Museum Committee and the Kent Archæological Society. "The exact years of the establishment of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi in Maidstone," wrote Mr. Allchin, "and the building of the Brotherhood Hall are not known, but mention of the Guild occurs in A.D. 1438, when the Brethren received a bequest of 10s. under the will of one Richard William, and the probability is that the Hall was even then, or at least very shortly after, in the occupation of the Guild, and remained in their possession until A.D. 1547, the first year of Edward VI., when an Act was passed for the suppression of chantries and fraternities of the nature of Corpus Christi, and thereby the foundation of that body in Maidstone came to an end, and their home fell into the hands of the Protector, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

"In the following year (A.D. 1548) the inhabitants of Maidstone sought permission to have the use of the Brotherhood Hall for a Grammar School, and the request was granted

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on condition that they raised the sum of £200 for the purchase of the property, and to enable them to obtain that amount the Protector authorized the sale of all the plate and vestments, etc., of All Saints' Church, and the proceeds were devoted to the establishment of the Grammar School, which from that time had its home in the old building for a period of 320 years, down to the year 1871, when the school was removed to the new building in Tonbridge Road, and the Hall was sold to its present owners, and so passed away from the possession of the public."

Mr. Allchin showed in detail the advantages, from several points of view, of the recovery of the Hall for the purpose stated, and outlined a comprehensive scheme for its future use. In the *Messenger* for January 7 these proposals were warmly supported by Sir Martin Conway and other correspondents. We trust that the matter may be taken up and Mr. Allchin's admirable scheme carried out. His letter was illustrated by a view of the Hall from an original drawing by the Rev. Mark Noble, F.S.A., who was Rector of Barming from 1786 to 1827. The Hall is at present in the possession of a brewery company, and is used for the storage of barrels of beer.

The perils of parchment when in the form of charters and other ancient and priceless manuscripts are well known. Winchester possesses a fine series of such, the charters ranging from Henry II. to George II. After being collected by Aldermen Stopher and Jacob from various risky receptacles, Mr. Jacob a year or so since arranged them chronologically in an oak cabinet in a fireproof strong-room. The present Mayor, Mr. J. S. Furley, M.A., a Wykehamist, who is taking a deep and expert interest in the manuscripts, went a few days since to exchange one manuscript for another, when, to his great surprise and alarm, he found that the fireproof chamber was not water-proof, for the heavy rains from defective gutters had soaked through the concrete roof and into the nest of drawers, injuring—we hope not very seriously—many of the manuscripts. These are now being carefully

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dried, and an expert will be asked to examine and flatten the skins, so that they may again be placed in the cabinet, provided the chamber is made proof against the two extremes—fire and water.



An interesting note on "Scottish Prehistoric Bronze Swords" was contributed by Mr. L. MacLellan Mann, F.S.A.Scot., to the *Glasgow Herald* of December 24. "Eleven of these swords," he wrote, "were quite recently found together in one spot in the West of Scotland. Some interesting specimens of this equal-sided, sharp-pointed, leaf-shaped bronze weapon, which is no doubt the most elegant of the many weapons of the Bronze Age, have been promised on loan to the Scottish National Exhibition. The type belongs to the third, fourth, and perhaps to the fifth, century before Christ. It has been erroneously attributed to the Romans, but long before the arrival of the legions on these shores the natives had discarded this weapon and had been fighting with a sword of iron, which had its edges parallel almost up to the tip of the blade.



"The British pre-Roman sword of iron was somewhat longer, and was not by any means so graceful as its predecessor in bronze. This leaf-shaped bronze weapon involved the highest skill and art in its casting and finishing, and was not surpassed by the bronze castings turned out by the best contemporary artificers of Continental and classical lands. The blade was made very keen by being hammered out, and a beading occasionally occurs just within the edge. The shape of the sword shows that it was better adapted for thrusting than striking. Scottish specimens do not differ from the types found in England and Ireland, but Continental specimens betray many differences in style. The weapon has not so far been found with British or Irish burials, a fact which has never been quite satisfactorily accounted for. The sword varies in length from about 17 to 30 inches. It was worn suspended, no doubt well up on the thigh, attached probably by rings of bronze to a belt, and protected by a scabbard of wood or leather,

often fitted with a beautifully cast chape of thin bronze.



"Rings and chapes have been found in association with the swords. In rare instances the hilt is made wholly of bronze, cast in one piece with the blade, and terminates in a globose pommel, the interior of which is sometimes found to contain a small ball of lead. Oftener, however, the hilt consists of a flat hilt-plate cast with the blade, and originally covered with panels of horn, bone, or wood, which materials have seldom, however, come down to our time owing to their perishable character. The panels were attached by rivets of bronze, bone, or wood, in holes drilled or punched out, or at times cast in the hilt-plate. The rivets were not infrequently fixed in slots purposely left vacant in the casting of the hilt-plate. The rivet-holes and clots and the contour of the hilt-plate vary very much in character. From these differences it may be possible for some archæologist of the future to classify successfully the types in some chronological sequence. No guards were employed, but the base of the blade expands rapidly as it joins the hilt-plate. Here each edge is often notched, up to which points perhaps the hilt covering extended. Many students, ignoring this circumstance, have been misled into thinking that the handle was very small, and therefore (what in itself is a false deduction) that the people who wielded the weapon had small hands."



A remarkable discovery of Roman coins is reported by the Paris *Temps* to have been made in December on the property of M. Banet at Bonpas, about four kilomètres from Perpignan. Men preparing land for the planting of vines brought to light an earthenware pot, which was smashed by the pick, containing more than 600 coins dating from about 100 B.C. to 25 B.C.



Referring to *A Quantock Family: the Stawells of Cothelstone and their Descendants*, Colonel G. D. Stawell writes: "In the very complimentary review of this book in your issue of January, 1911, your reviewer regretted that the fourteenth century monument in the church at Cothelstone had been

'disfigured by affixing to it brass tablets of the Stawells' arms and quarterings. It would have been much better if the tomb had been left alone, and these arms affixed to the walls.' I fear that I did not make it sufficiently clear on page 283 *et seq.* of my book that the arms were repainted on shields which had been cut on the monument, and used for the same purpose since the time of its erection. The work was carried out under the direction of Mr. Bligh Bond, Hon. Diocesan Architect of Wells, who, with Mr. St. John Hope, of the Society of Antiquaries, determined the dates of the monument and of the recumbent figures thereon. The arms were identified at the Heralds' College as belonging to the same period. As the sixteenth century monument had been moved from its former position in the church by the grandfather of the present proprietor of Cothelstone in order to make room for the pulpit, at which time the canopy surmounting it, which bore the arms of Sir John Stawell and Elizabeth Dyer, his wife, was taken away, it was feared that the identity of the figures both on the fourteenth and sixteenth century monuments might in course of time again be lost sight of. For this reason small brass plates, giving in modern letters the names and dates of death of Sir Matthew de Stawell and Eleanor his wife, and Sir John Stawell and Elizabeth his wife, were affixed to the two monuments, the letters E. B. de Sher : D. S. P. R. C. A.D. 1909. being added in each case. The word 'Sher' is surmounted by a small baron's coronet."



The *Architect* for January 6, among a variety of attractive features, had some notes on "Post-and-Plaster Buildings in Cheshire," with a profusion of illustrations, drawings of the *sedilia* and *piscina* at the fine church of Terrington St. Clement, Norfolk, and many other illustrations.



All readers of the *Antiquary* will join in hearty congratulations to Sir George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., on the knighthood conferred on him by the King. Sir Laurence has in past days edited this magazine, as well as the *Archæological Review*. He founded the Folk-Lore Society in 1878, and for many years was its honorary secretary, later filling

the office of president. His contributions to folk-lore and archæological literature have been numerous and valuable. To the world in general Sir Laurence Gomme is best known as the able clerk to the London County Council.



A Reuter's telegram from Rome says that in the course of the excavations which are still being made at Pompeii, it is stated by the *Tribuna*, the body of a petrified woman has been discovered. On the body were jewels of great value, including bracelets, necklace, and chatelaines, and it is assumed from this that their wearer belonged to the Patrician class. Especially remarkable among the jewels are two clasps, each composed of twenty-one pearls in a cluster. These clasps have both an artistic and archæological value, for nothing comparable with them has been found before among the ruins of Pompeii.



The results of recent excavations in Denbighshire were described by Mr. T. Arthur Acton to the members of the Cymmrodorion Society on January 13. In 1907 Mr. Acton commenced the excavations on land which he acquired for the purpose near the small town of Holt, in East Denbighshire. He found his land to be full of Roman relics, but thirty years ago, when the field was drained, tons of them were thrown out, and were used to fill up holes and for the repair of Old Chester Lane and pathway. Roman walls were actually tunnelled through to lay the pipes. The results of the excavations so far seemed to point to the existence at one time of a very considerable Roman settlement at Holt, but the buildings discovered did not belong to a military station. Professor Haverfield and Professor Bosanquet agreed that the main buildings were probably a manufactory—a portion of a tile and pottery works. The recent discovery of the stamp of the potter, Julius Victor, made that certain. It was believed that iron nails were made on the spot and other iron work carried on there. Small crucibles, used for casting bronzes, and great quantities of lead, also in lumps and shapes, with dross adhering to them, as if they had just come from the casting-ladle, had also been found. It was curious, too, that window-glass in large pieces

had been unearthed, and it was possible that it had been made there. He was convinced that the results of his discoveries would ultimately prove the existence of a very important manufactory of common Roman pottery, probably the largest not only in Wales, but in the British Isles. He intended to continue the excavations, and was very hopeful of making new and interesting discoveries.



The *Liverpool Daily Courier* of January 6 published the first of a series of articles under the head of "Antiquarian Notes," which are to appear monthly. The editorial introduction says that the purpose of the "Notes" is "to afford a medium of communication between antiquaries, to bring to notice facts, records, and theories relating to things old and forgotten, and generally to organize the means of preserving curious and local valuable records. There must be in private possession in Liverpool many old documents, family letters, and deeds which relate to matters of public interest, and the editor of 'Antiquarian Notes' will be glad of the opportunity of inspecting any such documents, especially those dealing with the outer townships." The material must be ample, and we cordially wish the enterprise success.



In the well-established "Notes and Queries" column, ably edited by Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, of another provincial paper, the *Evesham Journal*, the publication began on January 14 of what promises to be a very readable and useful series of papers by Dr. Charles S. Tomes on "Life in Worcestershire at the End of the Seventeenth Century," based on a number of books and papers in the author's possession. All such descriptions taken from or founded on contemporary documents are of permanent value.



The old Roman boat found some months ago by workmen who were excavating for the foundations of the new County Hall at Lambeth has now been housed in one of the vaults formed by the arches of the terrace on the river front. It has been treated with several coats of glycerine, and remains in an excellent state of preservation, in spite of its

sixteen centuries' burial in the mud of the Thames. The relic is nearly 50 feet long, and weighs more than six tons. In order to lift it a wooden platform was constructed beneath it, and the whole mass was moved bodily to its present resting-place. The ribs, which have been almost flattened out by the weight of the mud which for so many hundreds of years has rested upon them, are fastened to the keel by wooden pegs, which are still well preserved. There is practically no sign of decay in the whole structure, which is complete save for a small portion of the stern which some twenty years ago was accidentally cut away by workmen who were building a warehouse. These men treated it merely as buried rubbish, and it was not until the present contractors found it necessary to go deeper into the mud that the outline of the ancient boat was discovered.



With it were found many coins, fixing the actual date of the vessel as within thirty years of the close of the third century. Other interesting finds included some rams' horns coated with mud that looks almost like cement, and to the touch is equally hard; some pieces of Roman pottery, and, what are more interesting still, some horse-shoes made of charcoal-smelted Sussex iron. From this discovery it is inferred that so far back as the year 277 there was a ford leading from a point well to the south of the river, with a horse ferry to convey vehicles from Lambeth across to the neighbourhood of Horseferry Road, which is still a well-known Westminster thoroughfare. The actual position of the spot where the boat and its adjuncts were found is 25 feet below the level of the river at high water, and some 60 yards from the present bank.



We learn from the recently issued number of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* that Mr. Seager and Miss Hall, working at Gournia for the Philadelphia Museum, have discovered about a hundred and fifty burials of an entirely new type. The bodies were found in "inverted jars of pottery, with the knees drawn up to the chin, the corpse having been trussed and put into the jar head foremost, so that when the whole was inverted, the body remained in a sitting posture." The date is

said to be fixed as a little earlier than that of the chamber-tombs at Knossos, and neither difference of period nor difference of wealth seems, we are told, sufficient to account for such wide divergence between the two modes of disposal of the dead.



The *Times* of December 28 reported that during alterations to a building at Farnham, Surrey, which until recently was known as the Goat's Head, one of the oldest licensed houses in the town, some interesting discoveries were made, and after works of restoration which have been carried out the town is now possessed of an unusually perfect Elizabethan residence. The front of the house was found to have two casings. Underneath some modern lath and plaster work was another covering of old rough cast, and when this was removed evidence was found of a much earlier framework, to which much of the present house has been added. The date of the earliest part is probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Under the floor of the top room was found a document relating to the sale of cloth ("dowlas"), and it is probable that the house was occupied at one time by a merchant interested in the wool trade, which formerly flourished in Farnham.



In the same issue of our contemporary appeared a long communication, filling two and a half columns, from correspondents in Seville, under the headlines "An Arctic Pompeii: Excavations in Andalusia: An Historic Discovery." It is stated that the Spanish Government, as represented by the gentlemen in charge of the work, are doing their utmost to conceal this important discovery. "Why so much secrecy should be observed," the correspondents remark, "we fail to understand. We merely state the fact. The site of the buried Arabic city is at Az-Zahra, near Cordova. This place was a pleasure resort built by the Khalif Abderrahman III. between 936 and 961, added to later, and sacked and destroyed in 1009. A very interesting description was given of the work of excavation, which appears to have been very hastily and carelessly carried out, with destructive results.

"No plan of excavation," say the writers, "appears to have been prepared. The débris from the upper of the three terraces, which was the first discovered, has been flung out on the sloping ground, beneath which lies the second tier, and that of the second upon the third. The whole place looks more like an attempt at surface mining than the excavation of a buried city absolutely unique in its architectural and archæological interest. It suggests a search for buried treasure rather than for works of art; but this is, of course, impossible, for, apart from the position of the gentlemen superintending the work, all Spanish archæologists who know anything of the history of Cordova must be aware that when the palace and town of Az Zahra and its neighbour Az-Zahira or Balis were seized by the Mudarite and Berber troops in the rebellion of 1009, the place suffered a four days' sack, everything of value was looted, and it was abandoned by its inhabitants, never again to be the home of men. Thus it is certain that the most exhaustive treasure-hunt would produce no treasure in the usual sense of the word."



The visitors were not allowed to take photographs, or pencil sketches, or even written notes, of what they saw. Unsatisfactory as both the methods pursued and the treatment of visiting archæologists have been, there is yet some addition to knowledge. The writers conclude by saying: "Meanwhile, the positive gain to the history of early Mohammedan art in Spain is as follows: The style, technique, and design, employed both at Az-Zahra and at Balis prove that Abderrahman III. favoured the Egyptian or Copto-Arabic school of art which prevailed in the 'territory of Seville' during the long reign under which peace was patched up by his personal influence between his relatives and friends on the mother's side, the Muwallads and Yemenites of Seville, and their racial and religious antagonists, his father's people, the Mudarite Arabs of Cordova. As for Alman-sur, he was a pure-blooded Yemenite, and naturally preferred the art traditions of his race. The fragments of glass, broken though they be, demonstrate that this manufacture had reached a high level before the fatal year of 1009, for the relics we saw were perfect in

form and material, many having the extraordinary silver sheen, the secret of which has been lost long since. And the scattered bits of pottery show that the tenth century Arabs were familiar with painting and glazing the vessels which they made of calcined clay. Stuck in the débris on the hillside we found innumerable fragments, which, although not more than an inch or so square, showed on one side the rough, almost matt, glaze, which we know as early Arabic, and on the reverse the smooth, shining glaze of various colours, which is commonly considered to be of modern invention. The designs on these fragments were by no means up to the artistic level of the colours or the forms—so far as these could be guessed at—and we take it, therefore, that what we saw were utensils only used for kitchen purposes, while the rich men who lived here ate off silver or gold, and drank out of the exquisite glass already mentioned.

“Long study of the Arabic art of this country had already convinced us personally of all these things; the excavations of Az-Zahra and Balis—both built between 936 and 988, and both destroyed so completely that they became ‘a haunt of wild beasts’ in 1009—seem to confirm our private conclusions beyond dispute. The serious importance of the discovery lies in the fact that no other town in Moslem Spain had the same history as this, so that no other similar discovery, were such possible, could take the same place in the history of Spanish-Arabic art.”



The *Builder* of December 24 contained a careful and able architectural description of the fine church of St. Kyneburga at Castor, near Peterborough. The article, which included much interesting and important detail, was written by Mr. E. Howley Sim, and illustrated by a series of the author's measured drawings of the church.



The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* reports that interesting Roman discoveries were made at Lincoln on January 9. While engaged in levelling a football pitch near the ponds on the South Common, Corporation workmen unearthed a Roman urn of grey ware, 7 inches high and 5 inches across the rim.

The vessel was peculiarly decorated, evidently by rough clay being fixed to the outside, and drawn over the urn with the fingers, leaving a scaly sort of design. The vessel was full of earth, and the original contents, if any, were not apparent. Close by some large stones were turned up, but these seemed to have no significance except one, which was 2 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 12 inches thick. The attention of Mr. Kennington, Commons' Warden, was attracted to this, and he reported the discovery to Mr. A. Smith, the Curator of the Lincoln County Museum. Mr. Smith accordingly went and inspected the object, which appeared to be nothing more than a rough square stone, except for a fillet along the sides. But bearing in mind that a Roman memorial stone was discovered within less than 100 yards of the spot two years ago, the Curator requested that the object should be dug out for closer inspection, with a view to seeing if there were any inscription. The workmen were pulling up the stone, when an almost square portion, about 3 inches thick, slipped off the top, and it was at once seen to be a cist containing cremated remains. The latter were placed in a circular cavity, 10 inches across. The contents were carefully removed to prevent loss, and among the burnt bones and earth were found two small glass vessels, usually known as tear-bottles, which brands the interment as being of Roman date. The upper portion of the cist had a rectangular recess for the reception of the lid. So far as can at present be seen there is no inscription.

The discovery lends point to the supposition that during the time of the Roman occupation this was the site of a cemetery. The spot was within a short distance of a Roman highway, being near the junction of the two roads which ran south and west, one running through Leicester onward to Bath, and the other southward to London.



Our old and valued correspondent, Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes: “The cost of the great work of putting in new and permanent foundations to Winchester Cathedral, one of the largest and most historic structures in Europe, was estimated at £100,000, and it is pleasant to record that this total only

wants now £3,000 to complete it. On Christmas Day at morning service Canon Stenning, the Chairman of the Shilling Card Collection, presented to the Dean a cheque for £2,635 1s. od., which was laid upon the altar with the ordinary offertory. There are still many cards out. Since the cheque was presented, several sums have come in, hence the consummation of the entire sum is pretty sure. Messrs. Thompson's staff with the diver are now at work under the south transept, the most difficult of many difficult sections, for the gable was many inches out of 'plumb.' The question of dealing with the great wall of the south aisle of the nave, whether by a quasi-cloister or buttresses such as Wykeham used on the north aisle, remains for decision. In Wykeham's great structural scheme there were the old monastic cloisters on the south. These were pulled down by Bishop Horne in Elizabeth's destructive reign to save repair, and have the value of the lead. Many very curious things, from Roman to comparatively modern times, have been found in the great excavations. These are carefully preserved by Mr. Ferrar, the representative of Messrs. Thompson, and all antiquaries will be glad to know that in him and Mr. Long the past and its relics have reverent and intelligent custodians. It is interesting to recall the fact that in 1896-98 Messrs. Thompson repaired the entire timber roofs of the Cathedral, and Messrs. Moreton the lead, so that the cost of roofs, foundations, and other essentials will total up perhaps to £200,000. The evil word 'restoration' has no place in the great works, which are only repairs, substituting enduring for the defective methods of Norman and later builders."



In a recently published number of the *Annales* of the Egyptian Service des Antiquités, says the *Athenæum*, Sir Gaston Maspero clears up some doubt as to the mysterious temple which the natives believe to exist on the west bank of the Nile, near Abu Simbel. Professor Breasted recently searched for this, and found a rock with two natural openings which, at some distance, resembles a buried temple, the illusion being increased by the fact that its surface is covered with prehistoric sketches, among which are giraffes,

ostriches, boats, and the like. Sir Gaston assures us that a regular legend has grown up round this, to the effect that the Director of the Service periodically searches for this temple, finds it, and then sees it disappear like the castle in Scott's "Bridal of Triermain." He says that the legend, in one form or another, has now been going on for centuries, and that the oldest variant of it presupposes the existence of a real temple. He also says that he has never looked for it himself, although every native from Esneh to Wady Halfa is willing to swear that he has.



The *Illustrated London News* of January 7 contained several illustrations, from photographs by Mr. Lovat Fraser, of the "sea of tombs," the extraordinary necropolis at Bahrein, the famous centre of the Persian Gulf pearl-fisheries. The tombs stretch for miles in a series of undulations into the interior of Bahrein. Some mounds are 50 feet high, others vary from 30 to 20 feet. There are usually two chambers to each mound, an upper and a lower. The tombs are of extreme antiquity.



A Reuter's telegram from Khartum, dated December 21, reports that Mr. J. Garstang has recommenced excavations at the buried city of Meröe, on the Nile. He has discovered a palace, a bath-room in perfect preservation, the walls of an acropolis, quays, and a harbour. A bronze head with inlaid eyes, larger than life—an excellent piece of Greek art—was also unearthed.



Several inscriptions and architectural sculptures of the Genoese period from 1346 to 1566 have recently been found in Chios in the researches which are being conducted by the British School at Athens. At a meeting held in the Library of the School, Mr. F. W. Hasluck, the Assistant Director, explained, according to the report sent by the correspondent of the *Morning Post*, that the most attractive of the sculptures are a series of doorways and lintel reliefs, chiefly in white marble, such as are characteristic of the earlier Genoese *palazzi*. The series includes three complete doorways (of which two have sculptured lintels), five lintel reliefs with religious subjects, and several fragments of

similar reliefs. Of the entire reliefs three represent St. George, the patron saint of Genoa, two the Annunciation, and one the Triumphal Entry: a fragment seems to come from a Nativity. Reliefs from Genoa closely resembling the Chian are generally attributed to the workshop of the Gaggini da Bissone, a family of Lombard marble-workers, who were active in Genoa from about 1450 onwards. It is known from a contemporary document that in 1515 a Genoese sculptor, Francesco (? Gaggini) da Bissone, was commissioned to decorate a palace of the Giustiniani family in Chios, and there is some probability that one of the surviving reliefs, which can be attributed on internal evidence to about the right date, and bears (like many of the others) the arms of the family in question, is an original by the hand of this artist.



Mr. Reginald A. Smith gave an address on December 14, before the Royal Society of Arts, on Roman London, dealing principally with the position and structure of the main roads, fords, and bridges. It might be accidental, he said, that London stone was at one angle of an enclosure, which had an area of about fifty or sixty acres, closely corresponding to that of a legionary camp. The prætorium or headquarters of such a camp would approximately coincide with the site of St. Peter's, Cornhill, under which massive Roman walls had been found extending westward to St. Michael's Church and eastward under Leadenhall Market. In the opinion of Roach Smith and other well-known antiquaries, these were connected with an important public building, and an apsed building resembling a basilica was found under the market. Close by, at the cross-roads, probably the Carfax of London mentioned in two ordinances of Edward III., stood the Cornhill standard, a fountain of such importance as a landmark that distances on milestones throughout England, we are told, were measured from it as from the heart of the city. There was, therefore, some ground for considering this point the centre of Roman London. The city developed, he suggested, from a legionary camp, no doubt occupied in force at the very outset of the Roman conquest, and

possibly later by legions on the way to the front, but soon given over to a civil population, which rapidly made it the leading commercial city of the province. It was interesting to note in this connection that St. Peter's claimed to be the first Christian church in Britain, and certainly ranked higher than a parochial church in the Middle Ages, for its school was one of four maintained by order of Parliament in London. Its foundation by Lucius in the second century was, no doubt, fanciful, but there might be some justification for the claim that it was the seat of a bishop, or even archbishop, in the Constantine period.



Two Ancient Scottish Brooches.

BY SIR CHARLES ROBINSON, C.B., F.S.A.



WHEN a short time ago, I casually acquired the Anglo-Saxon brooch illustrated in the number of the *Antiquary* for last July, I remembered that I possessed two other ancient brooches, which it gradually dawned upon me showed certain analogies with the newly acquired treasure. These are two ancient Scottish brooches, used to fasten the plaids, presumably of chieftains or other important members of Highland clans. One of them, moreover, is a silver brooch engraved and inlaid with niello, precisely in the manner of the Anglo-Saxon brooch. These brooches I acquired from a curiosity dealer in Edinburgh some twenty years ago, and I am informed that others of similar types exist in Scottish collections. As to the respective dates of these brooches, I should think there must be a wide interval. The smaller (silver niello inlaid one—Fig. 1) is obviously much the older of the two, and but that I am informed that other very similar ones are known, and that niello inlaying on silver is a Scottish specialty, which has been practised almost down to our own time, I should have thought it not far removed in date from the Anglo-Saxon brooch.

The other, larger brooch (Fig. 2) is of brass, originally gilt. It is difficult to assign a date to it, but I suggest that it can scarcely be

later than the first half of the sixteenth century. What I desire to point out is that the decorative scheme of these two brooches,

strong confirmation to the theory of the Northern (Northumbrian) origin of the Anglo-Saxon brooch.

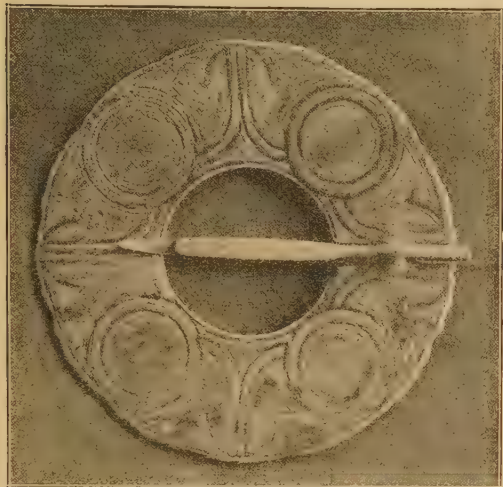


FIG. 1.

more especially that of the smaller (silver one), is practically that of the Anglo-Saxon brooch—namely, a cross enclosing a central

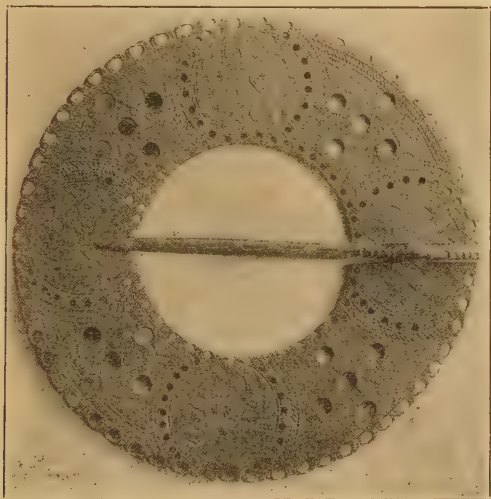


FIG. 2.

space, surrounded by a wide annular margin, filled in with roundels or circular medallions. These analogies I cannot but think lend
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An Episode in the History of Penshurst Place.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

TO many who only know a little of the history of Penshurst by visiting the place, or from what they may have read in the numerous magazine articles which have been published of late years dealing with its artistic charms or with some of the romantic incidents connected with the Sidney family, it may come as something of a surprise to be told that, during the eight or nine centuries which have elapsed since the place became known, the Sidney connection with it lasted for less than two hundred years; and that its present owners, although using the same name, have only been permitted to do so by royal licence, and are themselves but remotely connected with the original Sidney family. But although the story we have to relate belongs to so recent a time as the latter half of the eighteenth century, it may be as well to recall briefly the history of Penshurst during the earlier period of its existence.

Penshurst is not mentioned in the Domesday Book; and in the earliest notices we get of it the name seems to be indifferently called Pencestre or Penshurst, as in an Indulgence of 1249 it is spelled Peneshurste, while in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291 it is spelled Pencestre.* The first Lord of the Manor whose name appears to have been recorded was John Belemeyns, a Canon of St. Paul's, who obtained permission, in 1239, from the Patron Rector and Vicar of the church at Leigh, in which parish Penshurst was then included, to have a chapel below the hall of his manor-house; and ten years later a further indulgence was granted to Thomas de Penshurst for a free chapel for ever to his manor of Penshurst, to be served by his own chaplain,

* Hussey's *Churches of Kent*, etc.

with the reservation of certain payments to be made to Leigh. It may be presumed from this that John Belemeyns had in the meantime died, and, as Hasted speaks of Stephen de Penshurst as his nephew, we may perhaps regard his successor, Thomas de Penshurst, also as his nephew, if he was not, indeed, a nearer relation. Stephen de Penshurst, or Sir Stephen de Penchester, to call him by the name under which he is generally designated, may have been the son of Thomas, but at all events he was the Lord of the Manor through the latter half of the thirteenth century, and he is buried in the existing church, where his mutilated effigy still remains. He had been appointed by Henry III. Constable of Dover Castle, and he continued to act in that capacity until his death in 1299, for Edward I.; and during his tenure of that office he had all the records of the castle collected and digested into a book, which was used by Darell in compiling his *History of Dover Castle*. Stephen was also the owner of Allington Castle, near Maidstone, which he rebuilt after obtaining a licence to crenellate from Edward I. in 1281. This may perhaps in a measure account for the Penchesters' comparatively brief tenure of Penshurst, for the two sons of Alicia, the daughter and heiress of Sir Stephen, who had married John de Colombers, sold the manor in 1338 to Sir John de Pulteney, less than a hundred years after her family obtained the property on the death of John Belemeyns.

This Sir John de Pulteney, who was a man of considerable wealth, may be regarded as the founder of Penshurst Place, for he obtained a licence to crenellate his manor-house in 15 Edward III. (1340-41); and to him is attributed the existing great hall. He, however, died in 1360, leaving a son nine years old and a widow who married Sir Nicholas Loraine; and the son, William de Pulteney, dying without issue, the property passed to Nicholas, the son of Sir Nicholas Loraine, who married a daughter of the Earl of Oxford; and dying without issue, his widow married Sir John Devereux. This Sir John seems to have continued the building operations of his predecessor, for he also obtained a licence to crenellate in 16 Richard II. (1392); but he could not have done very much, for in 1394, both he and his wife being dead, the property

reverted to Margaret, the sister to Nicholas Loraine, whose son John in 1408 sold it to John, Duke of Bedford, the third son of Henry IV.

The Duke of Bedford added considerably to the buildings, but, dying without issue, it passed to his brother Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and at his death reverted to the Crown. Henry VI. in 1447 granted it to Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was killed in the Battle of Northampton in 1460; but it continued in the Duke's family until his great-grandson was beheaded by Henry VIII. in 1521.

The property having again reverted to the Crown, Edward VI. granted it first to John, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and a few months afterwards it was in the possession of Sir Ralph Vane, who was executed in 1552 for his share in the Somerset conspiracy, when, falling once again to the King's gift, he presented it in the same year to Sir William Sidney, Knight-Banneret.

It is unnecessary here to follow the history of the Sidney family during the 191 years of their rule at Penshurst, since this is pretty well known to most readers; but it will be well to refer to those members of it who held the title of Earls of Leicester, on account of the claimant to their name and dignity who appeared, long after the death of the last recognized Earl, at the end of the eighteenth century. Sir Henry Sidney, who erected the gatehouse of Penshurst Place in 1585, the son and successor of Sir William Sidney, married Mary, daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and sister to Queen Elizabeth's Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, at whose death the title had lapsed. James I., however, revived it in 1618 by making Robert Sidney, the second son of Sir Henry, whose elder brother Philip had died leaving only a daughter, Earl of Leicester, as well as Baron Sidney of Penshurst in Kent, who thus became the eighteenth holder of the former historic title. He was succeeded by three descendants, each the son of the former, his great-grandson, Robert, the twenty-first Earl, being summoned to Parliament, in 1689, during the life of his father.*

* Dr. Peter Heylyn, *A Help to English History*, revised edition, 1709.

This Robert, Earl of Leicester, who died in 1702, had a family of fifteen children, of whom Philip the second son, John the fourth son, and Jocelain the seventh son, succeeded him as twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth Earls of Leicester, and none of them left an heir to the title; but Thomas, the sixth son, a Colonel in the Dragoons, who died in 1729, left two daughters. With the death, therefore, of Jocelain in 1743, the title of Earl of Leicester again lapsed, and the name of Sidney, so far as this historic family is concerned, became extinct.

Jocelain had married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Lewis Thomas, of Glamorgan-shire, in 1716, but had been separated from her, though not divorced, since 1722 or 1723,* and by her he had no issue; but by another connection he had an illegitimate daughter who was known as Anne Sidney, and afterwards became Mrs. Steatfeild, to whom he endeavoured to secure the Penshurst estates after his death, to the prejudice of his nieces, the daughters of his brother, Colonel Thomas Sidney. These nieces were Mary and Elizabeth Sidney, the elder one married to Sir Brownlow Sherard, Baronet, of Lophthorp, Lincolnshire, and the younger to William Perry, Esquire, of Turville, Buckinghamshire; and the husbands of the two heiresses commenced proceedings against the Earl, to restrain him from dealing with the property to the prejudice of their rights, and their action was pending at the time of his death. After this had happened, however, and to avoid the entire loss of the property in the costs of litigation, they obtained a compromising Act of Parliament, 20 George II. (1746), one result of which was a division of the Kentish property between the sisters, which gave the Penshurst estate to Mrs. Elizabeth Perry and her husband, William Perry of Turville.

This William Perry belonged to an old Gloucestershire family who resided at Wormington Place, and were Lords of the Manor of Wormington, in the eastern division of the county, and he was grandson to Timothy Perry, who had married Jane Ovey, the sole heiress of Turville Manor, in the county of

Bucks; and the Perrys seem to have made this latter place their principal residence, even after they had obtained possession of Penshurst. Timothy Perry had two sons, Weedon and Thomas, of which the younger died in 1729, unmarried, at the age of twenty. The elder married the daughter of William Barnsley, of Ursley Park, Herefordshire, and died in 1720, aged twenty-eight years, and left a son, William, who became the husband of Elizabeth Sidney.*

The Perrys appear to have taken possession of Penshurst as soon as their right to the property had been established by the Act of Parliament in 1746, for in 1747 George Vertue, the engraver, prepared a bird's-eye view of Penshurst Place for Mr. William Perry, which, however, was not published until 1778, when his widow presented it to the publishers to illustrate Hasted's work on Kent; and in 1752 he obtained the King's sign-manual permitting the issue of himself and his wife to enjoy the name of Sidney, and to bear and use the coat armour of the Earls of Leicester. William Perry is stated, by Hasted, to have much beautified Penshurst, although no trace of his work can now be particularly identified, and to have enriched it with a good collection of pictures which he had purchased during his travels in Italy. It was, perhaps, while he was engaged in making this collection that he came across Sir Horace Mann at Florence, when he appears to have claimed Horace Walpole as a mutual acquaintance—a course which provoked the remark in Walpole's letter to Sir Horace, of July 21, 1753: "I never spoken a word to him in my life, but when he went out of his own dressing-room at Penshurst that Mr. Chute and I might see it, and I then said, 'I hope we don't disturb you': he grunted something and walked away."

William Perry died in 1757, after he had held the offices of Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1741, and Lord Lieutenant of Radnorshire in 1751; and he left surviving him his son Algernon Perry Sidney, who died, unmarried and intestate, in 1768, and two daughters, Elizabeth Jane, who married Bysshe Shelley, and Frances, who married

* Lipscombe's *History of Buckinghamshire*, p. 630, note.

* Henry W. Aldred, *The Ancient and Modern History of Turville*.

Mr. Poitiers. Besides these he had three other daughters, who all died unmarried, and an elder son, William, who died, unmarried, in 1740, at the age of twenty, and was buried at Turville. His monument, which stands in a chapel to the north of the parish church of St. Mary, bears this inscription, apparently, however, to judge from the way the name of Sidney is used in it, not carved before 1752, when the licence to use that family name was granted: "In this vault was deposited in 1740 William Sidney, son of William Perry, Esquire, and of Elizabeth his wife, granddaughter and co-heir with her only sister Mary to Sir Robert Sidney, Knight, summoned to Parliament as Lord Sidney, y^e first of William and Mary, who was afterwards Earl of Leicester by descent, and also co-heir to Ambrose and Robert, the late famous Earls of Warwick and Leicester, both sons of John Sutton de Dudley, late Duke of Northumberland."

Although the Act of Parliament had confirmed Mrs. Elizabeth Perry in her claim on the Penshurst Place estates, it would appear that the family portraits and other pictures, with, perhaps, some other movable effects, remained the joint property of herself and her sister Mary, who seems to have adopted the name of Sidney, and was known as Lady Sherard Sidney. At her death, in 1764, she left her property and effects to a Lady Yonge, from whom Mrs. Perry appears to have bought her sister's share of the estates; but her share of the pictures was left, for some reason unexplained, to be disposed of by auction. Horace Walpole attended the sale and bought some of them; and in a letter to George Montague, dated May 15, 1764, he informs him of his purchases, and concludes with, "Thus ends half the glory of Penshurst."

Mrs. Perry appears to have claimed and used the style of both Lady Lisle and Lady Sidney, and her special suite of rooms at Penshurst, which led out from the minstrels' gallery, is mentioned in Measom's *Guide to the South-Eastern Railway* for 1858 as "Lady Perry's"; but she does not appear to have had any warrant to use such a style even as a courtesy title. Towards the end of her life, however, a claimant arose who sought, not only to have his right to the earldom of Leicester and other titles acknowledged, but

to oust her from all the Sidney estates. This pretender was a son of the last Countess of Leicester, and he styled himself John, Earl of Leicester, and had resided at Court Lodge, Yalding, Kent. In a letter dated October 19, 1788, to the Countess of Upper Ossory, Horace Walpole speaks of being entertained by an account of a visit paid by this Lord Leicester to Penshurst, which, Walpole says, "had belonged to his ancestors, but that he had been wronged by usurpers"—a statement which had already been proved in court to be incorrect; but perhaps Walpole's spiteful feeling towards Mr. Perry influenced his judgment, and it shows that "claimants," even in those days, had their supporters, however bad their cause. He goes on to describe an incident of the visit thus: "In the mansion he found a helmet, and put it on, but, unfortunately, it had been made for some paladin whose head was not of the exact standard that a genuine Earl of Leicester's should be, and in doffing it he almost tore one of his ears off."

The story of this attempt to oust Mrs. Perry is narrated at length in Lipscombe's *History of Buckinghamshire*, in a note to p. 630, which requires to be quoted at length sufficiently to explain all the circumstances: "In a trial at Bar, on a Writ of Right, before the Grand Assize, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, in 1782, between John Sidney, Earl of Leicester, Viscount Lisle, and Baron Sidney of Penshurst, County Kent, Demandant, and Elizabeth Perry, widow, tenant, before Alexander, Lord Loughborough, Lord Chief Justice; Puisne Justices Gould, Nares and Heath; it was established that Jocelin, Earl of Leicester, married (Elizabeth) Thomas, in 1716, and that they were separated *circ.* 1722 or 1723, and continued apart until his Lordship's death; and being a supposed tenant in fee, he made a will in 1743 devising certain estates to his natural daughter Ann Sidney, afterwards Mrs. Streatfeild; his estates descended to Mrs. Perry, his surviving niece, and Lady Sherard her sister (with whom he had joined in a deed, in 1742, to raise money, declaring that at that time he had no male issue) and died in 1747;* the Demandant stated that he was born in 1738; and the

* This should be 1743.

verdict was, that Elizabeth Perry had the best right to hold the premises and appurtenances mentioned to her and her heirs; but the Demandant, as the son of the Countess of Leicester, being born in wedlock when there was no divorce between the parties, though he lost the estate, gained the Peerage, which if admitted by the Lords, with the Earldom of Leicester, would revive the Barony of Sidney, which Mrs. Perry had lost." It is said that straitened means and a "difference in religion" prevented him from taking his case before the House of Lords, and we hear nothing more about him. The title of Earl of Leicester was, however, conferred in 1744, the year following the death of Earl Jocelin, on Sir Thomas Coke of Holkham, a descendant of the celebrated lawyer, who was made Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester; but he died in 1759, and, his only son having predeceased him, the title lapsed with him. But it was again revived in his family when it was conferred, in 1837, on Thomas William Coke, ancestor and predecessor in title of the present Earl of Leicester.

Both of Mrs. Perry's sons having predeceased her, she was succeeded in the estates by her grandson, the son of her eldest married daughter, Elizabeth Jane Perry, who was born at Turville in 1741. In 1769 she was married to Mr. Bysshe Shelley, who belonged to an old Sussex family, becoming his second wife, by whom she had a large family; and she died at Turville in 1781, the year before the ejectment suit against her mother was tried. A few years after her death, her husband, acting either for himself or as guardian to his son, seems to have sold the ancestral properties of the Perrys both at Wormington and Turville, the latter passing in 1796 to Thomas Butlin, Esquire; and it was about the same time, or slightly subsequent, a state of impecuniosity, being, perhaps, the not very creditable reason, that the valuable collection of manuscripts, and much of the historic armour for which Penshurst was famous, were dispersed.

This Sir Bysshe Shelley was created a Baronet in 1806, and became the first Baronet of the poet's direct line, "of whom many strange tales are on record."*

* *The Antiquary*, vol. iii., p. 54.

second son of Timothy Shelley, of Castle-Goring, Sussex, by his wife Johanna Plum, of New York, "an American widow." Sir Bysshe Shelley's eldest son by his first wife, Mary Catherine Michell, was Timothy, who succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death in 1815; but the eldest son of his second wife, Elizabeth Jane Perry, was John, who as heir to his mother took the name of Sidney, in addition to that of Shelley, by royal sign-manual dated March 6, 1793, and the arms of Sidney by patent dated the 16th of the same month, and was eventually made a Baronet on December 12, 1818.

With this Sir John Shelley Sidney, after a lapse of fifty years, an owner bearing the honoured name of the old family once more ruled in Penshurst, though the trace of Sidney blood in his veins was but thin; but when his son and successor, in 1825, married Lady Sophia Fitz-Clarence, the eldest daughter of Dorothy Jordan, and when, later, William IV. conferred on him the title of Viscount De l'Isle and Dudley, so suggestive of the older names, the Perry and Shelley era was forgotten, and the details of its story have to be sought for by the curious.



A Late Celtic Cemetery at Welwyn, Herts.

BY R. T. ANDREWS.

(Concluded from p. 10.)



EVERTING to the early British and Roman roads mentioned at the commencement of this paper: one of them, the Ermine Street, runs northward near the eastern border of the county. On its course it passed by Cattle Gate, Cheshunt, and thence through Hoddesdon, Hertford Heath, and Ware. It is believed that at a point near the New River Head (Chadwell Hill, between Hertford and Ware) a trackway branched from it, and, until about the year 1820, was the highway to Hertford (a portion of it still remains, and is known as Mead Lane). From Hertford this continued via St. Andrew's Street, and a pathway to

Camp's (Campus) Hill, beyond the County Hospital, to the Welwyn Road (locally called Sandy Lane), the course of which it followed to the Holly Bushes, where the present road branches to Tewin. Thence it crossed the fields on the north bank of the Mimram, and can to-day be traced onward by roads and ancient footpaths for a long distance, by Hooks Bushes Wood, Red Wood, and the church path to Tewin Lower Green. It passed by the north side of the "Rose and Crown" across to Margery Green, whence at the angle of the road it survives as a footpath through Dawley's Wood, across the rifle range to Harmer Green Farm and Harmer Green, and so by Lockley Warren to Welwyn. Beyond that town it traversed the parish of Ayot St. Peter's, and continued by Wheathampstead to Luton and Dunstable (Maiden Bower), and so joined the Watling Street.

In its course this important by-road probably passed almost through the centre of Welwyn and by the site of Mimram Road, mentioned above, with the Rectory grounds on the south side of it. As was usually the case, no doubt the Romans finding the road convenient and adaptable for their traffic, and laid out at heights that they themselves would choose, made use of it, and so left traces of their occupation of the county at various spots throughout its course. At Harmer Green in 1904 a mass of concrete walling and extensive brick foundations with decaying ironwork were found, which all pointed to the existence of an important settlement there at an early date. Tumuli also lie near the course of the road, in a small enclosure, in a field south of Woolmer Green, in a wood near Taylor's Heath, on the site of the railway tunnel at Whores Wood, at Harmer Green, and at Codicote Heath. One is believed to exist at Danesbury which may be of either Roman or Danish origin, where a large number of human remains were discovered and thrown together into heaps. All these indications combine to prove the road to have been a Romano-British vicinal way of considerable importance, with branches probably to St. Albans, Hitchin, and Baldock, and with Welwyn itself as an important centre. The site occupied probably comprised the whole

area of the present town. The spot is one such as British and Roman communities favoured, not overlooked by heights or difficult of defence, and well watered by the Mimram, which was no doubt in greater volume than it is at the present day. This river circled round the foot of the hillside, which, being protected on the north and east by dense woods (for it is thought that the Great Hitch Wood extended then far beyond its present limits), thus formed an ideal spot for a settlement. From the existence of a gateway or entrance mentioned above as having been unearthed at the Rectory, it would appear that the greater part of this settlement lay on the south and west sides of the river, and occupied the lower slope of the hill and the land to the river's edge.

In all such settlements it is well known that the burial-place of the community was located outside, and at some slight distance from, the residential neighbourhood. The Romans embodied this principle in their law code both from sacred and civil considerations. That at Welwyn the same principle was adhered to is proved by the fact that the upper slope of the hill shows no signs of occupation or cultivation, but abounds in those of burials. Interments, from sentimental motives, generally took place alongside, or at least in sight of, the roads, in order that passers-by might salute the dead with valedictions.

All these requirements in disposal of the dead are found to have been complied with in an extensive and highly important Celtic and Romano-British cemetery which has been discovered since October, 1908, on the upper hillside above Welwyn and within sight of the vicinal way, on the north-east side of The Grange. The limits of this cemetery are clearly defined on one side by a hedge, and fence at right angles to it, which runs from the house towards the north-east for some distance into Danesbury. South of these limits, and more especially in the churchyard, although sherds and a coin have been found, as noted above, there are no indications of systematic burials; while to the west, around The Grange itself and in the gardens, there is no record of any discoveries ever having been made. The site is a strip

of meadow below a tennis lawn, which, together with a bank and flower-border beyond, was laid out some years since; the discovery of the cemetery, in 1908, being due to the cutting of a path with borders, about 10 feet wide and 35 feet long, across the meadow to the lawn. It is believed that the whole burial area may eventually be found to include the lawn itself, and to extend for some distance beyond it. If so, it would probably coincide in size with the Lustrinum which was discovered in 1821 at Litlington, Cambs, adjoining the Icknield Way near Royston, Herts, where the earlier burials

remarkable. The variety of the urns indicates that burial commenced here with the Late Celtic or Early Iron Age, during the century which immediately preceded the Roman Conquest, and continued for many years well into the time of the Roman occupation of Britain. All the pottery which has been found here, as elsewhere about Welwyn, belongs to the period extending from late Celtic times down to those of Constantine—that is to say, to the first quarter of the fourth century A.D., the latest limit to which the custom of urn burials has, up to the present, been dated.



FIG. I.—LATE CELTIC.

had been disposed in regular rows 3 feet apart, and parallel to the road, with later ones irregularly placed between them.

Owing to the smallness of the area over which the excavations have extended, it has not been found possible to deduce any settled plan as to the methodical filling of the cemetery with successive burials, but probably the same method was observed here as elsewhere. A trench was dug at the lower end of the ground, and, when filled with urns, was covered in by the simple expedient of excavating another trench immediately above it. But considering the confined space the number of burials that have come to light is

The find comprises the remains of at least 150 vessels of all kinds, and includes examples of Samian, pseudo-Samian, Durobrivian or Castor, Upchurch, Salopian, Cologne, and Late Celtic ware. But not more than half of these can be identified, and none of them are whole; while the majority are merely shreds, bottoms, rims, or parts of bodies, which afford but little indication of their original forms and sizes.

The burials were disposed some 3 or 4 feet apart, at a depth of from 2 to 3 feet, in a stiff clay soil, which rendered the task of removing the vessels, undamaged, one of extreme difficulty. Many were so soft in material that

they broke on being exposed, some were fractured in excavating, while others were evidently already damaged when interred. The majority were in an upright position, the mouth being covered with a saucer or dish, which in some cases had become displaced, allowing the soil and roots to penetrate to the interior. In one case an urn stood in a saucer; while in several instances smaller urns or other vessels were found inside or by the side of larger ones. Groups also existed of a bottle, an urn, and a small pot, the smaller vessels being intended as receptacles for unguents, oil, wine, or incense.

more thoroughly calcined bones was found at the upper end of the excavations, it is thought that this part may have been reserved for a higher class of burials, or for those of young women and children. Except for a few wrought iron nails about 2 inches in length, some of which were in an excellent state of preservation, no metal of any kind was found. The presence of the nails would denote that the body was enclosed in some kind of coffin before cremation, their perfect condition being due to the chemical action of the burnt bones on the metal.

No pottery has been brought to light which



FIG. 2.—SALOPIAN AND SAMIAN.

In a few instances a small grave had been formed by placing a low wall of stones around the urn.

From the form and character of some of the vessels, it was evident that they had been in use for household purposes, and as such were entirely unsuitable, owing to their narrow mouths, for the purpose of cinerary urns; but they had been adapted to this end by the simple expedient of breaking off the neck, and so widening the orifice, which was afterwards covered with a patella or a piece of tile. Some also appeared to have been wasters as domestic utensils, owing to cracks or other defects. From the fact also that rather a better class of pottery containing smaller and

can be identified as belonging to Early Celtic times. The first met with—at the lower end of the cemetery—is Late Celtic. This, as the burials progressed up the slope, gradually gave place to the Romano-British, although examples of the earlier type were still occasionally found amongst them.

It was evident, too, that the Celt, Briton and Roman alike regarded their dead with scant reverence. All kinds of culinary utensils, as remarked above, were pressed into the service as receptacles for the ashes of the departed; and even, rather than waste new serviceable vessels, old ones were mended with lead rivets, and holes in them blocked up with stones or lead plugs.

Also, some of the Celtic urns were very roughly fashioned from local clay, such as is obtained at Ayot and other neighbouring pits to-day. They bear marks both externally and internally such as could only have been made before the vessels were even sun-dried.

We know that in Roman times pottery was imported in large quantities from the Continent. This has been demonstrated time after time by examples which have been recovered, not only from the Pan Rock, off Herne Bay, where a boatload of them had been sunk, but from many other places also. Hence it is not surprising that pottery from Lezoux and other centres has come to light at Welwyn.

The seventy-two specimens which it has been found possible to piece together, either entirely or partially, may be classed as follows:

- 15 Salopian.
- 15 Samian.
- 2 Pseudo-Samian.
- 11 Caistor or Durobrivian.
- 12 Upchurch or New Forest.
- 16 Late Celtic.
- 1 Cologne.

In addition to these, there were many fragments of the same kinds. Considered in order of date, the Late Celtic examples appear to be all of native, and probably local, make. Some are merely sun-dried, having thick walls of dark brown or black earth, mixed with small stones and traces of ashes and chalk. They vary in height from 5 to 8½ inches, one being 10½ inches. In shape, some are tall and narrow, others the reverse, and with broad, squarish shoulders. Only one specimen bears any apparent attempt at ornamentation; it stands about 11 inches high, and has a single row of lozenge marks around it at the shoulder (No. 57). Another (No. 60) has a mark like the figure 2 scratched on the inside. In the same class may be included a fine mortarium 1 foot 2 inches in diameter.

The red, glazed, and polished Samian ware comprises saucers, dishes, or pateras, averaging 7 inches in diameter. Two only (Nos. 21 and 35) bear an ornament, which consists of a lily leaf and stalk round the rim.

Eleven have the names upon them; of these, ten have been identified as—

(Divixti)	Divixtus.
(Divinic)	Divicatus.
(Di . . a . . v)	Duicatus.
(Dac . . ar . . ias f)	Dagomarus.
(Manstao)	Mansuetas.
(Caret)	Caratius.
(Advoosti)	Advocisus.
(Maiori)	Maioris.
(Genitore f)	Genitor.
(Ataycim)	Atticim.
(Maoo . . p . . m)	Unidentified.

The list of names proves the specimens to have been imported from Lezoux in Auvergne, a pottery which flourished from about A.D. 70 for two centuries, but came to an untimely end in the year 260 through the invasion of hordes of German barbarians.

As a general rule, not only did the form of the vessels of Samian ware preclude their use as burial urns, but also the great esteem in which the ware was held saved it from such a derogatory service. In other cemeteries, as at Welwyn, it has been found used only as covers over the mouths of the vessels which contained the ashes of the departed. One of the specimens calls for special mention, since it has been broken and mended by means of three rivets. The method is very similar to that employed at the present day. Holes have been bored opposite each other on either side of the fracture right through the saucer. Wire clamps were then inserted through the holes and clenched on the inside. The wire is of lead; probably this material was selected for the purpose owing to its greater pliability, and having regard to the brittleness of the ware.

Few examples were found of the dull red, unglazed pseudo-Samian ware. One bottle varied in colour from red externally to brown internally. This may have been due either to the baking or to absorption and staining by the unguents which it contained. Two fragments, the bottoms of vessels, have on the base a curious marking of concentric rings, the centre of which does not coincide with the centre of the base, but inclines to one side, so that all the rings are drawn into an elliptical shape around it. Either of two explanations is feasible for this phenomenon.

For the first, it is a recognized botanical fact that the trunks of trees in their growth expand at a greater rate on the south side, which faces the sun, than on the north side, which encounters only cold airs unfavourable to development. Hence the section of a tree-trunk shows its centre to be nearer to the north side, the rings of successive years' growth spreading out more on the south side. Now, the potter's wheel, a section of a small tree-trunk, after being in use for some little time, would bear these markings in low relief, the soft wood between the rings having sunk below the general surface; and

The specimens of Durobrivian or Caistor ware are mostly grey and dark slate in tint, varying to light stone; five of them are cinerary urns, four are bottles, and two, which were found inside urns, are evidently unguent pots. One of the bottles (No. 52) was in an urn which contained the remains of a child. An urn (No. 12), $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, had lost its base before it was used for burial, and a false bottom was supplied by a round flat stone, luted down inside the vessel with clay. Fragment No. 92 requires comment, for the reason that, although it is only a portion of



FIG. 3.—UPCHURCH, CAISTOR OR DUROBRIVIAN.

so the pattern would become impressed upon the base of any vessel which was made on it. The other explanation, tendered by a recognized authority on pottery-making, is that a string or wire may have been used to cut free the vessel when complete from the potter's wheel, in the same way as is common in cutting up masses of cheese. A rough wire or string would be passed round the base of the vessel, and both ends pulled at the same time until it was cut completely through, whereby a series of concentric rings might be formed, with their common centre inclined towards the side nearest the potter.

a rim, it bears the inscription IVIIAII. Now, this is the name of a well-known Lezoux potter, Jullinus; hence it must be concluded that he was either brought over to Britain to teach the natives his art, or else he immigrated of his own accord for that purpose. He may have been a member of one of the Romano-Gallic legions, and have subsequently settled in Northamptonshire, and plied the trade which he had learnt before he was compelled to take up the military career. Another fragment (No. 67) is ornamented with rows of dots, partly obliterated. No. 89, originally a food vessel, has three

rings encircling it at the junction of the rim and body, and a fourth one on the top of the shoulder; between them is a rough ornamentation, consisting of a row of S marks sloping backward. No. 101 has a mark on the exterior—namely, a figure 2 similar to that noted on the interior of the Late Celtic vessel (No. 60) noticed above.

The Upchurch or New Forest ware, which comprises three drinking vessels, two ollæ, one food vessel (No. 14), two cooking-pots, two unguentæ, one wine or oil jar, one patera, and several fragments, varies in

sides are deeply indented, while two of them bear in addition a pattern of overlapping tongues, comparable to scale armour.* One specimen, an amphora (No. 7), has a notched rim, and bears on its body two or more deeply scratched crosses. It stands $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, its diameter being—mouth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; body, 5 inches; and foot (slightly projecting), $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A comparison between this vessel and one similar to it, but larger in size, which was found at Godmanchester about the year 1904, is extremely interesting.† The latter bore only



FIG. 4.—PSEUDO-SAMIAN, COLOGNE, ETC.

colour from dark slate to black, light and dark red, and dull brown, most of the specimens being rimless and unornamented. The patera (No. 53) is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch deep and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; it is black in colour, with ten finely-defined ribs on the outside and a slight impress of a maker's mark inside. A fragment (No. 107) is marked with lines intersecting diagonally. Nos. 130 and 131 deserve special attention, since they bear traces of ornament in slip ware of different coloured clays, inlaid to form patterns of lines and dots. Nos. 11, 30, and 40, are of a maroon tint and slightly glazed. Their

one cross. The recorder of the find says: "One is unwilling to believe, as some antiquarians have suggested, that this cross is simply a potter's mark or sign of ownership; . . . one would like to believe that it is a Christian symbol, though there is not the slightest proof of it, only as it was the one urn found standing alone; for all the others had attendant vessels, which contained wine or food according to heathen customs." If

* This type of ware is considered to be of a later date—in fact, the latest of Romano-British.

† *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Transactions*, xiii. 282.

this conjecture be correct, we can go a step farther with regard to the Welwyn specimen, and surmise that the notched rim is intended to represent the crown of glory.

The single example of Cologne ware (No. 100) bears a strong resemblance to the last-mentioned specimen, but the hollow of the neck is much flatter, and it is also considerably smaller in size, being only $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and without a rim. It has two flat beads at the base of the neck. The body is ornamented with three bands, each consisting of six rows of lightly-impressed circular dots, below which is another band of nine lines. The base is excessively heavy in proportion to the size of the pot.

The majority of the vessels and fragments described in this paper have been deposited in the Hertford Museum. As a collection from one locality alone, they enhance very considerably our knowledge of the importance of Welwyn as a prominent Celtic and Romano-British centre.



Cardiganshire Antiquities.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD ANWYL, M.A.

THOUGH Cardiganshire does not contain so many ancient remains as Anglesey or Pembrokeshire, yet the number of such remains is greater than is generally supposed, and if the camps of the county could be thoroughly explored, the number of objects discovered might prove to be very considerable. The county, through its position on the western coast of Wales, was in touch with two zones of population in early times, as at present. In the north it came into contact with the life of the Dyfi Valley, while on the south it was in touch with the country of the Demetae, whose name still survives in Welsh as Dyfed. Nor is it impossible that there were lines of communication between it and the Wye and Severn valleys over the hills, known in Welsh as Elenydd. In the southern area of the county there are traces, as shown in the Ogam inscriptions, of Goidelic districts,

whose language was Irish, and whose personal names are paralleled by the names found on the Ogam inscriptions of Ireland. In the opinion of Sir John Rhŷs these Goidelic areas are remnants of the Goidelic population of Wales, who occupied Britain before they crossed to Ireland, and who were gradually supplanted in the occupation of Wales by Brythonic-speaking tribes of the same stock as the inhabitants of Gaul. In the opinion of others, such as Dr. Kuno Meyer, the areas in question are districts where colonies of Irishmen from Ireland settled in Roman or post-Roman times, bringing their language and mode of writing with them. It is not improbable that both of these hypotheses contain a certain element of truth. It is more probable than not that Ireland was peopled from Britain, and that the language of the Goidelic inhabitants of Britain long survived in the West, while it is highly probable that in post-Roman times Irish colonies were established on the western coast of Southern Britain, just as they were established with known success on the western coast of Scotland. Possibly some of the older Goidelic districts may in this manner have had their population reinforced by new-comers from Ireland. In view of these considerations, it will be seen that the archæology and ethnology of Cardiganshire possess certain features of interest, and present some problems that still await definitive solution.

Though the pre-Roman remains of the county are not numerous, there are among them a few objects which deserve attention. A frontal bone curiously resembling that of the Neanderthal skull was found at Strata Florida, the site of a Cistercian Abbey. It is probable enough that the frontal bone in question was that of a person who lived much later than Roman times, but its very existence even in later times as a possible instance of atavism is very remarkable. Its discovery is discussed by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, F.L.S., in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1896 (p. 94). Mr. Smith suggests that it was dug up when the Abbey was being built, and then re-interred. In character it appears from Mr. Smith's account to be of a highly dolichocephalic type.

Traces of ancient stone monuments are

not numerous in Cardiganshire, but they are probably more numerous than the instances recorded. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1858 (p. 213) there is an account of what was probably an old cromlech, that once stood in the parish of Llanddeiniol, a place situated about seven miles from Aberystwyth, not far from the road connecting Aberystwyth and Aberayron. In 1858 persons then living could remember three standing stones (known in Welsh as *meini hirion*) forming a group with another stone lying horizontally on the ground. It appears that by the year 1858 all these stones had been removed. Another cromlech, too, appears to have met with a similar fate, for we read in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1859 (p. 329), in an article by the late Professor Babington, that a cromlech called "Llech yr Ast," that stood near Blaenporth, in South Cardiganshire, a few miles to the north of the town of Cardigan, had nearly vanished. At the time when the article was written only one stone remained, the others having been converted into gate-posts. Other stone monuments in the county are a standing stone (8 feet in height and 16 feet in circumference) in the hedge of a field above Llanio (a few miles north of Lampeter), at a place called Bryn y Maen (the Hill of the Stone), and another standing stone (16 feet in height) on the hills between Llanycrwys and Cellan. A complete list of the stone monuments of the county, as well as of its other ancient remains, will in due course be drawn up and published by the Royal Commissioners on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. The only discovery in Cardiganshire of what was possibly a flint implement as to which the writer has found any record, was one made by the late Mr. Stephen Williams, of Rhayader, Radnorshire, of a flint scraper, found on the window-sill of a cottage, not far from the mansion of Gogerddan, in North Cardiganshire. The late Mr. Stephen Williams was a very able antiquary, but as the scraper in question was found in a brook, and flint objects found in brooks sometimes appear singularly like implements used by man, owing to the forms which collision with other stones gives them, it cannot be said that the discovery in question is one that can be safely regarded as being that of a genuine flint implement. It

need hardly be stated here that the flint implement in question, even if genuine, need not necessarily belong to the Stone Age, inasmuch as flint implements were often made, especially in remote districts, in the Bronze Age, and, in Pembrokeshire, for example, flint arrows have been found under circumstances which point even to the Early Iron Age.

The same caution, too, has to be made in the case of stone hammers and hatchets, such as the stone hatchet or hammer, upwards of seven pounds in weight (described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1856, p. 366), that was found on the farm of Glanystwyth, near Aberystwyth, and exhibited by the late Mr. T. O. Morgan, a very able antiquary, at the Welshpool meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association. At the Machynlleth meeting of the same Association, held in 1866, the same gentleman exhibited, in addition to the aforementioned stone hammer, a stone hammer from the Blaendyffryn Mine of North Cardiganshire, together with three other stone hammers found in the same mine in the same year. The discovery of these stone hammers in the lead-mines in question undoubtedly points to their being of a much later date than Neolithic times.

In the matter of Bronze Age remains Cardiganshire is better represented. In 1840 (according to *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1850) an earthen vase and some burnt remains were found in the centre of a tumulus on the farm of Pyllau Isaf, in the parish of Llanilar, six miles from Aberystwyth. The account in question was supplied by Mr. T. O. Morgan, who says that the vessel was broken when an attempt was made to raise it. The fragments were, however, put together and exhibited by Mr. T. O. Morgan at the Welshpool meeting already mentioned in 1856. At the temporary exhibition held in conjunction with the same meeting, Mr. Morgan also showed two cinerary urns—a large one and a small one—found together on the farm of Pwll Isa, in the parish of Llanilar. The same indefatigable antiquary also described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1851 (p. 164), the finding of another sepulchral urn or vase on the farm of Penyberrth, five miles north of Aberystwyth, in the parish of Llanbadarnfawr, in 1841. The

urn in question was found in a tumulus in the centre of a level field near the village of Penrhyn Coch. It had been set in an inverted position underneath a flagstone. It was found to contain human bones, and among them appeared the pin of a brooch of yellow bronze. The bones had been calcined, and underneath the urn black ashes were found. Under the rim the fragments showed a diagonal chequer design, figured. Some years before another urn had been discovered in the same tumulus.

According to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1859 (p. 328) three urns containing ashes were found in the southern part of the county in a small camp adjoining Castell Nadolig, not far from the town of Cardigan. In the same article it is stated that in the same spot there might be seen on the surface of the ground a considerable number of bones which had undergone the action of fire. Near Blaenporth, too, in the same district, it is stated that funeral urns had been found in the fields. A writer in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1862 (p. 215) refers to the finding of a sepulchral urn in another tumulus in the same locality; but, unfortunately, through ignorance of its significance, the workmen broke the urn in pieces in the hope of finding treasure. We next find an account in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1865 (p. 395), by Mr. E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, of Tenby, of an interment of a similar character found at Ffynnon Oer, Llandyfriog. The body here appears to have been burnt *in situ*, and there was no external appearance of any tumulus. The floor of the grave was about 2 feet below the surface of the ground. Some weeks after two other graves were found in the same locality. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1867 (p. 284) the late Mr. Graham Williams gave an account of the discovery of the opening of a cairn when the turnpike-road was made at Penygarn, near Aberystwyth, and of a smaller cairn, called Cae Ruel, in the same neighbourhood. Both of these cairns appear to have contained unburnt bodies. There is an account in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1875 (p. 415) of a cinerary urn from Cardiganshire, which was exhibited at the Carmarthen meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, but unfortunately the place where it was found is not stated.

Among the other objects connected with Bronze Age interments found in Cardiganshire is the Abermeurig "incense-cup," described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1879 (p. 222), by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, the property of Mr. J. E. Rogers, of Abermeurig. Of this "incense-cup" Mr. Barnwell says: "It may have been turned on the wheel, but this is not quite certain. The material is fine-grained sand, of a yellowish colour. It especially resembles that found in a sepulchral urn near Bryn Seiont, Carnarvonshire, in the possession of the Rev. Wynn Williams, of Menaifron, in Anglesey. In form, however, it approaches the coffee-cup of modern times, while the other is more like a teacup. The dimensions are: height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; in diameter, at the mouth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and at the base, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches."

In the matter of Bronze Age implements the county is fairly well represented. At the Welshpool meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association of 1856 Mr. T. O. Morgan exhibited a celt and palstave of unusual form, and a celt and palstave were also exhibited by Mr. T. Hughes, of Lluest Gwilym, near Aberystwyth; but, unfortunately, there is no record of the places where these were found. There is a reference in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1874 (p. 13) to the finding of a bronze weapon on Pendinas Hill, near Aberystwyth, which, according to the late Rev. Hugh Prichard, closely resembled one found in Anglesey, near the boundary between Cerrig Ceinwen and Llangristiolus. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1879 (p. 68) there is an allusion to the exhibition by Mr. J. E. Rogers at the Lampeter meeting of a lance-head dug up near Abermeurig. To the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1891 (p. 235) the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff (then Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter) contributed an interesting account of the discovery of a dagger of yellow bronze, made by a man who was digging the valley of a stream called Nant Clywedog Ganol, about three miles above Llanfairclwydogau, Cardiganshire, and also of a spear-head found a week later by the same person. The dagger was 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the hilt end, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. It was found in a peat-bog near a farm called Roman Camp, and

not far from a supposed Roman road called Sarn Elen. The edges of the dagger were very much worn, and it appears to have been frequently sharpened. The spear-head was found about two miles lower down the same valley as the dagger, and, like it, was of light-coloured bronze. It was $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and weighed $1\frac{2}{5}$ ounces. The most remarkable Bronze Age discovery, however, that has been made in Cardiganshire was the discovery made in 1804 of a fine circular bronze shield, now one of the ornaments of the Prehistoric Room of the British Museum, found in a peat-bog at Rhydygors, in the neighbourhood of Nantewille, in Mid-Cardiganshire. It is exhibited side by side with a similar shield from Moel Siabod, near Capel Curig, Carnarvonshire, that was also found in a peat-bog.

The most recent Bronze Age discoveries made in Cardiganshire were the finding in 1905 of a tumulus containing cinerary urns near Wstrws, and the discovery of another tumulus of a similar character of a Bronze Age interment by the Silurian Society, Lampeter, which is described in a valuable article in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1910 by the Rev. Professor E. Lorimer Thomas, of St. David's College. From these and other indications it is probable that Cardiganshire in the Bronze Age was much more thickly populated than in earlier periods, and that in this epoch the soil began to be brought to an appreciable extent under tillage. Probably, too, it was at this period that the district was invaded by Celtic-speaking tribes, who in part mingled with the earlier inhabitants, and in part drove them to the less accessible and fertile districts.

Certain discoveries, too, of the Late Celtic period have been made in Cardiganshire, such as the spoon-shaped articles of unknown use now in the Oxford University Galleries (Ashmolean Collection). These were found at Castell Nadolig, near Penbryn, a few miles north of the town of Cardigan, in 1829, and were presented to the Ashmolean Museum in 1836 by the Rev. Henry Jenkins, of Magdalen College, Oxford. These and similar objects, found elsewhere in Britain and in Ireland, have been carefully discussed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1862, 1864, 1870, and 1871. The article written

in the volume for 1870 was from the pen of Mr. Albert Way, and the view is there expressed that the spoon-shaped objects in question belonged to a period probably not more ancient than the introduction of coinage into Britain—from 200 to 100 B.C.—and not much later than the close of the first century of the Christian era. A glass bead, probably Late Celtic, was found at Llandyssul, and exhibited at the Lampeter meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1879. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, too, for the same year the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas mentions a bead that was found at Caio, in Carmarthenshire. At Llandyssul, too, there was found a portion of a bronze collar with characteristic Late Celtic ornamentation. This object was found by a ploughman, and was presented by the tenant of the farm to a visitor. It is now in the Bristol Museum, side by side with the beautiful bronze collar found in 1837 at Wraxhall, in Somersetshire.

The Roman remains of Cardiganshire still await thorough exploration. There are remains near Pont Llanio Station, on the Great Western Railway line between Aberystwyth and Lampeter, of undoubtedly Roman buildings; but the precise nature of these buildings cannot be discovered without a searching and scientific investigation, similar to those which have been carried out at Caersws, in Montgomeryshire, and Gelligaer, in Giamorganshire. The name of the Roman station is variously given as Loven-tium, Luentium, and Luentinum. In North Cardiganshire the lead-mines were probably known to the Romans, just as those of Montgomeryshire were known to them, and Roman coins—among them one of Gallienus—have been found in the district. It is of interest also to mention that an uninscribed British coin was found at Penbryn, near Cardigan, which is mentioned by Sir John Evans in his Supplement to his *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 433, Plate A, No. 9. Sir John Evans points out its resemblance to a coin found near Ixworth, Suffolk, in 1864. It would appear from various indications that the neighbourhood of Penbryn was a district of some importance about the time of the Roman occupation of Britain, and further excavations in the district might yield valuable information. It is to be hoped

that the recently formed Cardiganshire Antiquarian Society will be able to do much to set the antiquities of this interesting county in as clear a light as possible, and that the history of its progress in civilization will be traceable to its full extent.



Pitshanger Farm, Ealing.

BY MRS. BASIL HOLMES.

EALING has already become one with Acton, Hanwell, and Brentford, and now it seems to be trying, on the northern side, to join Alperton and Sudbury. In St. Stephen's parish the new houses are of the small, uninteresting type that huddle together in monotonous rows, while in St. Peter's parish the Ealing Tenants, Limited, have spread their so-called garden city over the low-lying fields, and the houses are rough-cast, cornerwise, and eccentric. These two new districts have outwardly met each other, though the people who live in them may be at heart still at a distance. Between them there is one old building, known as Pitshanger Farmhouse. A few years ago it stood alone amongst the meadows, but now it is surrounded by the villas. The plot of land upon which this house stands happens to be the only ground in the neighbourhood upon which there are no residential building restrictions, and it was secured by the Wesleyans. They will shortly erect a chapel immediately to the west of the farmhouse, but they have sold the building itself to the Ealing Tenants, who will require the site for their development. Before the farmhouse disappears it may be well to record some notes upon its history.

Thomas Gurnell, born in 1725 or 1726, succeeded to the property of his father, Jonathan Gurnell, the well-known and generous Quaker, who lived at the manor-house on Ealing Green. This property consisted of a considerable tract of land, and included several farms. The house on the green was at its southern end, and the Pitshanger Farm, one and a half miles away,

was near its northern limit. In a survey of the parish made in 1777, Thomas Gurnell's name appears as owner of both of these houses, and of the woodland on the northern slope to the east of Hanger Hill. The house on the Green was known then as the Pitshanger Manor-house. Gurnell's son and daughter-in-law, and Sir John Soane (who rebuilt it), called it by that name. I mention this because there has been much confusion amongst those writers, including Faulkner, who have touched on the history of the district, between the manor-house and the farm—due, of course, to the fact that the same name was common to both. But I have already written the history of the Pitshanger Manor-house (the Home of the Ealing Free Library), and only wish to refer here to that



PITSHANGER FARM, EALING.

of the farm. The name is naturally spelt in different ways in old maps and books—sometimes with one, sometimes with two, *t*'s, and occasionally it appears as "Pitchhanger."

In 1690 Margaret Edwards owned the estate. From her it descended to her grandson, Thomas Edwards. He was a critic of some note, born in 1699. His published works include *Canons of Criticism*, being an answer to Warburton, sonnets, essays, and letters. There are no less than six volumes of copies of his letters in the Bodleian Library. He "resided chiefly upon his paternal estate at Pitshanger, Middlesex," until 1740, when he moved to Ellesborough, Buckingham, having purchased the property called Turrick. He died in 1757, and was buried in Ellesborough Churchyard, where

there is an epitaph by his two nephews and heirs, Joseph Paice and Nathaniel Mason. His nephews sold the estate at Pitshanger to King Gould, whose son, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., aliened it, according to Lysons, to Thomas Gurnell. In 1845 a family named Meacock lived there, and until quite recently it was occupied by Mr. A. Gregory, dairy farmer. At present, while it is waiting for its demolition, it is tenanted by an insurance agent, and in the lower rooms arts and crafts classes are held.

But it is not only the real owners or occupiers of the Pitshanger Farm in connection with whom it is worth remembering. It has an interest apart from history which touches romance.

Edward Bulwer, afterwards Lord Lytton, was sent as a boy to the educational establishment of the Rev. Charles Wallington, a house with "a massive old-fashioned arched door in a high brick wall," which is said by Mrs. Jackson to have been on Ealing Green, where the Congregational Church and Manse now stand. In his free time young Lytton, then aged seventeen, used to walk across the Uxbridge Road, up the Castlebar Hill, turning off by the footpath on the right which led into the quiet meadows. There he always met the girl for whom he had so tender an attachment, and they would wander by the banks of the little Brent, full only of their "ineffable love." The story is told in his own words, and can be read in the *Life*, written by his son. Her relentless father tore the girl away, and married her to an uncongenial friend. She died two years afterwards, and Lytton relates how he visited her grave in the North of England.

This incident of his early days reappears in different forms in his romances, *Kenelm Chillingly* and *My Novel*. It is in the latter book that the interest centres round Pitshanger Farmhouse. The late J. Allen Brown, in his *Chronicles of Greenford Parva* (Perivale), recognizes in this house "the quiet cottage to which poor Burley had fled from the pure presence of Leonard's child-angel." The story of Burley, who lived with "a good old couple who had known him from a boy," and who, between his fits of insobriety, would fish in the neighbouring stream for the one-eyed perch (*My Novel*,

book vii., chap. ii.), is mixed up with autobiographical references. The Leonard of the novel is Lytton himself. He drives from town with the doctor who visits Burley in his last illness, and he goes off in solitude to the peaceful Brent, by which he used to wander with Helen, his "child-angel." I fear that Leonard would have some difficulty now in finding the rural house which stood "alone in the midst of fields, with a little farmyard at the back," and in all too short a time there will be no such house to be found.



At the Sign of the Owl.



IN the *East Anglian* for December I note with great regret an editorial announcement which I fear means the immediate discontinuance of one of the most valuable, as well as one of the longest-lived, of local periodicals. For over a quarter of a century the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, who revived the magazine, has conducted it (latterly with the assistance of Dr. W. M. Palmer) with unflagging zeal and discriminating enthusiasm, but also of late, at least, at a loss to himself. It is not reasonable that any man who devotes time and labour unstintingly to the production and maintenance of such a periodical should be also burdened with pecuniary loss, and it is therefore without surprise, though not without genuine regret, that I find the editor saying, at the close of a short review of his twenty-six years' work—a work on which he can surely look back with legitimate pride, and for which all East Anglian antiquaries are greatly in his debt: "We were at first a little inclined to close the *East Anglian* without any further appeal to our subscribers, but, to enable us to arrive at a decision, we have determined to invite communications *not later than January 20 next*"; and further that, should the January number not appear, "the Editor takes leave of his friends with many regrets, but with no small satisfaction that he

has formed enduring friendships and received many kindnesses. *Si vale bene est.*" I hardly venture to hope that the periodical may still be continued; but in any case the long array of thirteen substantial volumes, covering a period of twenty-six years, is a worthy monument of patient, unselfish, and most valuable labours, on which Mr. Evelyn White may well look with pride and satisfaction, and others with appreciation and gratitude.

Two interesting discoveries of records have been made lately. Two manuscript volumes relating to Rye have been found in the Brighton Public Library, and are to be presented to the Corporation of Rye. In one of the volumes there are written in an ancient hand some love verses, of which the following is a specimen:

What greater gryffe may hape
Trew lovers to anoye
Then absente for to sepratte them
From ther desired joye?

These verses, which he describes as "scribbled on the back of a leaf in one of the old manuscript books of the archives of Rye" were published by Mr. W. W. Attree, the Recorder of Rye, in vol. vii. of the Sussex Archæological Society's *Collections*, 1854. From the character of the writing, he attributes them to the reign of Henry VIII.

"In the beginning of the other volume," says the *Sussex Daily News*, "are written the signatures of Mark Thomas, Joseph Blubrick, and other well-known members of the Rye Corporation in the early part of the seventeenth century. The general contents of the books are of various dates, and in different hands of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They consist in the main of copies of charters and other papers relating to Rye, of agreements between the Cinque Ports, reports of cases concerning citizens of Rye, regulations as to the North Sea Fishery, and similar papers. The archives of Rye, which are very complete and important, have been examined by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which published a report on them in 1892 which is of great interest to Sussex historians and

antiquaries. The two volumes found at Brighton, being absent from Rye at the time, were not examined by the Commissioners."

The other discovery is of an old charter of Uttoxeter, dealing with the granting of the markets to the town in 1251, which has been brought to light in the Record Office. The charter, which is in Latin, is a grant of Henry III. to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, the lord of the manor, and empowers the holding of a weekly market and a fair on the eve and on the morrow of the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary.

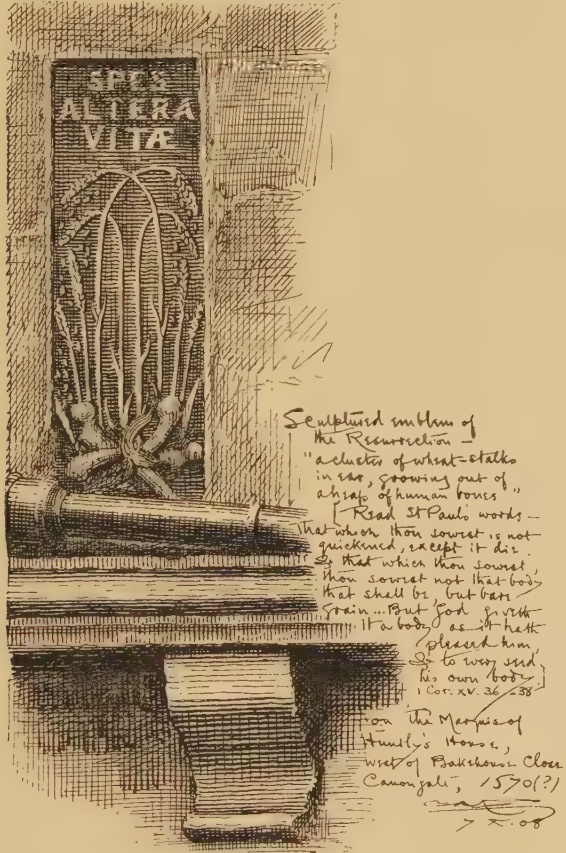
The new part, dated October last, of the Gypsy Lore Society's *Journal* has for frontispiece a fine portrait of Franz Nikolaus Finck, with a brief, eulogistic notice in German by Dr. Ernst Kuhn. Professor Wiener sends an interesting paper on the Hungarian "Ismaelites" of mediæval times, sometimes erroneously described as Mohammedans. A number of Russian Romani stories and songs are contributed by M. Henri Bourgeois, with French translations. There is also, among other items, an account, with a finely-produced photographic facsimile, of a sixteenth-century Gypsy glossary preserved in the State archives at Groningen, Holland.

An appeal has been issued, widely signed by scholars of repute both abroad and at home, for support towards erecting a memorial bust to Professor Mau at Pompeii, which is associated with his best work. It is felt that many of the Professor's friends and admirers would like to contribute. Subscriptions will be received in England and acknowledged by Mr. A. H. Smith, 22, Endsleigh Street, W.C., Treasurer of the British School at Rome.

I offer a warm welcome to Part II. of Mr. G. A. Fothergill's *Stones and Curiosities of Edinburgh and Neighbourhood* (Edinburgh: John Orr, 74, George Street; price 2s. 6d.), which contains more than thirty of the author's admirable drawings. These include wall-inscriptions, trade signs, thistle ornaments, initials and scroll-work on doors and lintels, inscribed stones, and other often un-

considered trifles, which Mr. Fothergill has snapped up, and in these masterly pen-and-ink drawings effectively preserved for all time. The text is by no means unimportant. Mr. Fothergill writes racily, and has much to tell of old Edinburgh life and ways. The principal articles deal with the "Boutein" stone at the Catholic Institute, St. Mary's

the useful historical notes indicated in the title. Many of the illustrations are large, full-page drawings. I am courteously permitted to reproduce one of the few small drawings on this page. It shows an emblem of the Resurrection—a cluster of wheat-stalks in ear, growing out of a heap of human bones—sculptured on the Marquis of Huntly's



Street; The Carved Stones of Ravelston, Midlothian; and "Sanct Katrine's Oyly-Well" and Gracemount Liberton. There is also, reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, under the title of "The Story of a 'Barber's Bleeding-Dish,' with a Brief History of the 'Surgeon-Barbers' from 1505," a delightful story of an antiquarian "sell," preceded by

house, west of Bakehouse Close, Canongate. Mr. Fothergill suggests 1570 as the date.

At a meeting of the Philological Society on December 2, as reported in the *Athenæum* of December 17, Mr. R. W. Chambers read a paper on "Courtesy Books," and gave an account of a recently-discovered manuscript detailing the duties of a marshal and other

officers of a great household. This manuscript had been sent by Mr. Quaritch to the late Dr. Furnivall in April last, and Dr. Furnivall, thinking the tract "interesting and unique," had forwarded it to the authorities of the British Museum, who had purchased it. The document belongs to the end of the fifteenth century, and contains nine leaves; in addition to the instructions on household duties, there are various memoranda—about wood carried at Talatun (perhaps Talaton in Devon), medical recipes in English and Latin, and some fifteenth-century accounts which once formed part of the binding. The treatise bears the title "A generall Rule to teche every man that is willynge for to lerne to serve a lorde or mayster in every thyng to his plesure," and contains elaborate instructions as to the duties of marshal, almoner, sewer, groom of the hall, and esquire. The instructions as to the serving of meals, and the laying of the "surnape" before the lord when he washed his hands at the end of the meal, are particularly minute. Some indication of the date when this treatise was composed may perhaps be gathered from the fact that it is throughout assumed that the "trenchers" are of bread—the almoner, for example, is to give the broken trenchers to the poor; whereas in the treatise "How to Serve a Lord," in the *Book of Curtesy* printed by Caxton, about 1477-78, and in the *Babes Book*, it is either expressly asserted that the trenchers may be of "tree" (wood), or instructions are given as to clean trenchers which clearly postulate wooden platters. The treatise under consideration was therefore apparently drawn up at an earlier date than these works. The paper was illustrated by some photographs and brass rubbings.

I have received from Mr. P. M. Barnard, M.A., of Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells, the well-known bookseller, an important "Catalogue of Fifteenth-Century Books and Printed Bibles." Many of the volumes in the list, which is prepared with all the detailed bibliographical care and learning customary in Mr. Barnard's catalogues, are of unusual interest. There is a rare Plautus, for instance, printed by Ulrich Scinzenzeler at Milan in 1500, which once belonged to

Sir Thomas Henryson, afterwards Lord Chesters, Lord of Session at Edinburgh, who has written his name twice on the title, once with the date 1589. An earlier owner was a certain James Harlay, who has written on the title Βιβλος του ιακωβου αρλου, and on the verso of b. ii. "Liber Iacobi harlaii Edinburgeni huius authoris egregie amantis." There are, it is stated, a good many manuscript notes in his neat hand, particularly in the earlier part of the volume, and two or three in Sir Thomas Henryson's on the title.

Bibliographers interested in the technical details of typography should note a volume of Thomas Aquinas: *Prima pars Summæ*, printed at Padua, 1473, by Albrecht, of Stendal (Hain, *1440), on which Mr. Barnard has the following note: "At the extreme bottom corners of many of the leaves are PRINTED SIGNATURES; these are in the same type as the book. No signatures are mentioned in any description of the book that I have seen. The present being a very large copy, the signatures, which were probably intended to be cut off, have survived. I do not remember to have seen before printed signatures in any book printed in Italy at so early a date. The first book to have printed signatures is said to be the *Expositio Decalogi* of Nider, printed by Koelhoff at Cologne in 1472, but the date seems to have been questioned (see E. Gordon Duff, *Early Printed Books*, p. 50)." The whole catalogue, which contains examples from presses in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, Holland, and Belgium, with one from Wynkyn de Worde's press at Westminster, deserves the attention of all collectors of incunabula. The second half of the list contains Bibles of various dates and in many languages.

Another important catalogue which has reached me, of a different kind of bibliographical interest, is sent by Messrs. M. A. Hughon and Co., of 125, Boulevard de la Reine, Versailles, and contains a list of more than 300 journals and periodicals published in France and other countries during the Revolution and Napoleonic Period, 1789-1815. The list is supplied with bibliographical notes, facsimiles, and

an appendix on the journalists of the Revolution. This very important collection, which contains many remarkably scarce items, and should certainly, if possible, be kept together in some State or University library, is priced at £1,250. It includes 185 French and 135 foreign papers, making a total of nearly 25,000 numbers, bound in 400 volumes.



The Cambridge University Press will shortly publish the third volume of "Notes and Documents relating to Westminster Abbey." It will be by Dean Robinson, and will be entitled *Gilbert Crispin, Abbot of Westminster: A Study of the Abbey under Norman Rule*. The book will include two of Crispin's writings and a series of charters illustrating the period of his administration, with a sketch of his tomb as a frontispiece.



The Government of Italy, with the active encouragement of the King, have begun the publication of a work of the highest importance to numismatists, a *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, or a general catalogue of coins of the Middle Ages and modern times struck in Italy or by Italians in other countries.



I note with regret the death of an antiquary much esteemed in the Eastern Counties—Dr. J. J. Muskett, whose well-known *Suffolk Manorial Families* was only one of his many valuable services to his county.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Cambridge Antiquarian Society have issued Nos. lvi. and lvii. (price 7s. 6d. net and 5s. net respectively) of their *Proceedings*. The former contains two valuable papers. In the longer the Rev. F. G. Walker treats of the "Roman Roads into Cambridge," and, besides giving a good deal of general information about Roman roads, traces care-

fully in their relation to Cambridge the Akeman Street, both north-east and south-west from the town, the Via Devana, the backbone of the town, and two minor roads—one from Red Cross to Toft, the other the Mare Way, which is probably not Roman. The paper is well illustrated by two large and excellent folding maps, and three figures in the text. In the shorter paper—"The Ford and Bridge of Cambridge"—Mr. Arthur Gray discusses the second element in the town's name. No. lvii. of the *Proceedings* consists almost entirely of a very full and carefully referenced study of the "Old Mills of Cambridge," by the Rev. Dr. Stokes, a contribution to local topography of unusual importance. It is illustrated by five plates and two text figures.



The new part (vol. vii., No. 4) of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society opens up new ground. It contains a series of documents, drawn from the public archives of Blois, relating to proposals made by certain Friends in 1793 to establish schools of industry in the Castle of Chambord. They make curious reading, and are prefaced by an account of a visit to Chambord in 1910, by A. G. Linney, with a good photographic plate of the great château. The negotiations, we are told, failed because of the "strong local objection to a colony governed by other laws than those in force around it." A letter of George Fox to Friends in Ireland, 1685, with particulars of Friends at Urie and elsewhere, and the usual miscellaneous contents, make up an excellent number.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—December 8.—Dr. C. H. Read, president, in the chair.—Mr. G. J. Turner read a paper on "The Watling Street at Westminster," his object being to show that Watling Street crossed the Thames at Lambeth Horseferry, and not at Stangate by Westminster Bridge. Two different theories have been advanced in support of the Stangate crossing. Mr. Codrington thinks that Watling Street, after continuing in a straight line for some miles, assumed, when it reached Kidbrooke End near Blackheath, a more westerly direction. His opinion is based on the statement of Dr. Harris, who published a *History of Kent* in 1719, and who was in possession of the notes of Dr. Plott, who had surveyed the Roman roads in Kent some years earlier. Harris declared that the old Roman road, though disused, was still visible on Blackheath, and that it was the common highway near Greenwich Park. His description of its course seems to involve a second, and possibly a third, change of direction, before it reached Deptford Bridge. It is improbable that Watling Street changed its direction so many times in so short a distance. Harris's assertion that his road was Roman has received very little corroboration. It is probable that he saw a disused road, and too readily assumed that it was Watling Street. Mr. Codrington thinks that the road crossed the Old Kent Road at St. Thomas Waterings, passed just to the north of

Newington Parish Church, and reached the river at Stangate. Thomas Allen, a young man who between 1824 and 1827 wrote a *History of Lambeth*, declared that traces of this road were found in 1826 near Newington Church. No other references to this discovery have been found, and Allen's was probably an individual opinion which was not generally accepted by contemporary antiquaries.

The second account is that given by Mr. R. A. Smith in the *Victoria History of London*. Following Stukeley, he maintains that Watling Street, instead of deviating to the west as Harris thought, continued in a straight line to Greenwich. This seems to be exceedingly likely. The street, however, was aiming for the ford over the Ravensbourne, and not for a supposed ford at Stangate. The form and situation of the ancient villages of Greenwich and Deptford, and the name of the latter, suggest that they clustered round the ford over the Ravensbourne.

Mr. Smith again follows Stukeley in thinking that Watling Street continued its course in the same straight line as far as Stangate. In support of this he states that the road was still visible in St. George's Fields in Stukeley's days, and that it pointed direct to Stangate. There can be no doubt that Stukeley referred to a portion of St. George's Road between the Elephant and Castle and the Bethlehem Hospital. With the possible exception of Edmund Gibson, Stukeley is the only writer who describes this road as Roman, for Thomas Allen's supposed road went in a different direction. Harris, who wrote several years earlier, makes no mention of it, but, on the contrary, distinctly expresses his opinion that Watling Street crossed the Thames at the Horseferry. John Aubrey, Thomas Gale, and Roger Gale, also held the same opinion.

Further evidence in support of the Stangate crossing has been seen in the name itself. But the word *stane*, though undoubtedly often found as part of the names of places on Roman roads, is also often found elsewhere, especially in the South of England.

The crossing of the Watling Street at the Horseferry rests on the fact that there has been a ferry there from time immemorial, whereas there was never, as far as is known, any ferry at Stangate. One of the earliest documents in which this place is mentioned is a charter of 1357, by which Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, granted the Bishop of Rochester leave to construct a "bridge" at Stangate. Its purport is in point of detail open to question, but there can be little doubt that the word "bridge" denoted a landing-place, and not a bridge in the modern sense of the word, and that the grant from the Archbishop was necessary because the crossing at Stangate without the Archbishop's consent would have been an infringement of his right of ferry. The fact that Higden, the monk of Chester who wrote in the fifteenth century, states categorically that Watling Street crossed the Thames to the west of Westminster is a strong argument in favour of the crossing at the Horseferry. This ferry is likely to have taken the place of an ancient ford, which was only passable at low water. It is significant that the river is 100 yards narrower at the Horseferry than at Stangate. The Horseferry is also nearer than the Stangate crossing to the centre of civil activity in both places. In both

places the market was held in or close to the road leading away from the ferry. Stangate, on the other hand, was far from the centre of Lambeth activity, and the north-east end of Westminster opposite Stangate was probably of comparatively modern growth, and chiefly occupied by courtiers and public servants. Its commercial importance seems to have been due to the establishment there of the Woolstaple.

The road from Deptford to the Lambeth Horseferry crossed the highroad from London Bridge to New Cross at St. Thomas Waterings, where it is also crossed by the parish boundary of St. George's, Southwark. It passed through Walworth, which was the nucleus of the parish of Newington, and crossed the highroad from Southwark to Clapham and Ewell at the corner of Kennington Lane. This is where the Clapham road is itself crossed by the parish boundary of Newington. The only portion of this branch of Watling Street which is still used is the small piece of the road, which leads to the ancient ferry, and is still known as Ferry Street. There is some evidence, however, that there was a bridle-path on the site of Watling Street at least as far as St. Thomas Waterings until the middle of the eighteenth century.

As regards the road in Middlesex, there can be little doubt that in Tudor days the old Watling Street still proceeded from the Edgware Road in its southward course along the east side of Hyde Park, through St. James's Park to James Street, passing on its way through the site of Buckingham Palace. James Street was formerly continuous with Horseferry Road, and is so marked on the earliest maps of this district.

The Horseferry Road and some of the roads adjoining it seem to have been the subject of improvements effected in the reign of Charles II.

From the Horseferry a Roman road went to Ludgate with two bends—one at Charing Cross, and another at St. Clement's or Temple Bar. Afterwards a part of this road was probably extended westwards to meet Watling Street at Eye Cross on Constitution Hill. This extension fell into disuse when the road to Staines, which met Watling Street near the Marble Arch, was constructed. The known facts relating to the crossing at Lambeth in no way justify the recent suggestions that Westminster is an older settlement than London.

The road from St. George's Church as far as St. Thomas Waterings was no doubt constructed after Southwark proper had been surrounded with a trench. The road from St. Thomas Waterings to Deptford Bridge is likely, in part at any rate, to have been of a later date. Finally, there is good reason for thinking that the Noviomagus of the second Antonine Itinerary was identical with Westminster.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith exhibited, through the courtesy of the Committee of the Norwich Museum, a Viking sword-pommel found in East Anglia.—*Athenæum*, December 17.



The first monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the session was held on December 12, Professor T. H. Bryce, M.D., presiding. In the first paper Mr. A. O. Curle, secretary, gave an account of the examination of two hut-circles in the Strath of Kildonan, one of which had an earth-house

annexed as part of the original structure. In the second paper, Dr. Joseph Anderson gave a description of a hoard of bronze implements and beads of gold, amber, and glass, recently discovered at Adabrook, parish of Ness, in the island of Lewis. The hoard, which was found by a crofter digging peats, consisted of two socketed axes, a gouge, a tanged chisel, a socketed hammer, a spear-head, and three razor-blades, all of bronze, and one doubly conical bead of gold, two amber beads, and one of greenish glass, with whitish spots. With these objects there were two polishing stones or whetstones, and the whole seemed to have been contained in a vessel of thin bronze, of which only a portion of the rim and of the side towards the bottom remained. Such hoards of bronze implements and other objects may be classed according to their composition as individual property concealed temporarily and not again resumed by the owner, or the property of a travelling merchant, consisting of articles that have not been used, or the hoard of a founder in bronze, consisting of much worn-out and broken implements ready to be melted and remade. This hoard appeared to belong neither to a trader nor a founder, but to be a deposit made by a private individual, including not only his own stock of tools and one weapon, but the personal ornaments of a female member of his family. The fact that there are three razor-blades is paralleled by a similar occurrence of three in a Bronze Age find near Dunbar. This hoard belongs to the latter part of the Bronze Age, which is reckoned to be a few centuries prior to the Christian Era.

The third paper was a report by Mr. F. R. Coles, assistant keeper of the museum, of a survey made by him of the stone circles in Strathearn, Perthshire, with measured plans and drawings obtained under the Gunning Fellowship.

The fourth paper was a description by Mr. Alan Reid of the monuments in Tranent Churchyard, which is both symbolically and artistically the richest in the Lothians.



The second monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on January 9, Mr. W. Garson in the chair. In the first paper Mr. J. Graham, Callander, gave a notice of the discovery of two vessels of clay on the Culbin Sands, Morayshire, one containing wheat, and the other found in a kitchen midden. After describing the formation of the raised beach and the sand-dunes which have covered it, in one of which near the farm of Wellhill the clay vessel was found in fragments, he proceeded to describe the circumstances under which it was discovered that the vessel had contained a quantity of charred wheat. The vessel, which belonged to the same class of ware as the cinerary urns of the Bronze Age, seems to have been about 12 inches in diameter. Fragments of wood charcoal, hammer-stones or grain-pounders, and a calcined scraper of flint, were found, suggesting that the site might have been occupied by a wattle hut. Charred wheat has often been found on Roman sites in Scotland, but wheat of the Bronze Age is only known by three grains embedded in the clay of an urn in a barrow in Yorkshire, and by other grains similarly

embedded in a vessel of Bronze Age type found by Mr. J. E. Cree at North Berwick. The other clay vessel, recovered from a kitchen midden in the same sands, is of cylindrical shape, resembling none of the recognized types of Scottish Bronze Age pottery, though these types have occurred in other kitchen middens in the same neighbourhood. An interesting question arising out of these and other occurrences of pottery of these types is whether there was any difference, or what was the difference, between the sepulchral and the domestic pottery of the Bronze Age. The paper concluded by an elaborate comparison of the Culbin Sands in Morayshire and the Glenluce Sands in Wigtownshire, and the relative prevalence of the different classes of prehistoric relics found on them.

In the second paper Mr. J. E. Cree gave an account of the excavation of a hut-circle on the links near Ackergill Tower, Caithness, which he had examined at the instance of Mrs. Duff Dunbar of Ackergill, a member of the society. The site was within the fringe of sandy dunes bordering the shore, and the structure when laid bare consisted of the remains of an irregularly circular wall, varying from 2 to 4 feet in thickness, enclosing an area of about 12 by 10 feet, having an entrance facing south, and paved with flags. The interior was also roughly paved with irregularly-shaped flags, and inside and to the left of the entrance was a small recess shut off by a stone set on edge. Outside, and also on the left, was a small enclosure with no visible entrance. To the right, outside, was another small recess which appeared to have been used as a cooking-place. The only relics found were a flint core and two implements of iron like punches. In a kitchen midden at the back a bone pin was found.

The third paper was a notice by the Rev. John Stirton, minister of Glamis, of the old Parish Church of Glamis, part of which still stands in the churchyard, and is now used as the burial-place of the Strathmore family.

In the fourth paper Mr. F. T. Macleod gave a notice of the old burying-ground in Inverness, known as the Chapel Yard, with descriptions of some of its most interesting monuments. The cemetery of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Inverness is referred to as far back as A.D. 1361, and it is surprising that the earliest decipherable monument now existing in it dates no farther back than 1604. It records the burial-place of Hester Elliott, spouse to Master Alexander Clerk, minister at Inverness, and daughter of Robert Elliott of Lauristoun in Liddesdale and Lady Jean Stuart, daughter of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, who was thus a great-grandniece of Queen Mary, and of the blood royal through her great-grandmother, Lady Jane Hepburn. Other monuments bear heraldic devices or the usual mortuary and trade emblems, sometimes with quaintly-expressed inscriptions or doggerel verses. As early as 1359 there is reference to the cemetery having been used for assemblies of the burghers, and the burgh records furnish proof of this throughout the following centuries; while the session records show that in the eighteenth century it was used for Communion services, and this use has continued occasionally till within the last five years. It was used for a

less worthy purpose after the entry of the Duke of Cumberland's troops into Inverness, as an enclosure for the cattle they drove away from Lord Lovat's estates.



At a meeting of the WORCESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, held in December, papers were read by Mr. F. T. Spackman, on the discovery of Anglo-Saxon antiquities in Worcestershire; by Mr. Lewis Sheppard, on the Saxon wall and the monastic ruins near the south-west corner of Worcester Cathedral; and by Canon Wilson, on King John's Chapel in the cathedral (the last being written by the Hon. Mrs. O'Grady).

The chairman (Mr. Willis Bund), referring to the work of Bishop John Alcock mentioned in the last paper, asked the Society to join in the protest which the parish was making against the restoration—some said the desecration—of the Little Malvern Church, which was a very important piece of John Alcock's work in this neighbourhood. He took a great deal of interest in the Priory at Little Malvern, and put some of his best work on that church. He (the speaker) believed that the present Vicar had a scheme, which had been blessed by the Bishop, for the complete restoration of the church. He was glad to see that the parish declined the other day to apply for a faculty to carry out the Vicar's proposal, and he believed that the patron of the living was opposed to the scheme. Any interference with Bishop Alcock's work, the glass, or the arms which he evidently put there, would be a great disgrace to the diocese. Canon Wilson said they ought to urge that the restoration should not be carried out without the fullest consideration being given to the question of preserving Bishop Alcock's work. The chairman then proposed a resolution, which was ordered to be forwarded to the Bishop, expressing the hope that no restoration of that church would be carried out except one which would preserve all the work of Bishop Alcock, and interfere as little as possible with the fabric, glass, and carvings, in the church. The Dean seconded, and the resolution was carried.



At the annual meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY the Director, Mr. Shirley Fox, gave a brief account of the work accomplished by the Research Committee during the year. They had now obtained almost complete accounts of the amounts of bullion coined from the beginning of the reign of Henry III. to the death of Richard III., and had accumulated material with special reference to the "long-cross" coinage and the reigns of the first three Edwards. Amongst the more important facts which his brother, Mr. Earle Fox, and he had been able to establish were: (1) Identification of the latest variety of the "short-cross" coinage; (2) date of the closing of the provincial mints and introduction of the sceptre type in the "long-cross" coinage; (3) issue by Edward I., for several years after his accession, of "long-cross" coins bearing his father's name; (4) identification and full history of Edward I.'s "new money" of 1279, which included, for the first time, groats and round farthings; (5) history of the great coinage of 1300;

(6) issue of money in the palatinate of Durham by the King's Receiver whenever the temporalities were in the King's hands, and identification of several groups of *sede vacante* coins; (7) separation of the coins of Edward I. and Edward II. The lecturer explained that it would be some time before all the above matters could be treated in detail in the Society's *Journal*, but, in collaboration with his brother, he hoped to contribute instalments from year to year.



At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on January 11, the Rev. P. Minos read a paper on "The Tombs of the Kings at Jerusalem."



On January 4, Miss Russell-Davies lectured before the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on "A Sussex Pilgrimage of the Middle Ages," and on January 6 Mr. A. B. Sewell, lay clerk of the Bradford Parish Church, lectured before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "The Ancient Parish of Bradford." Other meetings have been those of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on December 14, when Mr. Lewis Way contributed a paper on "The Owners of the Great House, Henbury," and on January 16, when Mr. Roland Austin dealt with "Some Gloucestershire Books and their Authors"; and the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY in December, when Dr. Coke Squance lectured on "Daggers, Ancient and Modern."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

VENICE IN THE THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH CENTURIES. By F. C. Hodgson, M.A. With twenty-two maps and illustrations. London: George Allen and Sons, 1910. Crown 8vo., pp. xiv, 648. Price 10s. 6d. net.

It is always difficult to recall the name of Venice without some feeling of regret for its untimely fate. The charm of its position on the islands of a land-locked sea; the rich if meretricious beauty of its mediæval and renaissance architecture; its glories as pictured in the writings of Ruskin or the poems of Byron; and, above all, the memories of those centuries of stirring events which go to make up the history of the Queen of the Adriatic, excite universal sympathy for its sudden fall and the ruthless sacrifice of its independence to gratify a whim or the personal spite of Napoleon in the Treaty of Campo-Formio in 1797. And yet its fate was but too well deserved; for in its

dealings with other nations or with conquered States it was always selfish and tyrannical, and absolutely untrustworthy; while from its outrage on Christendom in its conquest and sack of Constantinople, under the false colours of a Crusader, Europe suffers to this day.

It is impossible to avoid some such reflections as these after reading this second instalment of Mr. Hodgson's valuable history of Venice, embracing as it does nearly the whole of the period which elapsed between the first fall of Constantinople and its second and hardly less disastrous conquest by the Turks in 1453; and nearly the whole period with which he deals is filled with an account of the troubles which Venice inherited in the complications which her interference in the concerns of the Greek Empire had caused. Of these troubles, the most serious were those with Genoa, of which Mr. Hodgson gives the fullest and most interesting details; and although they were brought to a satisfactory issue for the safety of Venice in the War of Choggia, they had been the means of embroiling her in disputes on the Terra Firma which presently banded the European Powers against her in the League of Cambray.

Perhaps the most valuable chapters in the work are those devoted to accounts of the government of the republic, the modes adopted and the officers employed, and the modifications made from time to time by special requirements as they arose; and these chapters are illustrated by reproductions of old prints giving a number of important official ceremonies. The forms employed "by very careful elaboration" for the election of the Doge reveal the suspiciousness of the Venetian character, as among them no one seems to have trusted his neighbour, and anything approaching "honour" seems to have been unknown. From the details given in chapter vii., unfortunately too long to quote, the selection and reselection of committees of electors, the balloting and the individual swearing of the 400 or 500 people engaged in the business, it might be supposed that they were entrusting the Doge with the absolute control of the State; but the *Promissione* to which he had to swear on election, and which gradually grew stricter and stricter, was so circumscribing in its effect as to place the Doge within the control of his advising committees. What Hallam calls "the singular but accurate title" of the Doge, who styled himself "Lord of One-Quarter and One-Eighth of the Roman Empire," is referred to several times by Mr. Hodgson, but with some confusion. On p. 33 we have it as "quarta parte et dimidia"; on p. 118 this is literally translated "one quarter and a half"; on p. 127 it appears as "five-eighths"; while on pp. 132 and 170 it is correctly given as "three-eighths."

The book, beside the history of Venice itself, is full of valuable information on the affairs of the East and the occurrences incidental to the final break-up of the Byzantine Empire and the overthrow by the Turks of the smaller Latin States planted in Greece and Asia Minor at the close of the Crusades, as well as of the Tartar tribes among which the Polos progressed in their journeys to China; and we can only join with the author in expressing our hope that his life may be spared to complete this great and valuable history of Venice.—J. T. P.

VOL. VII.

ENGLISH WOODLANDS AND THEIR STORY. By Houghton Townley. Illustrated by 100 photographs taken by the author. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 309. Price 15s. net.

Antiquaries and serious students of forest lore have not been catered for by Mr. Townley. They will find what they want in Dr. Cox's volume in the "Antiquary's Books" series and elsewhere. The handsome volume before us is for the general reader with a special love of woodland scenery. The text is, perhaps, a trifle slight, but it makes pleasant reading. The earlier chapters treat of the familiar but ever-beautiful home of the Burnham Beeches. Mr. Townley, besides descriptions of that favoured district, and a discussion of the lopping, at some remote period, which produced the pollarded state of so many splendid specimens, also gives a brief account of Burnham Abbey and various anecdotes of well-known people associated with the Beeches. Sheridan and Miss Linley, Mendelssohn, George Grote, and, above all, Mrs. Grote, are among the names which adorn the page. Anecdotes of Mrs. Grote are always amusing. Sydney Smith once said to her, as she was getting into her carriage for a long journey: "Madam, go where you will, do what you like; I have the most unbounded confidence in your *indiscretion*." Mr. Townley recalls, among other amusing items, how her steward, old James, used to tell of his struggles with Mrs. Grote's famous top-boots: "It wasn't so much the boots, or that I hadn't the strength to pull 'em off," he said, "but she *would* sit in a low arm-chair with castors on it, and when I pulled, I dragged her all over the room. When at last they were off, she used to ask what I thought of her foot. She was very proud of it, for it was small; and she had it modelled because of its perfect shape." An amiable vanity, as Mr. Townley remarks. After the Beeches comes Sherwood Forest, with its romantic stories of Robin Hood and his companions; the New Forest, "where they have the straightest roads and the longest miles in England"—straight roads always make long miles—and in connection with which Mr. Townley naturally sketches the history of Beaulieu Abbey, and does justice to the retired, drowsy peacefulness of Beaulieu village, save when invaded by excursionists; Epping and the Forest of Essex; and the Forests of Dean, Windsor, and Savernake. Mr. Townley's pages abound with apt descriptions, and incidental chat regarding famous residents, and legendary, historical, and other associations. But, after all, the very fine photographic illustrations form the real *raison d'être* of the volume. The book is a desirable possession for the plates alone. Mr. Townley has shown excellent judgment and taste in his choice, not only of examples, but of point of view. The results are delightful, for capital photographs have been most beautifully reproduced. Every phase of woodland beauty, in mass or in delicate outline, in single tree or in group of trees, or in solid forest wall, in summer fulness or in wintry snow-clad bareness, here finds exquisite illustration. Near the end are some plates of quaint outgrowths on trees, curious human and animal resemblances in trunk and branch, and the like oddities. The volume makes a beautiful gift-book.

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ANNALS OF THE REIGNS OF MALCOLM AND WILLIAM, KINGS OF SCOTLAND, A.D. 1153-1214. Collected, with Notes and an Index, by Sir A. C. Lawrie, LL.D. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xxxvi, 459. Price 10s. net.

Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie has already won the gratitude of all students of Scottish history by his *Early Scottish Charters Prior to 1153*. He has now brought together a considerable amount of material illustrative of the history of Scotland from 1153 to 1214. In the former year Malcolm, a boy of twelve years of age, succeeded his grandfather, King David. For the sixty years during which Malcolm and his brother William reigned they were almost continuously employed in suppressing rebellions against their mutual authority, and in making strenuous endeavours to consolidate their sturdy little kingdom. When Malcolm ascended the throne he was the feudal vassal of Henry II. of England for the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, whilst his brother William was in the like position for Northumberland. But in 1157, when Malcolm was but a lad of sixteen, he was forced by Henry II. to cede these northern counties, receiving in exchange the comparatively empty honours of the Earldom of Huntingdon, which also marked vassalage to the English sovereign. On William succeeding his brother in 1165, he was speedily summoned to do homage to his Lord, King Henry, and in the following year took part in the English campaign against France. Rebelling against Henry in a vain endeavour to regain Northumberland, William was defeated and taken prisoner. Peace was only secured with terms that included the definite surrender of the independence of the kingdom, whilst the chief castles were garrisoned by the English. For sixteen years William and his subjects were treated with every indignity by Henry. On Richard I.'s accession the relationships with Scotland became less strained, for the English King, being in need of money, accepted 10,000 marks from William in exchange for certain vassal rights. Under King John, however, the old indignities were resumed, and it was not until some time after William's death in 1214 that Scotland attained to any genuine degree of independence.

There are no Scottish State papers prior to 1286. On the death of Alexander III. in that year a great mass of State records were given up to John Balliol, by order of Edward I. as guardian; these have all perished. Sir Archibald Lawrie has collected his material for this substantial volume from two meagre Scotch chronicles—those of Melrose and Holyrood—from a few original charters, and from copies of many others preserved in monastic chartularies or episcopal registers; and more especially from numerous passages in the English chronicles of such men as John of Hexham, Reginald of Durham, William of Newburgh, and Roger de Hoveden, as well as from others of less-known repute. The text is supplied with an abundance of careful notes, and there is an admirably comprehensive index.

Scholars on both sides the Border will welcome this material addition to the orderly story of the development of both nations during the close of the twelfth century and the initial period of its successor.

Various charters and bulls herein set forth show clearly the difference of both laws and customs in the two countries. For instance, a letter of Innocent III., circa 1210, in answer to questions regarding the sanctuary of churches in Scotland, shows that criminal serfs taking refuge in churches had to be restored to their masters, but that freemen, not being public robbers or night marauders, were not to be taken by force, and that rectors should obtain for them life and limb. The practice in England at this time differed materially and was more merciful. Scotland knew nothing of the English custom of Abjuration of the Realm by sanctuary seekers.

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ASPECTS OF DEATH IN ART. By F. Parkes Weber, M.A., M.D. With fifty-eight figures in the text. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1910. 8vo., pp. viii, 160. Price 5s. net.

The title, as placed at the head of this notice, is an abbreviation of that which appears upon the title-page of this strikingly interesting book; but the idea which the author has had in mind is better explained in the Preface by the remark that the volume is intended to be an essay "not on the iconography of death, but on the mental attitudes towards the idea of death, and the various ways in which the idea of death has, or may be supposed to have, affected the living individual—his mental and physical state, and especially the direction and force of his action—as illustrated by minor works of art, especially medals, engraved gems, jewels, etc." This explanation is necessary because the fact that the book consists of a series of articles reprinted, revised and enlarged, from the *Numismatic Chronicle* might lead some readers to suppose that its interest is mainly of a technical kind, and that its appeal is only to numismatic students. They will no doubt appreciate from the specialist side so thorough a monograph on one small aspect of their favourite study; but the book really appeals to a much wider circle because of its treatment of aspects of death in art from the human side. The subject is one which has exercised the thoughts of men in all ages, and the expression of those thoughts in engraved art is of the deepest interest to all of us simply as human beings. The emblems, the suggestions, the representations of death, are wonderfully varied—varied in feeling, in motive, in intention, and in outlook. The "degraded Epicureanism" of some Roman examples; the simple beauty of some Greek reliefs; the gracefully melancholy suggestiveness of others; the lugubrious ghastliness of mediæval conceptions; the grotesque and often horrible forms of the numerous *memento mori* devices—all find illustration or description here. Dr. Weber has had the assistance of many numismatic specialists, and his own researches have been thorough and far-reaching. The result is a volume of singular interest and suggestiveness, in which the examples are classified and arranged very carefully so as to illustrate the many different stand-points from which death has been viewed, and the many different effects the contemplation of death has had on the human mind. Incidentally, a great many historical events are medallically illustrated in these pages. We have to thank Dr. Weber for a work of

deep and lasting interest. There is a good index, and the many illustrations are admirably produced.

* * *

MEMORIALS OF OLD DURHAM. Edited by H. R. Leighton. With many illustrations. London: *George Allen and Sons*, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 264. Price 15s. net.

This worthy successor to a notable series of volumes opens with a Historical Introduction by the Rev. Dr.

the reader will naturally turn first are "Durham Cathedral," by Canon Greenwell; "Finchale Priory," by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry; and "The Castles and Halls of Durham," by the editor. No one is more competent to write on the grandly placed cathedral than the veteran Canon, who here briefly sketches the history of the building, and then describes in detail the architectural features of the fabric. Mr. Tavenor-Perry is equally at home in dealing with the history



FINCHALE PRIORY: CRYPT UNDER REFECTORY.

Gee, Master of University College, Durham. In it the writer gives a sketch of the history of the famous bishopric, which formerly included within the county certain districts now merged in the neighbouring counties. The great commercial and industrial developments, which date from the eighteenth century, are just alluded to, but the history of the Palatinate See, which was in many ways a little semi-independent kingdom, is clearly traced. Other articles to which

of the Priory, which is now one of the most picturesque of ruins. The paper is illustrated by a number of the author's own clever pen-and-ink drawings, one of which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page. The castles and halls so well described by Mr. Leighton include many names rich in historical and other interest, as well as others well worth describing, but less known to fame. These three papers specially attract us, but they are very far from

exhausting the interest of this well-edited volume. There is a capital paper on "Monkwearmouth and Jarrow," by the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, and another, which deserves special notice, carefully working out the "Topography of Durham" by taking one main county road after another, which is supplied by Miss M. Hope Dodds. "Monumental Inscriptions," by Mr. Edwin Dodds, brings together a varied and remarkable collection. We rather grudge the space accorded to Mrs. Apperley's "Folklore of the County of Durham," because so much of the lore recorded is not in the least distinctive of the county; but Miss Cockburn's account of "The Legends of Durham" well justifies itself. In the "Durham Associations of John Wesley" the Rev. T. C. Dale prints extracts from a number of the great preacher's letters which will be new to many readers, and which give interesting glimpses of their writer's personality. Other papers are "Place-Names in the Durham Dales," by Mr. W. M. Egglestone; "The Parish Churches of Durham"—a selection only—by Mr. Wilfrid Leighton; and "The Old Families of Durham," by the editor. The volume, like its predecessors, is sufficiently indexed and beautifully illustrated. Among the illustrations we notice with special pleasure many views from old prints and drawings, and a fine portrait of William James, Bishop of Durham 1606-1617, reproduced for the first time from the painting at Lambton Castle.

* * *

THE WORLD OF HOMER. By Andrew Lang. With illustrations. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1910. Crown 8vo., pp. xviii, 306. Price 6s. 6d. net.

For a blend of learning and enjoyment Mr. Andrew Lang's new volume on Homer may be cordially commended. The abundant and varied footnotes prove the industry of its compiler. The zest with which he discusses the baffling problems of "women's costume" or contrasts a *mêlée* of Homeric warriors with a Rugby football scrimmage declares that industry to have been a labour of love. To many the lively citation of instances culled from other literature of every age and clime, which distinguishes Mr. Lang's text as that of a wide and deep reader, will prove a welcome addition to a book of essays on an early Greek age. We learn, for example, that "the taslets of Dugald Dalgetty (1645) were thigh-pieces, or *cuisse*s, as in seventh to sixth century Greek art"; or that "in the French *Chansons de Geste* of 1080-1300, Charlemagne (*circa* 814), a perfectly historical character to us, has become almost as mythical as Arthur the poets." Mr. Lang is, of course, upon the main question still puzzled to think "how Legion made the *Iliad*, with no Homer, no one great genius, but in some incomprehensible manner of combination." In his successive chapters on Homer's World, the Homeric Land and Peoples, the Homeric World in Peace and War, the armour, the dress, the tools, the temples, the religion and the burial of the aristocracy of which the two great poems tell, he has borrowed light from even the most recent discoveries, such as those of Mr. R. M. Dawkins at Sparta. His own inquiry is, as one would expect, literary rather than archaeological, but his volume

shows how great is the ancillary service of archaeology to such an investigation. The small but carefully chosen set of illustrations from actual relics of the age, including the Tiryns fashion-plate for a "Princess-frock," give a vivid actuality to the theme. The book becomes a welcome addition to the library corner reserved for one's original text and one's particular fancy in translation, be it Butcher and Lang or Sam Butler. It is worthily printed, and a scrupulous proof-reader might be pardoned for passing a worse slip than the attribution, on p. 247, to Agamemnon, however intoxicated by a princely passion, of Briseis as a "*mead of honour*"!

* * *

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN CAMBRIDGE AND ELY.

By the Rev. E. Conybeare. Many illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs. London: Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1910. Crown 8vo., pp. xviii, 439. Price 6s.

The area dealt with in this volume is somewhat more restricted than has been usual in most of its predecessors, and the two towns, Cambridge and Ely, occupy a large share of the space, the latter taking up roughly a fifth of the volume and Cambridge well over a third. But no reader will see anything disproportionate in the arrangement of the various parts of the book. Visitors to Cambridge will find the chapters devoted to the colleges and churches of the University town admirably done. The histories of the foundations and of their subsequent fortunes are well told, while the more purely topographical details are given lucidly and helpfully. In this connection the folding plan of Cambridge at the beginning of the book will be found very useful. Mr. Conybeare also does full justice to the glories of Ely, and gives a detailed account of the history of the cathedral and see. On pp. 337-340 are many interesting particulars of the clothing (the expensiveness of which may surprise some readers), the household gear, food, drink, and daily life of the monks of Ely Abbey, taken from the monastic rolls, which, to the number of 288, with many other valuable muniments, are preserved in Ely and elsewhere. Although Cambridge and Ely occupy together well over half the volume, the remaining chapters, which deal with the comparatively little-known villages and smaller towns of the county, are by no means negligible. Mr. Conybeare remarks in his Preface that "few counties better repay exploration than Cambridgeshire"; and the chapters which give details of the byways of the county, especially of the many attractive and most interesting old village churches, amply justify the remark. Newmarket is, of course, known to all the world, and one or two other places are fairly familiar, but Mr. Conybeare's pages chronicle and reveal much regarding the villages which will be new to very many of his readers. Moreover, anyone who may take up the book with the idea that the county is simply flat and bare and uninteresting, will find that off the highways there may be found a wealth of picturesque beauty. Mr. Conybeare has contributed a very useful book to a capital series. The volume bears witness to much learning unostentatiously worn, and pleasantly and deftly conveyed. We have left the illustrations to the last, but to many they may be

the chief attraction of the volume. Certainly, Mr. Griggs has never done better work. In these delightful pencil drawings he seems to have caught and preserved the charm of college and church, of ancient bridge and lovely oriel, of village fane and cathedral grandeur. We had noted a number as special examples of delicately beautiful drawing, but it is hard to particularize where all are so good. We very heartily commend the volume.

* * *

A BOOK OF OLD CAROLS. Edited by H. J. L. J. Massé and C. K. Scott. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1910. 8vo., two vols. in one, pp. 27, 24. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This tall, slim volume will greatly interest musicians and musical antiquaries. Mr. Massé has selected the carols, Mr. Scott being responsible for the arrangement of the music, from many foreign folk-song and similar publications, with one or two from English sources. Among the latter are "God rest you, merry gentlemen," to a traditional West of England air, based on a carillon tune which chimes pleasingly, and "Qui creavit cælum, lully, lully, lu," sung as a processional by the nuns of St. Mary, Chester, and probably the earliest carol composed in England. The foreign examples will for the most part be new even to amateurs of the curious and rare in music. The text of each is printed with the music, but the editors have thoughtfully added useful literal translations of the Flemish, Basque, Swedish, Provençal, and Spanish examples. It is sufficient to name this to show how eclectic Mr. Massé's work has been. Many of the musical effects are quaint and strange, but no example is without its interest. The book is so useful an addition to the antiquarian section of the library of musical history that we hope the editors will be encouraged to pursue their researches and to publish the results.

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THE ARTS AND CRAFTS OF OUR TEUTONIC FOREFATHERS. By G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. 130 illustrations and 22 maps. London and Edinburgh: *T. N. Foulis*, 1910. Small 4to., pp. xviii, 250. Price 5s. net.

Professor Baldwin Brown explains that the object of this volume of "The Arts and Crafts of the Nations" series "is to offer to the general reader a survey of the subject of early Teutonic art and craftsmanship, and to the student an introduction to the further pursuit of it"; and he most satisfactorily accomplishes his task in a few clearly-written and well-illustrated chapters dealing with the character and migrations of the race, the peculiarities and technical processes of its crafts, and the manner in which they may have had their artistic productions affected by the arts of the surrounding countries. The chapter which deals with the migrations and settlements shows, by the aid of a series of maps, how the various branches of the race—the Goths, Vandals, and Suevi; the Burgundians, Lombards, and Franks—wandered east and west along the northern frontiers of the Roman Empire, before they began those attacks upon it in which it was overwhelmed. Among these branches of the race he points out the important part played by the Goths, who laid the

foundations of Teutonic art during the period when they were brought by their wanderings "into touch with the flourishing seats of ancient classic civilization on the northern shores of the Black Sea," and at the same time they seem also to have invented that Runic system the characters of which are derived from the letters of the Greco-Roman alphabet. All through their migrations the Goths preserved the physical characteristics ascribed to the Germans by classical writers, "so that in the stately form of Professor Oscar Montellius and the blonde hair and grey eyes of Christine Nilsson we can recognize the genuine type." In the chapter on technical processes and the materials used, we see the wide range of the decoration applied at this early period to bronze alone, embracing damascening, tausia-work and plating, chasing, filigree, and granulated work, as well as niello and all the modes of enamelling, encrusted, champlevé and cloisonné, as practised in romanesque and mediæval art. The book, which is clearly printed and well got up, should prove invaluable to all students as well as professors of arts and crafts.

J. T. P.

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THE CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON. Transcribed and abstracted by Percy C. Rushen. London: *Phillimore and Co., Ltd.*, 1910. 8vo., pp. xii, 114. Price 8s. 6d.

Mr. Rushen has earned already a reputation for careful work. His book on *The Form of Letters Patent* and his interesting contributions to "The Genealogist's Pocket Library" stamp him as a writer who weighs every word before committing it to paper. Genealogists are, therefore, to be congratulated on his having undertaken the much needed work of recording the tombstone inscriptions in the City of London. Many of these are nearly illegible, and much judgment must have been necessary to draw the line between what can be read and what can be only imagined. Mr. Rushen's Introduction contains one sentence which appeals to us as a delightful peep into the accurately observing mind of an author who is a chartered patent agent *cum* genealogist:

"After the dry spring and summer of 1899, during which acidulous matter was deposited upon all the buildings of our city, the writer observed during the first autumnal storm of that year the frothy ebullition upon the limestone walls of a City church, due to the action of the diluted acid upon the carbonate of lime of the structure."

The only adverse criticism which it is necessary to make concerns the method of publication of this book. We learn that a very limited number of copies has been printed, and understand that this is the reason for the book's comparatively high price. In view of the large number of genealogists and others interested in the memorials of the City of London, the publishers would have been well advised to have made the issue four times as large, and to have halved the price. However, as Messrs. Phillimore appear from this work to have seen at last the futility of issuing genealogical works of reference without indexes, we suppose we must stifle our grumble.

THE HEART OF WESSEX. Described by Sidney Heath; pictured by E. W. Haslehurst. Twelve coloured plates. London: Blackie and Son, Ltd., 1910. Large square 8vo., pp. 64. Price 2s. net.

Under the general title of "Beautiful England," Messrs. Blackie are publishing an attractive series of colour books at a remarkably low price, of which series the volume before us is a pleasant example. Nothing shows more the extraordinary advances which have been made in the art of colour-printing in recent years than the fact that such a volume as this, containing a dozen really beautiful plates, delicately and truthfully coloured, can be sold at such a price as a humble florin. An evening view of Wool House, the old manor-house of Mr. Hardy's Turbervilles; a far-stretching view of Weymouth and Portland; and the frontispiece of Dorchester from the Meadows, are among the plates which please us most, but all are good. The other subjects are Hangman's Cottage, Dorchester; Puddletown; Bere Regis; Portisham; Gateway, Poxwell Manor-house; Lulworth Cove; Wareham; Corfe Castle; and Poole Harbour from Studland. The text is supplied by Mr. Sidney Heath, who is thoroughly at home in Wessex, and so alive to the scenic charms, as well as the historical and literary associations of Dorchester and its neighbourhood, that his pleasant periods, together with Mr. Haslehurst's charming pictures, may well draw to the Heart of Wessex many who have not yet experienced for themselves the many attractions of that delightful region. On p. 53 "Mulock" should be "Muloch."

* * *

Mr. T. N. Foulis, of London and Edinburgh, has issued a second edition of Professor Flinders Petrie's admirable handbook on *The Arts and Crafts of Ancient Egypt* (price 5s. net), originally published, and noticed in the *Antiquary*, about a year ago. The book is written with such thorough knowledge and mastery of detail, and with such sympathy and insight, that we are not surprised at the warm welcome which it has received. This second edition is enriched by an additional chapter on "Egypt's Place in the Art of the World," in which Professor Petrie briefly summarizes the characteristics of Cretan (so far as is yet known), Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Celtic and Northern, and other more modern forms of art, with the object of showing that the standard of Greece—"the tyranny of the Hellene," he calls it—must not be taken as the sole measure of art; that it is meaningless "to contrast the excellence of one national art with another. Each country has to confess that it has only fully expressed one aspect out of many in the immense range of human life." The bearing of these considerations upon the so-called limitations of Egyptian art is obvious, and is forcibly put. This new chapter distinctly adds to the value of a valuable book.

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Mr. Henry Frowde issues in the usual pamphlet form, extracted from vol. iv. of the *Proceedings* of the British Academy, Professor Ridgeway's suggestive

paper entitled *Minos the Destroyer rather than the Creator of the so-called "Minoan" Culture of Cnossus* (price 2s. net). The title explains itself. There can be no doubt that the convenient adjective "Minoan" has been and is being used somewhat too loosely, and Professor Ridgeway's protest against its application "to the whole of the Bronze Age culture of the Aegean" is not without justification. The main thesis of this able paper, as set out in the title, cannot be discussed here. It is sufficient to say that no student of the problems connected with the early civilization of the Mediterranean and the East, as suggested and as affected by the Cretan discoveries, can neglect Professor Ridgeway's closely-reasoned, well-referenced pages. The paper is a very valuable contribution to the growing literature of one of the most fascinating of archaeological themes.

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No. 2 of the Publications of the Canadian Archives, lately issued by the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa, is an important *Inventory of the Military Documents in the Canadian Archives*, prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Cruikshank. These papers appear to be of very varied degrees of importance, and to relate to a great variety of matters, civil as well as military. The *Inventory* will be very useful to future writers on almost every aspect of Canadian history and development.

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The *Architectural Review*, December, contains some clever and charming pencil sketches by Mr. Harold Falkner of the picturesque old town of Lyme Regis; a finely illustrated paper on S. Ambrogio at Milan, by Mr. G. B. Toschl; and, among other things, two page drawings of Rye, by Mr. F. J. Watson Hart. The January issue has an article on "Greenwich Hospital," with many capital illustrations, and some beautiful photographs of the lovely old gardens at Loseley Place, Surrey. Among the contents of the *Essex Review*, January, are an illustrated article on Thomas Frye, painter, mezzotint-engraver, and pioneer in the production of china in this country; and a sketch of "Historic Braintree." The *Musical Antiquary* has a very readable paper by the versatile Dr. J. C. Bridge on "A Great English Choir-Trainer: Captain Henry Cooke," with a song and part of an anthem as examples of his compositions. Mr. H. J. W. Tillyard sends the first part of a learned study of "Greek Church Music." The Byzantine Musical System has been studied much less in this country than abroad, and Mr. Tillyard's treatment—bibliographical, historical, and illustrative—of a difficult subject should do something to revive interest in an important branch of musical history. Other interesting contributions are "Tommaso Giordani: an Italian Composer in Ireland," by Mr. W. J. Lawrence; and "The Chapel Royal Anthem Book of 1635." This is an exceptionally strong number of the *Musical Antiquary*. The January issue of *Travel and Exploration* is full of varied interest. The principal exploration article deals with Malay klongs and rivers, while there are sketches of travel in Finland, India, Palestine, among Flemish

cities and elsewhere, as well as a graphic sketch of life in Wei-Hai-Wei, and other readable items. We have also received *Rivista d' Italia*, December, and *American Antiquarian*, July-September.



Correspondence.

SANTA MARIA DE SAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

HAVING recently returned from an architectural tour in Northern Spain, in the course of which I paid a visit to the church of Sar at Santiago, I read with much interest the article by Mr. J. Harris Stone in the November number of the *Antiquary*, in which he deals with that very remarkable monument. The church, by the way, is no longer collegiate, but simply parochial.

Whilst not absolutely contradicting Mr. Stone's theory as to the leaning pillars being the result of the foundations having given way, and not, to quote the sacristan, "un capricho del arquitecto," it appears to me that the former has not quite made out his case. Mr. Stone quotes the well-known leaning towers of Pisa and Bologna in support of his contention; but a comparison, surely, between so great a structure as the Tower of Pisa, loftier than some of our cathedral spires, and a little church only some 30 feet in height, is hardly satisfactory.

The church as it now stands, a nave of three aisles, each terminating eastwards in an apse—the southernmost has been mutilated—without either triforium or clerestory, was doubtless intended to be barrel-vaulted throughout, as there is a transverse arch supported by half-shafts engaged with each pier. It is known that the existing vaulting is much later than the arcades, having been put up, I believe, in the fifteenth century—a fact, probably, which has led a recent lady writer on Galicia to refer to it as "Gothic" vaulting. But is it conceivable that the builders would have capped these leaning arcades with a ponderous roof of granite unless they had known that there was no question of subsidence? What would a modern builder do if called upon to roof a church the foundation of whose piers had given way, but which might, it was thought, still stand for a time? He would put up the lightest timber construction that was practicable, and for the outer covering would, if he could get them, substitute slates for pantiles. I need hardly remind Mr. Stone of certain Dutch churches where a wooden vault has been constructed instead of a stone one through fear of the weight being too much for a marshy site.

Again, if we assume the correctness of Mr. Stone's theory, how is it that the walls, not only of the side-aisles and the west front—the latter, I believe, is a restoration—but those of the major and minor apses as well, show no sign of deflection? Even the beautiful cloister arcades are perfectly plumb. There could hardly have been a wholesale rebuilding of the church

when the vaults were erected. Admittedly, a barrel vault exercises a more even pressure than the intermittent thrusts of a ribbed quadripartite vault; but the thrusts of the former are met but very imperfectly by the massive buttresses to which Mr. Stone alludes, the leaning piers having to take a big share of the weight. And if not of purpose and design, how is one to account for the marvellous regularity of these bowing pillars? In a manner that can only be described as neat and orderly, the north arcades lean to the north, and the south arcades lean to the south.

And now for a final piece of evidence, which, however, I was unable to test personally beyond a cursory glance. The bases and plinths are covered by modern flooring. An excavation has, however, been made near the base of one of the northern piers. I had to take the sacristan's word that its plinth and foundations had been found to be perfectly plumb, but have no reason to doubt the word of an intelligent man, who took the liveliest interest in his church, and who probably knew at least as much about it as such strolling foreigners as ourselves. If even we have here one of those feats of underpinning which some archaeologists are so fond of attributing to the mediæval builders, one is met by the economic argument that so much reconstruction would have cost more than pulling down the entire church and rebuilding it.

Mr. Stone mentions several objects of interest in the church, which, apart from its curious architecture, make it well worth a pilgrimage. To these I may add the granite effigies of several Galician ecclesiastics. Some, instead of lying with folded hands, are represented as clasping a book; one, that of an Archbishop, had eighteen crosses sculptured on its pallium. Santiago and its neighbourhood are a veritable paradise for the antiquary.

O. H. LEENEY.

Hove.

"COUNTY CHURCHES: NORFOLK."

TO THE EDITOR.

I agree with all that your reviewer says, in your January part, of the excellent commencement of the series of "County Churches" which is made by these two handy little volumes. Unfortunately, however, they show unmistakable evidence of having been produced with unnecessary haste. In the first place, there is an appalling list of *Errata* on pp. xiv, xvii, and xviii of Vol. I., and in the second place I have noted the following additional misstatements or misprints:

Vol. I., p. 78, l. 17, S. Creake: *for* sacristry *read* sacristy; l. 23, *for* 1770-80 *read* 1270-80.

P. 80: "The octagonal font," says Dr. Cox, under Fakenham, "has . . . on the shaft the crowned initials P (for SS. Peter and Paul), which also appear above the west entrance of the tower." This should be "the monogram DL (written P), surmounted by a crown, for duchy of Lancaster." Fakenham is in the duchy, and its correct name is Fakenham-Lancaster. The reference on p. 21 should be corrected accordingly.

Under East and West Rudham, p. 82, l. 23, insert "south transept" between "aisles" and "south porch."

P. 82, l. 30, after "fourteenth century," insert: "below which, and on a level with the piscina of the chantry altar, is a low-side window, now blocked."

In accordance with this, insert "East Rudham" in the list on p. 23, and note that "the best opinion" now holds that "low-side windows have reference to the demonology of the Middle Ages. The demons were very active, and strongly addicted to body-snatching and other grave-disturbing propensities. To obviate these a cross was placed upon the gable of chancel or chantry to guard the churchyard by day (the fine example at East Rudham represents the demons being crushed beneath the feet of the Crucified), and the 'low-side window,' with its movable wooden panel, was intended for a lantern to guard the churchyard by night, the demons being, naturally, afraid of light." (See the interesting monograph, "On Low-Side Windows," by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, published in *Archæologia Eliana*, 1901.)

P. 83: West Rudham Church has no "south porch."

P. 84: There are some beautiful fragments of fifteenth-century glass in the fine Perpendicular windows in the north wall of the nave.

P. 111, ll. 25, 26, Great Yarmouth, read: "The extreme length is 236 feet (not 3,236 feet!), and the breadth is 112 feet."

Vol. II., p. 112, l. 8, East Dereham: for seventeenth century read seventh century.

These errors are what a rapid glance through the volumes has enabled me to detect. I do not pretend to have visited every church in Norfolk, so there may be others, and I am sure Dr. Cox will be only too pleased to have them pointed out, with a view to their correction in any future edition. He is so rapid and so voluminous a writer that it would be amazing if mistakes did not occur, but, notwithstanding, I heartily echo your reviewer's closing remark, that "Ecclesiologists will await the succeeding volumes with impatience."

H. J. DUKINFIELD ASTLEY.

East Rudham,
Norfolk.

THE STORY OF THE BATTLE OF EDINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

May I be allowed to make a very brief statement with regard to the letter written by "Your Reviewers" of my book on the Battle of Edington? They say: "The open letters written to the *Athenæum* by other writers in frank support of the views which Mr. Greswell was advocating were so evidently 'in co-operation' with him that their assistance should have been acknowledged in mentioning the correspondence, even if the co-operation were unasked." Now, let us see what really was written to the *Athenæum*. By the courtesy of the Editor I was allowed to contribute no fewer

than eight letters of considerable length to its columns, the first dated August 18, 1906, the last October 24, 1908, a correspondence lasting over two years, and containing my own individual researches and opinions on the site of the famous battle-field. In the *Athenæum* of September 7, 1907, appeared a solitary letter (not "letters"), signed by the Rev. C. Whistler and Mr. Albany Major, which really was a kind of appendix to a contribution of my own, with which I had nothing whatever to do. Neither Mr. Whistler nor Mr. Major is a Somerset man or a Somerset archæologist, nor have they made the slightest contribution of any value whatever to the history of the county. Mr. Major is an utter stranger to the county, and Mr. Whistler, I believe, writes Danish stories for boys, with the scenes of his very entertaining and romantic imagination laid, somewhat promiscuously, in Somerset. But he has been only a "bird of passage." However, these gentlemen concluded their joint communication about the Battle of Edington to the *Athenæum* thus: "In fact, the evidence for the Polden Hill site and a Somerset campaign has never been fully gone into [?] . . . they [Messrs. Whistler and Major] hope to be in a position to bring forward their reasons for this opinion in some more definite, and perhaps public, manner shortly." As I had been considering the evidence for the Polden site for about twelve years in the *Proceedings* of the Somerset Archæological Society, and had already sketched the plan of the Alfred campaign in my *Land of Quantock*, published in 1903, I hardly thought the valuable "co-operation" of the diggers of Hubba's mound was worth mentioning. Naturally, I ignored them, and left them to bring forward their reasons "in a public manner" and according to their own ideas.

WILLIAM GRESWELL.

Dodington Rectory,
January 9, 1911.

We cannot print any more letters on this subject.
—EDITOR.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on January 12 the following gentlemen were elected Fellows: the Rev. A. J. Beanlands, and Messrs. S. Denison, E. Dillon, G. D. Hobson, L. A. Lawrence, H. B. McCall, F. J. M. Palmer, H. Symonds, and R. C. Witt.

The London County Council have added to their series of publications dealing with the collections in the Horniman Museum and Library at Forest Hill *A Handbook to the Cases illustrating the Evolution of the Domestic Arts*, in two parts (price 1d. each, post free 2d.). Part I. treats of Agriculture, the Preparation of Food, and Fire-making, including notes on the Andaman Collection; while Part II. deals with Basketry, Pottery, Spinning, Weaving, etc. Each part is illustrated by two plates, and is supplied with a list of books and papers in the Horniman Library which deal with the subjects discussed in the handbook. These admirable little books, which are wonderful penny-worths, have been prepared by the Curator, Dr. H. S. Harrison, and have been edited by Dr. A. C. Haddon, F.R.S.

The Society of Antiquaries, at their meeting on February 9, passed unanimously the following resolutions:

"The Society of Antiquaries of London, having received a report on the condition of the Cromlech at Bryn Celli Ddu and Plas

Newydd, and the chambered mound at Plas Newydd, begs to invite the attention of the Marquis of Anglesey to the desirability of placing these most valuable and interesting prehistoric remains under the protection of the Ancient Monuments Act."

"The Society of Antiquaries of London, having heard with regret that the ruins of Beaumaris Castle are in a dangerous condition through neglect and the growth of ivy, desires to suggest to Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley the urgent need of prompt action which may insure the effective preservation of this historic building."

The Somersetshire Archæological Society is conspicuous for the zeal with which it seeks to elucidate and show to visitors the interest and value of its collection in Taunton Castle. The latest of the many handbooks which may be purchased by visitors to the County Museum at Taunton is a pamphlet entitled *Structural Notes on Taunton Castle*, by Mr. J. Houghton Spencer (Taunton: Barnicott and Pearce; price 4d.), in which the author, besides historical notes on the fabric, describes in detail the structural changes which have taken place since the Society bought the castle in 1873. Besides many cuts in the text, there are two admirable plans, which make perfectly clear the present arrangement and disposition of the various parts of the castle, and show the many alterations which have recently been effected at a cost of some £1,050.

The Report of the Curator of the Taunton Castle Museum for the year to December 31, 1910, gives full details of these alterations. It also notes that "the largest collection added to the museum during the year is the series of Late Celtic relics discovered at the Meare lake-village in May and June, the result of the researches conducted by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., and Mr. H. St. George Gray on behalf of the Society. These antiquities have been kindly presented by three sisters who own the field—viz., Mrs. Owen Roberts and the Misses Counsell."

"Of other acquisitions of local interest," continues the Report, "the Society has been

enriched by a large number of antiquities of the Late Celtic and Roman periods found during quarrying operations on Ham Hill and added to the museum by Mr. Hensleigh Walter, M.B.; a series of relics from Ham Hill, deposited by Mr. A. V. Cornish; the imperial weights and measures belonging to the Taunton Market Trustees (deposited on loan); a large cinerary urn dug up at Small Down Camp, Evercreech, 1827; a series of English silver coins, bringing Dr. Norris's collection up to date, presented by the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin; a large silver medal commemorating the defeat of Monmouth and Argyll (purchased); coins and tokens presented by Mr. H. Symonds, including a penny of Henry III., struck at Ilchester; and a large series of cores from the boring in search of coal at Puriton, presented by the Bridgwater Collieries Company. Negotiations are in progress for acquiring the buckle and button worn by the Duke of Monmouth at Sedgemoor; these were exhibited for thirty-five years (up till 1902) in the Stradling Collection in the museum."

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From the Report of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the year 1910 we take the following extracts, which show the importance of the work on which the Society has of late been engaged: "The special committee in charge of the excavation at Corstopitum have carried out a vast amount of exploratory work during the past season. Much of this had to be carried down to a considerable depth, so that the surface area exposed was proportionately less. Perhaps the most striking feature has been that of uncovering the eastern side of the large building on Site XI. (see Report, *Archæologia Eliana*, 3rd Series, v., 338), so that the entire plan of the structure is now laid bare. As the work proceeded, unexpected results were obtained. The scale of magnitude on which the building had been projected had already been seen. The vast area of its court, the evidence of the highest craftsmanship in its masonry, its intention, its abandonment, the signs of violence in its dislocated parts, the re-use of its stones carried to other parts of the place, are so many problems added to the fascination of the work of research. Minor finds have

again added to the store of facts obtained. These will be detailed in the official report of the year. The work has again been directed by Mr. R. H. Forster, who remained on the spot from first to last, and has had the active support of Mr. H. H. E. Craster and Mr. W. H. Knowles, the latter again undertaking the task of measuring and preparing drawings of the work. The excavations have also had the supervision of Professor Haverfield, who, as in previous years, remained during the vacation with associates from Oxford. At this stage it may not be inappropriate to recall the fact that at the outset of these investigations little else was known of Corstopitum beyond its name as given in the first *Iter Britanniarum* of the Antonine Itinerary and such information as is to be found in Horsley. So far the excavation committee has demonstrated that Corstopitum dated from an early period in the Roman conquest of the Tyne Valley, shared in the vicissitudes of succeeding centuries, and that its occupation continued until the very eve of the departure of the Roman troops from Britain. This of itself already answers one of the purposes for which the excavations were undertaken.

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"If the magnitude of the place and the richness of the finds at Corstopitum have called forth general interest, the simultaneous work elsewhere, that has been conducted by Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, is of great importance. Their discoveries have already added much to our knowledge of the Wall and its accessories, and those of the past year have been of singular interest. What is described as a Roman water-mill was laid bare above the Haltwhistleburn Fort, and details of its discovery were given to our Society early in the year by Mr. Simpson (*Proceedings*, 3rd Series, iv., 167). In our last Report mention was made of the discovery of a mile-castle by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Simpson on the Cumberland side of Poltross Burn. Its site had been conjecturally located by Mr. Gibson close to the scene of comparatively recent explorations. These were carried farther westward, and the work of the spade shortly uncovered the gateway. Mr. Simpson has since laid bare the whole interior of this mile-castle and revealed

features of special importance (*Proceedings*, 3rd Series, iv., 185). Reversing the aspect of Cawfields mile-castle, this one lies on a slope facing north, with the Wall at its foot. It enclosed a series of terraced buildings, intersected by a central street. These give us, for the first time, an example where the internal arrangements of a mile-castle have remained; and by an excavation, conducted with scientific care, successive periods of occupation, destruction, and reconstruction are made manifest. It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the work pursued by these investigators, year by year, in advancing our knowledge of the Wall and in adding to the attraction of this period of history."



Mr. R. F. E. Ferrier, F.S.A., sends us a very interesting "Statement" which has been issued as to the "formation and progress of a Society called the Great Yarmouth Historical Buildings, Limited, which has been formed to acquire buildings of an historical and antiquarian interest, that they may be restored and preserved for future generations." It appears that "many years since a number of Yarmouth gentlemen acquired the Grey Friars' Cloister, with a view to its preservation and restoration. The building was partially restored, and kept open to the public for many years; but, the number of owners being reduced to three, it was considered desirable that provision should be made for the permanent ownership of this interesting property by a Society comprising gentlemen interested in archæology, and that property adjacent, containing other portions of the cloister, should be acquired for the purpose of its further restoration and completion."



A small private limited liability Society was formed, and the Grey Friars' Cloister was accordingly acquired by it. Shortly afterwards "negotiations were successfully carried through for the purchase of four cottages behind the cloister, in which were portions of the ancient building. A portion of one of the cottages has been opened into the cloister, by unblocking an ancient archway, with most gratifying results; the ceiling of a lower room and the floor of an upper one have been entirely removed, disclosing the

original groined ceiling with moulded brick ribs. The bosses uncovered are ornamented with heads and foliage, the centre boss, of particular interest and in a remarkable state of preservation, representing a mitred Abbot. The six corbels from which the groining springs are heads showing the head-dress of the period."



The Society has also acquired a "very old house in one of the rows of the town, which was 'part of a capital message' with a frontage to the South Quay. This message must at one time have been of considerable importance. The rooms have Early Renaissance oak panelling, and in the lower panelled room is a very rich and elegant pendent ceiling of geometric pattern, with raised plaster ornaments, depicting the vine and various floral designs, having in the centre compartment the arms of James I. The late C. J. Palmer, in his *Perlustration*, vol. ii., p. 344, draws attention to this panelling and ceiling, and gives an engraving of the latter. There is also another very fine ceiling in the upper room of a somewhat similar character. It is proposed to endeavour to furnish the lower room in keeping with its period, and possibly to use it either as a museum or as a committee-room for this Society and the local Archæological Society, the latter having identified itself closely with this movement and taken shares."



In conclusion, the Statement says that "it is humbly suggested that the example of Yarmouth in this direction might well be followed by other towns, so that objects of archæological interest—which will become more interesting and more valuable every year—may be preserved for the benefit, not only of the present generation, but also of their descendants." No dividends, it may be remarked, will be paid upon the shares. The scheme is admirable, and its success in Yarmouth should encourage other places to do likewise. Mr. Ferrier, whose address is Hemsby Lodge, Norfolk, is chairman of the Yarmouth committee, and will be happy to give any further information to those desirous of doing what they can to preserve such fast-disappearing "relics."

We are glad to see that the old Roman boat discovered in the Thames mud on the site of the new County Hall, to the preservation of which we referred in last month's "Notes," has been made the subject of one of the London County Council's publications. In neat pamphlet form, issued in coloured wrapper, price 6d. (Messrs. P. S. King and

boat ; another of miscellaneous objects found in the boat (including coins, nails, fragments of pottery, leather, etc.) ; a third showing the remains broadside on from the north ; and a fourth, reproduced by permission on this page, showing the remains of the boat stern end on. In his interesting historical notes Sir Laurence Gomme suggests reasons for



REMAINS OF THE ROMAN BOAT FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE NEW LONDON COUNTY HALL—STERN END ON.

Son, Westminster), it contains an exhaustive description of the remains of the boat by Mr. W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., the architect of the Council, with historical notes added by Sir Laurence Gomme, the Clerk of the Council. Besides several cuts in the text exemplifying the method of construction, there are four plates—one of horseshoes, spear-heads, etc., found in proximity to the

believing that the boat may have been one of Allectus's vessels overtaken and destroyed by the forces of Constantius in their attack upon and capture of London in A.D. 296.

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The *Bournemouth Visitors' Directory* of February 4 printed a protest from Mr. George Brownen, a well-known local antiquary, against the contemplated "restoration"

of the reredos at Christchurch Priory. Mr. Brownen contends that no tampering with the structure is needed. He writes: "Let us remember that this reredos was erected on the spot long before the Reformation by men who knew how to build it. At its back was, and still is, a supporting wall, to which it was attached by iron dowels and bars. Then, also please recollect that at the Reformation in the sixteenth century many of its statues, etc., were torn and twisted off it by no gentle hands: there are marks still in evidence from its base to the wall holes actually above its parapet or cornice. We contend that the 'cracks,' such as they are, were done nearly 400 years ago, and are no evidence of modern danger. Again, the corroded iron ties with which it is bound to the wall at its rear—these iron bands have become oxidized into ferric oxide by the action of time—that is to say, they have expanded, and hold the fabric with a tighter grip if no one meddles with them; for though oxidized iron is not so strong as metallic iron, yet the expanded oxide has filled some of the ancient cracks made by rough iconoclasts, and the erection is more compact. Then, as to the substitution of copper for iron, I would certainly prefer a copper alloy rather than pure copper, for, besides its ductility and flexibility, the metal copper is very susceptible to ammoniacal matters and corrodes, giving a blue stain and falling off in scales, and becomes smaller in size and less resistant than iron. I have noticed some of the chief objections to this sudden and hasty proposal; there are others that I cannot notice now and hope I may not be required to do so. May I protest against this tampering with, and, I fear, destruction of, our ancient relic until we have absolute proof from other than professional restorers that danger is actual and progressive with the reredos?"



On February 14 the Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester, in the lecture-room of the Royal Academy, lectured on "The Merovingian Abbey of St. Martin of Tours (A.D. 472: A.D. 999), the Model of the Great Churches of the Middle Ages." The Dean is the Honorary Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy.

The Vicar of Barking, the Rev. J. W. Eisdell, in connection with his appeal for help in various much-needed parish undertakings, grouped under the title of Barking Church Work Extension Fund—Barking is a big parish, with big needs, but a poor population—has issued an illustrated pamphlet on *The Church in Barking and her Needs*. The writer discusses the history of the famous Abbey of Barking, and briefly notes many historical matters connected with the ancient parish. We are interested to note that the organ, which is said to be in urgent need of considerable work of repair and improvement, was built in part by means of a bequest made in 1770, and that a pupil of Handel was the first organist to use it.



We note with regret the death, at an advanced age, early in February, of Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A., whose *Ancient Crosses and Other Antiquities in the West of Cornwall* was published so long ago as 1856. His *Churches of West Cornwall with Notes of Antiquities of the District*, liberally illustrated, appeared in 1865.



The Rev. Charles E. Laing, Vicar of Bardney, Lincolnshire, has issued a report on the progress of the excavations at Bardney Abbey, which is situated within one and a quarter miles of Bardney Station and nine miles from Lincoln, on the Great Northern Railway Company's Boston line. The report states that the Abbey, with the exception of the south aisle and the south arcade, has been cleared, and the excavations show that the old Norman church consisted of a presbytery, four bays with aisles, stopping short at the east end, transepts of three bays with eastern chapels, and a nave of nine bays with aisles. It was 260 feet long, 61 feet wide, and 150 feet across the transepts. The assumption of archæologists is that the church was built slowly, the presbytery having been commenced in early Norman times. The north transept and one bay of the nave were built afterwards, four bays early in the thirteenth century, and the west front about the year 1240. The high altar must have been against the east wall. The choir occupied the two western bays of the presbytery,

and the nave altar was between the first pair of pillars in the nave. The monumental slabs at present number forty-four, and there are many more to be uncovered in the south aisle of the nave. One of them is in memory of Richard Horncastel, Abbot from 1466 to 1507.



Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., of Bristol, some time ago, says the *Western Daily Press*, discovered in London a seventeenth-century pictorial map of "The Famous Citie of Bristoll with its Suburbes." This map, which is by James Millerd, is probably of about 1670. It was well reproduced, with topographical notes, in the *Western Daily Press* of January 13 last.



The sixty-third annual general meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological Society will be held at Frome on July 18 and the two following days, under the presidency of Lord Hylton, F.S.A.



In connection with the London County Council's work of indicating the houses in London which have been the residences of distinguished individuals, a tablet was affixed on February 14 to No. 32, Soho Square, W., where at one time Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, lived. The tablet is of blue encaustic ware.



Among recent newspaper articles of interest on antiquarian subjects we note a long article on the important German "Excavations at Samaria" in the *Times*, February 8: "The Town Walls of Shrewsbury," by Mr. R. E. Davies, in the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, February 3; "The Antiquities of Heavitree Church," by Mr. Karl Cherry, in the *Exeter Express and Echo*, January 25; and "East Anglia's Rulers: a Glimpse into History," in the *East Anglian Daily Times*, February 8.



On the Ballowal Cairn at St. Just, and on Inverted Urns.

By J. HARRIS STONE, M.A., F.L.S.



ST. JUST is a little quiet, neat, well-to-do, particularly clean-looking, grey market town. The parish contains 5,646 inhabitants,* and possesses a capital literary institution, some good shops, a church of more than ordinary interest, the most perfect old Cornish amphitheatre which remains to remind us of the ancient miracle plays, and is the centre for visiting a great many objects of interest to the antiquary, and also to the lover of fine, wild, coast scenery.

The countryside around St. Just is honey-combed underneath the surface with the galleries of tin-mines. Above-ground the outward and visible signs are many. The ugly remains of the tall square engine-houses, much dilapidated and disembowelled, their contents having years ago been sold for old iron, surrounded by heaps of untidy debris and mine-refuse, meet the eye wherever it is turned. So accustomed have the majority of the Cornish people become to these ruins, that as they pass along the commons or on the road they take no heed of them. On strangers, however, they must always leave a lasting impression—an impression, I am sorry to say, of indescribable melancholy. Mine after mine is passed, each blazoning abroad, plain for all folks to see, that it is a total failure. Thus they stand, no sign of life about them, most eloquently mute. Sad memorials are they of past human energy and enterprise, intellectual and physical—all passed away, useless and forgotten. The natural thought is, "What has become of the numerous mining population who wrought these mighty works, delved in the bowels of the earth, and by the sweat of the brow won treasure in the form of tin? What has become of the proud race of stalwart tanners of whom we read that in ancient days they formed a separate caste above the common tillers of the soil, and who lived under direct royal protection, with special laws of their own?" The answer is well known. You may seek

* In 1841 the population of the parish was 7,048.

them where mines pay all over the world—in South America, the States, South Africa, Burmah, and elsewhere. The descendants of tanners for over two thousand years, at least, have had to leave their own native country because it could not support them, just as their Celtic cousins in Connemara have had to do, but not for the same reason.

All over this part of Cornwall the self-same tale is readable—the tale of an industry which for the present, at least, has gone, if not for ever. You may have travelled in a country devastated by recent war; you may have seen Strasbourg and France in 1871, as I did; you may have witnessed the terrible effects which an earthquake in ten seconds produced; you may have seen the blackened ruin of a city after a swift consuming conflagration passed over it: but none of these experiences is to the thoughtful person (as distinguished from the emotional) so calculated to depress the passer-by as the sight of a country mutely suffering under the desolating effects of a decaying and decayed industry, more especially as here, where the decay arose, not from within, but from without; not from feebleness or senility on the part of the workers, or from antiquated methods of working, but from external circumstances over which there is no control, and from the effect of which there is no remedy.

Though most people regard those ruined and dilapidated engine-houses and mine-works as eyesores, some think otherwise. A German lady, for example, who travelled through this district, said she mistook them for the fine ruined castles of Cornish Barons, a remark one quite understands, for they look not at all unlike the ruined castles one sees on the Rhine.

The recent appreciating value of tin and copper may have temporarily led to adventurers restarting a few of these old mines, but I very much fear the wave of prosperity will not attain any volume or be at all likely to last.

A friend of mine in St. Just, who is an enthusiastic antiquary, kindly took me to see what I should never have found myself. Just a short walk from the town is the “St. Just United Mines,” and amid the débris from the workings, which here covers the land,

lies hid, almost completely buried beneath brambles and bracken, a very good specimen of the ancient barrow. This old Ballowal* burrow is situated near Carn Gluze (the “grey cairn”), and one can still make out the enclosing wall of rudely-shaped granite, and can get down with some difficulty, owing to débris, into the remains.

The Ballowal cliffs rise to a greater height than Cape Cornwall, and are a favourite resort of the St. Just people on summer and autumn evenings, who go there to enjoy the magnificent views from the summit. These “Ballowal burrows,” as they are called, were pronounced by the late Mr. W. C. Borlase† to be the most perfect he had seen. They have become sadly dilapidated since his time, and my account of them is mainly taken from what he saw and wrote in 1878. To describe them accurately now in their present state of decay would be impossible. Like all the similar invaluable remains of the past in this part of Cornwall, they are fast losing all traceable individuality. Very sad this is, but true.

Mr. Borlase, who discovered and explored the cairn in August, 1878, set some miners to work on the very summit of the promontory, some two hundred yards from the edge of the cliff, and within the lines of a cliff castle. The “St. Just Amalgamated Mines,” he writes,‡ “have thrown to the surface an enormous pile of refuse—to the height, in some places, of more than 20 feet.” He caused the workmen to drive a trench from the outside of the whole mount towards the point where the surface stones appeared on the top. At a distance of 10 feet from the extreme edge of the mount a wall was un-

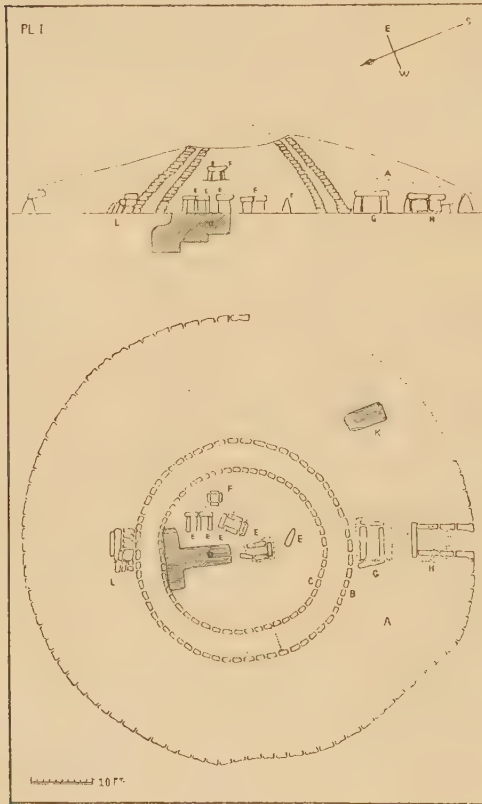
* Ballowal (in Cornish Bal-huel) = “the mine work.”

† William Copeland Borlase died in London, March 31, 1899, aged fifty years. He was born in 1848 at Castle Horneck, Cornwall, for which county his father, Samuel Borlase, was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant. He represented East Cornwall as a Liberal in the 1880-1885 Parliament. He was a distinguished archaeologist, and President of the Royal Institute of Cornwall from 1877 to 1899. He was the author of *Nenia Cornubria* (1872) and *The Age of Saints* (1893). His great-great-grandfather was Dr. William Borlase, the famous Cornish historian and antiquary—another example of the hereditariness of aptitude in a peculiar line of research.

‡ *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, vol. vi. (1878-1881), p. 194.

covered, formed of massive blocks of granite, some of them being 7 and 8 feet long, set on edge contiguously, and supporting a second layer placed horizontally on their top. The height of this outer wall averages 4 feet, and it formed at once the enclosing ring and the basement of the immense pile of stones which lay within. The workmen then reached a second wall, resting, like the

been not less than 16 feet. On breaking through the second wall, at a distance of 4 feet within it, a third wall was uncovered, also built in the beehive manner, but more perpendicularly than the others, and of smaller stones. The central circle which this last wall enclosed was 26 feet in diameter, making the whole tumulus have a diameter of from 70 to 80 feet. Within the third wall



BALLOWAL CAIRN.

EXPLANATION OF THE LETTERS IN THE PLAN OF BALLOWAL CAIRN.

- A—Outer ring, pile of loose stones 18 to 20 feet in breadth.
- B—Second wall on unmoved ground, surrounded at its base by a stratum of ashes and charred wood.
- C—Third wall, built in beehive manner, more perpendicularly than the others and of smaller stones.
- D—Pit or grave sunk in unmoved ground.
- E—Five small stone cists of extremely neat construction.
- F—A sixth cist at a height of 5 feet above the ground, measuring 1 foot square.
- G—Grave, 5 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 3 inches broad, formed of granite slabs, and roofed in by the two covering stones. The grave was 3 feet deep, paved at bottom by a single stone.
- H—[Three feet from this last grave, and between it and the south-west side of the ring] a finely-constructed chamber, 5 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches broad, and about 3 feet 6 inches high, covered in by two slabs, and connected with the external ring by an uncovered passage 6 feet long, paved throughout. Beneath the pavement were found quantities of burnt human bones of adults and fragments of broken pottery.
- K—A plain earth-cut grave, 5 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches broad.
- L—An empty cist, 8 inches deep to the top of a paving stone 1 foot 6 inches square.

former, on the unmoved ground, and surrounded at its base by a stratum of ashes and charred wood. This inner circle was 11 feet in height, and neatly constructed in a beehive form, with layers of square or flat stones. The masonry was of the rough dry type common to other beehive huts of the district. According to the original design, Dr. Borlase judged the height of the central cave to have

a T-shaped pit or grave was found in the uncovered ground. The depth at the south-west end was only 3 feet, but it was found to be descending by two steps, each 18 inches deep, until the floor at the other end was 6 feet under the surface. "From the fact that here, as in other graves in the district, no bones were found, I concluded," says Dr. Borlase, "that inhumation was the mode

of burial." Round the edge of these graves he discovered no less than five little stone cists and several small urns. Between the outer wall and the second he also found an empty cist, 8 inches deep to the top of a paving stone 18 inches square, and also a plain earth-cut grave (5 feet long by 3 feet 6 inches broad) to the south-east.

Through the courtesy of the Council of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, I am able to give a reproduction of the Ballowal Cairn which appeared in their *Journal* (No. xxi., November, 1879).

Mr. W. C. Borlase comments upon the fact that so many of these ancient cemeteries lie along the summits of the western cliffs, and "in especial the rearing of this immense tumulus on the highest point of what was held to be the westernmost cape, as a relic of, if not solar worship, still, of a superstition connected with, or inherited from, such a worship—a tenet, that is, of that sepulchral religion which obtained among the nations of antiquity, and which connected the setting sun with death." I have no doubt myself, from what I have observed in other counties of England and in other countries, that this inference is correct. The west has been always held as the death quarter in nearly all ages. I fancy the superstition lingers to the present day, the north and east sides of churchyards being not so popular for interments as are the west and south.

I was some years ago the sole executor of the Rector of a country parish in the Midlands,* and before he died my old friend particularly asked me to see that he was buried at the extreme limit of the north side of the churchyard, in order, as he said, to set the example in overcoming this superstition, and also, as he remarked with a smile, "that I may see they all get up at the right time, and *who* they are that do get up." I need hardly say I rigorously carried out his instructions, and my old college friend lies in the extreme north-west corner of his churchyard, quite away from all the former Rectors, who are buried at the south-west.

* Mackworth, near Derby.

(*To be concluded.*)

Some Roman Festivals and Customs: Ancient and Modern.

By E. C. VANSITTART.

Roma, Roma, Roma!
Roma non è più com'era prima.



CAPITAL of Republic, Kingdom, and Empire, then seat of Catholic Christendom for centuries, Rome is full of traditions, customs, and usages, which, to the careless observer, are mere modern habits, but to the student and patient investigator prove never-failing mines of fresh interest. Survivals of the past crop up as modern peculiarities, and, *vice versa*, modern peculiarities clothe ancient laws and practices. Pagan feasts were converted into Christian festivals, the dates being, in many cases, only slightly altered, or modified to suit the requirements of the Romish Church; ancient customs gave rise to proverbs and catches which are in daily use, but unless these are severally traced back to their origin, they lose much of their significance. Few studies are more fascinating, and in this paper I have endeavoured to account for some such survivals of bygone days, which long residence in the Eternal City has brought to my notice, ere the tide of twentieth-century bustle overwhelms them.

To begin with a few of the *festas*, which are clearly descended from pagan times. Amongst the gifts invariably made to children at the *Befana* (Epiphany, which takes the place of our Christmas), the lower classes are wont to include an orange or a pinecone wrapped in gilt or silver paper, which makes it glitter and shine. These and the special sweets used at this season, such as *torrone*, *panforte*, *pangiallo*, etc., are merely the modern outcome of the so-called *Manuscula Januarii* which the ancient Romans, very much at the same date, exchanged amongst friends. These gifts took the form of sweets and cakes, while poor clients used to send their patrons offerings of figs, dates, and other dried fruits, often stuck over with silver or gilt tinsel.

About three miles out of Rome, near the old Via Appia, there exists a small church dedicated to the Annunciation, which, owing

to its restricted size, is vulgarly termed *l'Annunziatella*, or "the Little Annunciation." Hither, every year at daybreak, on the first Sunday in May, crowds of the Roman populace resort. Mass is celebrated in the little church situated in the midst of flowery meads; eatables and fairings can be obtained at the rustic booths improvised for the occasion, and the morning passes gaily in feasting and carousing. Part of the revellers return to the city at midday, the rest at sunset, singing songs and *stornelli*, accompanied by guitar or mandoline. By many this popular open-air festival is regarded as a survival of the pagan *Florealia*, which began three days before the Calends of May (on April 28), and lasted six days, held in honour of the goddess Flora, the Virgin being her modern substitute. Others assert that traces of the *Florealia* are to be found in another sacro-profane *festa*, known as that of the *Divino Amore*, which falls at Whitsuntide, familiarly called *Pasqua rosa* or *delle rose*, from roses abounding in this month. On this occasion carts, carriages, conveyances of all sorts, drawn by horses, mules, and donkeys, all gaily bedecked with bells, feathers, and paper flowers, convey the holiday-makers to the insignificant church of the *Divino Amore*; songs fill the air with inharmonious melody, drowned by accompaniment of every sort of portable musical instrument, ranging from the tin whistle to the flute or fiddle. For eight miles across the Campagna the crowd wends its way; then, after the service has been performed in the little old building, feasting and revelry go on until it is time to return. In the interval prizes for the best-decorated vehicles are awarded amid much excitement and many heartburnings. As the sun declines, the return journey begins, and from outside the Lateran Gate the merrymakers are awaited by crowds, who line the streets to watch the fun, and see the men's hats, women's raven tresses, and even the horses' heads, decked with the artificial flowers purchased at the fair held in front of the *Divino Amore*, consisting of paper roses and brilliant green leaves, set on fine wire stalks, which make them shake and tremble at the slightest movement. This may be an outcome of a festival held in old days on May 15, in

honour of the birthday of Mercury, to whom a temple on the Appian Way was dedicated, at which merchants offered sacrifices, afterwards sprinkling their goods with water from the River Almone (sacred to Mercury), to insure—as Ovid tells us—good luck and heavy profits.

On fine October Sundays, Roman families of the present spend the day outside the gates, the wealthier members of the community resorting to their villas or *vigne*, the poorer to one of the numberless open-air *trattorie*, feasting, dancing, and singing. These *Ottobrate* are assuredly a continuation of the *Baccanalia* held by their forefathers in honour of Bacchus, to celebrate the vintage in October.

Till within a few years ago, on June 13, the festival of St. Anthony of Padua, when the strawberry season was supposed to end, it was customary for the young women who gathered the fruit to celebrate *il trionfo delle fragole* (the triumph of the strawberries). The so-called *trionfino* consisted of a large flat basket, in which, upon a bed of silvered leaves, was placed a statuette of the saint, surrounded by a number of small silver baskets filled with choice strawberries. This trophy was borne upon the heads of the handsome Roman *popolane*, who from time to time relieved each other. The procession started from the Campo dei Fiori, and marched through the principal streets of the city amid a crowd of strawberry-pickers, singing graceful *ritornelli* in honour of St. Anthony and of the strawberries, to the accompaniment of tambourines. Bartolomeo Pinelli, the famous Roman artist, has immortalized the *trionfo delle fragole* among his drawings of local customs. A close analogy can here be traced to the feast in honour of Adonis, when silver baskets, full of every kind of fruit, were offered to this deity, symbolizing, according to Theocritus, the gardens in which it ripened.

Among the ancient Romans it was an annual institution for every family to give a banquet, to which only near relatives were bidden. On this occasion family feuds were healed, and all envy, hatred, and malice, laid aside; as an emblem of restored harmony, gifts were interchanged. This ceremony took place during the festival known as

Carisia, held in honour of the goddess Concord, and was celebrated during the eight days preceding the Calends of March (February 22 to March 1). Not at the same date, but on June 24, eve of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, the modern Romans of the lower classes assemble for supper, the guests being restricted to members of the family, and their *compari* and *commari* (godfathers and godmothers). At this gathering, too, all rancour and quarrels are made up, and peace and good-will reign in their place. Snails and roast sucking-pig invariably grace the board on this occasion.

The habit of servants, waiters, and dependents, wishing their superiors a *buon feragosto* on August 15, just as they do a *buon anno* (happy new year) on January 1, and being tipped in return, is rapidly dying out; this, surely, was a survival of the old Roman's *Bonas Ferias Augustales*, when gifts were interchanged.

Before drinking, the ancients were always careful to pour out a libation to the gods; nowadays, carters and drovers, on calling for a drink, invariably rinse their glass with a small amount of wine, and throw the liquid on the ground, thus fulfilling a twofold purpose: a propitiatory offering and prosaic cleansing.

The popular Roman proverb, *Nè di venere, nè di marte, non si sposa, e non si parte*, is but a superstition inspired by the *fasti* or *nefasti* days of the ancients. This belief is still strongly prevalent in Rome, Tuesday and Friday being regarded as unlucky days; on them no servant will be induced to enter a new situation, and the women of the people are firmly persuaded that a piece of work begun then will either never be completed or turn out a failure. Even among the higher classes, few will consent to be married or to start on a journey on the third or fifth day of the week.

Passing through some of the unfrequented thoroughfares in Trastevere or the Borgo on May 1, you may yet see a chair on which children place, in many a doorway, a flower-decked statue or picture of the Madonna, sometimes with a light burning before it. Every passer-by is asked to contribute a few *soldi* to the improvised shrine. If a young man goes past, the children sing:

Belli, belli giovanotti,
Che mangiate pasticciotti,
E bevete del buon vino,
Un quattrino sull' altarino.
Handsome, fine young men,
Who eat pasties,
And drink good wine,
Lay a halfpenny on our little shrine.

If a woman:

Bella, bella donna,
Un bajocco alla Madonna!
Lovely, lovely woman,
Give us a penny for the Madonna.

If a girl:

Bella, bella zagazza,
Un quattrin per la pupazza.
Beautiful, beautiful girl,
Spare a halfpenny for our image.

May not this be a survival of the old Roman May Day custom of decking the *Lararium* and its little figures of household gods with wreaths and garlands of fresh flowers?

Essere ridotto al verde (to be reduced to green) is a strange expression used to denote the condition of one who has undergone several financial losses, and is on the verge of ruin. Why green should have been chosen to signify loss, since in Nature it is the emblem of growth, strength, and hope, it is difficult to imagine; but from time immemorial green has borne this sense in the Italian language. Petrarch, in Sonnet xxxi., to express loss of all hope, says: *Quando mia speme, già ridotta al verde*; while Dante puts it: *Mentre che la speranza ha fior di verde*. In former times bankrupts were distinguished by wearing green hats. The ancient Romans had a similar phrase in the words *herbam porrigere*, denoting absolute despair, which had its origin in the fact that when, in warfare, a besieged garrison capitulated, they were wont, as a sign of submission, to present a handful of grass to the victor, thus signifying that they yielded up even the mother earth, which held the ashes of their dead.

Leaving these relics of the past, we come to some more modern customs, peculiar to the Romans of the present day, such, for instance, as that which obtains in the villages round Rome (and till quite lately used to take place in the city itself), on the marriage of an elderly couple, or of a widower, in the

lower ranks of life. Friends and neighbours have a strange way of serenading them. On the wedding-night they march to the house of the newly married couple, several hundred strong, carrying lanterns and torches; cow-bells, penny whistles, tin trumpets, pots, pans, and kettles, are pressed into service, mingled with hooting and screaming, to produce a noise, and ironical cheers, and cries of *Viva i sposi!* ("Long live bride and bridegroom!"), are continued until the luckless pair show themselves. In order to carry out this demonstration, which is known as *la scampanacciata agli sposi vecchi*, special permission has to be obtained from the authorities, who decide at what hour it is to begin, and how long it is to last, and police agents are told off to see to the observance of the law. Last of all, a large earthenware pipkin is thrown against the house door, its crash being the finale. The next day the newly married couple receive their friends in state, and are congratulated on the "serenade" given in their honour!

Credulous *popolane* in the poorer quarters of the town hold to the belief that on the night of the Ascension Christ Himself descends to bless the wheat-fields. The Madonna, too, is supposed to come down. In those families which continue the traditions of their fathers, a small basket containing a new-laid egg and a burning lamp is placed outside the window to be blessed by the Madonna; the shell of the egg thus blessed is broken on Ascension Day of the following year, and the egg is then discovered to have been turned into *cera vergine* (virgin wax)! This must now be carefully kept in cotton-wool on the chest of drawers or other safe place, and will act as an infallible talisman against lightning or sickness. In some houses a pail of water is also put outside the window, which, having been blessed by the Divine visitants during the night, is devoutly drunk the next morning as an antidote to toothache.

Far il verde is the name of a popular game in Rome; it belongs to early spring, when trees and grass are putting on fresh green. Then a young man makes a compact with a maiden to "wear the green"; they decide how long it shall be carried on for, and the nature of the fines to be levied on its non-

observance. After these preliminaries are settled, they must each remember to carry about, at home or abroad, a fresh geranium leaf. When they meet, one asks the other rapidly, *Avete il verde?* ("Have you the green?"), and demands, *Fatte vedere il verde!* ("Show the green!"). The leaf must be instantly produced, and rubbed against a white wall or other light-tinted surface to prove its freshness; if it does not produce a green stain, or if it has been left at home, a fine has to be paid. This game lasts several weeks, and is more usual among the upper than the lower classes; it often leads to an intimacy ending in matrimony, and therefore may not be entered upon without the consent of the girl's parents.

Pungent mother-wit abounds in proverbs familiar to the lips of the Roman populace. Some have historical origins, such as: "It is no longer the time when Queen Bertha span"; "To do more than King Charles of France"; "To be related to the Seven Sleepers." More commonplace are—"One must save the goat and the cabbages"—*i.e.*, "One should make use of one party, and at the same time try not to injure the other." "Every plant is known by its seed"—*i.e.*, "A man is known by his deeds." "To be farther removed from a thing than January is from blackberries"—*i.e.*, "miles apart." "The nest built, the brood dead"—*i.e.*, "To build for others."



Some "Bygones" from Cambridgeshire and Adjacent Counties.

By G. MONTAGU BENTON, B.A.,

With Illustrations (and Occasional Notes) by W. B. REDFERN, D.L.

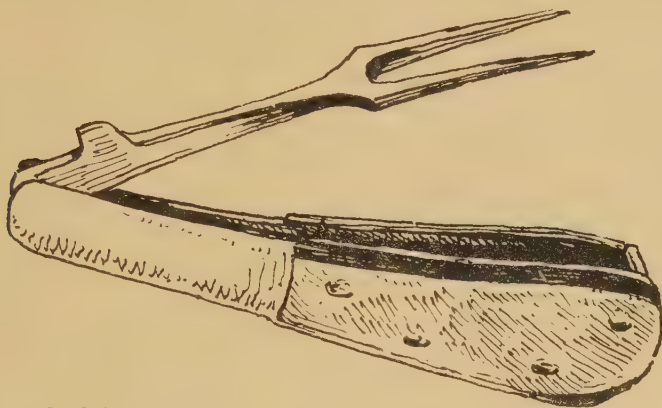
I.



THE term "bygone" has not unappropriately been applied to those objects which were in common use from fifty to a hundred and fifty years ago, but which are now either obsolete or no longer made by hand. It is only within the last few years that museums and

private collectors have realized the importance of these relics, and owing to their having been, when discarded, destroyed as useless, many objects which were formerly to be found

the Middle Ages. But it is not only from an artistic point of view that these "bygones" are interesting, for some of them are purely utilitarian, and possess, therefore, little beauty:



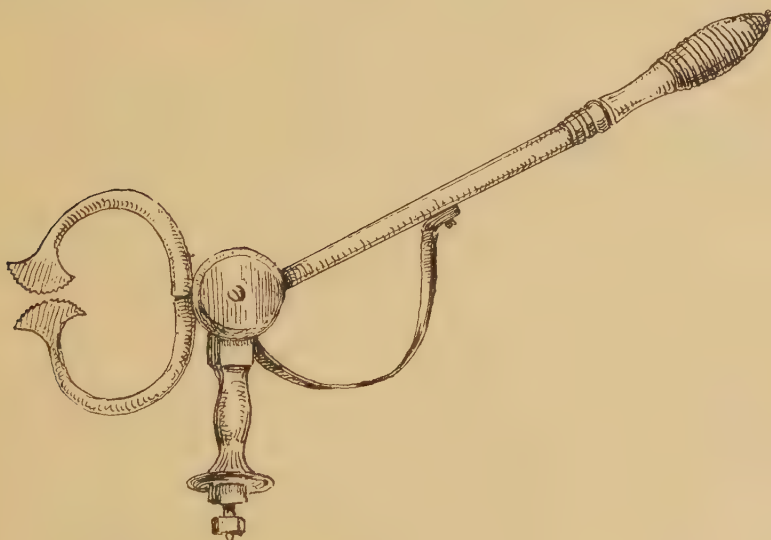
Camb. Museum.

FIG. 1.

in almost every household are now rarely met with.

Much of the work of local blacksmith and

they have also a real archæological value in linking us to what has been well called the remoteness of the immediate past.



Camb. Museum.

FIG. 2.

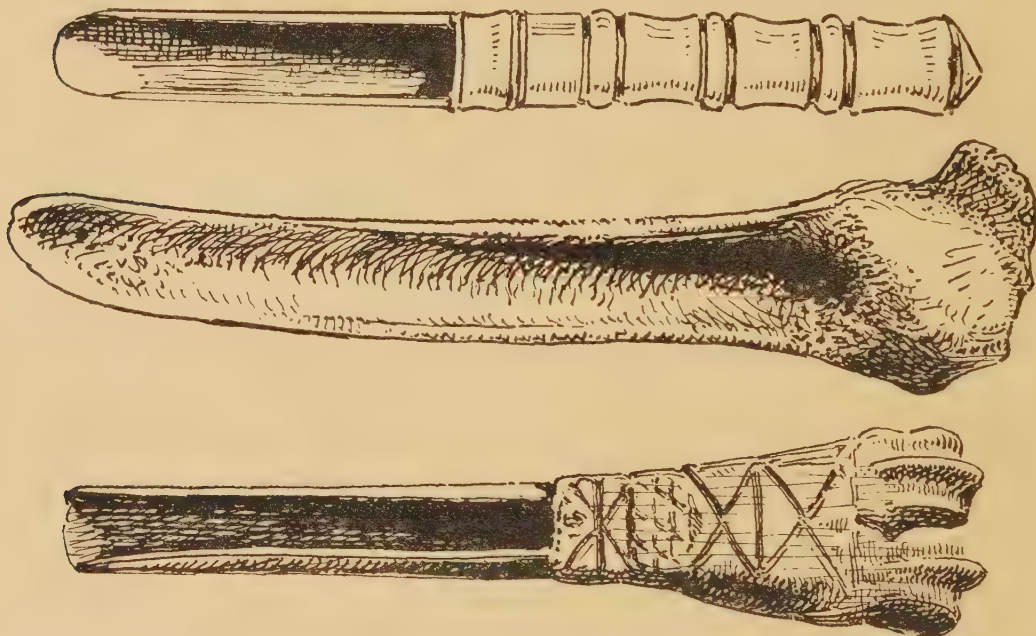
carpenter possessed a distinct individuality and charm, before industries became centralized and the introduction of machinery deadened the artistic faculty inherited from

The exceedingly miscellaneous character of these late antiquities renders them difficult to group, and any attempt to adequately treat the subject in the space at our disposal would

reduce our remarks to a mere catalogue. At the risk, therefore, of apparent arbitrariness in our selection, we propose in the following articles to deal with some of the more miscellaneous objects which have come under our notice, and which are more or less of local interest: those things which can be more or less grouped, such as smoking and lighting appliances, will be reserved for separate treatment. Some of the specimens we shall illustrate hardly come under the category of

the latter we are indebted to the kindness of the curator, Baron A. von Hügel.

Knives or cutting implements have of necessity been used by man from his earliest days, and a representative series would range from the chipped flint knife of prehistoric times to the Sheffield production of our own day. But table-forks are comparatively modern, for although forks were known as early as the fourteenth century, they were



Camb. Museum.

FIG. 3.

The top specimen is of ivory, the other two of bone.

"bygones," but they are sufficiently related to allow of our including them. With few exceptions, the originals are preserved at Cambridge, either in the Redfern Collection or in the collection of the University Museum of Archaeology.* For permission to illustrate

* Cambridge fully realizes the value of these "late antiquities," but at present there are many gaps in the University collection. In the new Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, the first block of which is now nearing completion, adequate space will no doubt be provided for "bygones." May we therefore urge those who are likely to come across objects, apparently however trivial, which are now obsolete

only used for fruit, etc. Thomas Coryat, who died in 1617, is said to have introduced the table-fork into England from Italy. At first it was customary for guests to provide their own, and folding forks were made so that they could be carried in the pocket. The one illustrated (Fig. 1) was dug up in

or fast becoming so, to present them to the Cambridge Museum? Donors may rely on a warm welcome being accorded to their gifts.

Interesting collections of East Anglian "bygones" will also be found in the museums at Bury St. Edmunds, Saffron Walden, and Colchester.

Sidney Street, Cambridge, in 1901: the handle is of bone, and, as will be noticed, it has only two prongs. This is a characteristic feature of early forks, and although examples with three prongs were also made, those with four prongs did not come into general use until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Then clatter went the earthen plates—

"Mind, Judie," was the cry;

I could have cop't [thrown] them at their pates;

"Trenchers for me," said I,

"That look so clean upon the ledge,

And never mind a fall;

Nor never turn a sharp knife's edge;—

But fashion rules us all."

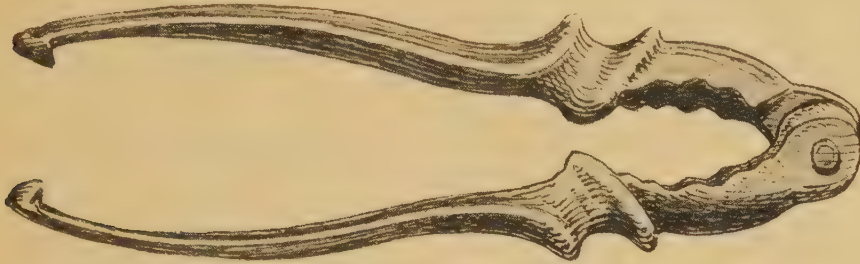


FIG. 4a (IRON).



FIG. 4b (BRASS).



Figs. 4a and 4c, Camb. Museum.]

FIG. 4c (BRASS).

[4b, Redfern Coll.]

Earthenware plates are almost a modern luxury. To well into the nineteenth century wooden platters were used by the poorer people, pewter and earthen plates only being found in the better-class houses. Bloomfield refers to these homely utensils in his ballad, "The Horkey":*

* "Wild Flowers" (1809), pp. 36, 37.

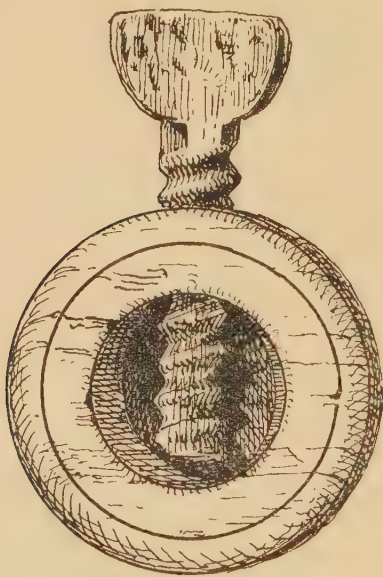
Examples of these trenchers are preserved in the Colchester Museum. One consists of a disc $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with broad, flat rim: it came from near East Dereham, Norfolk, and the original label states that they were "formerly much used when the harvestmen and hired servants were boarded in farm-houses."

Farm-labourers used formerly to carry salt, as well as sand, in horns. A salt-horn is preserved in the Cambridge Museum: it consists of a truncated cow's-horn, provided with cork stoppers.

In these days of steam laundries the old-fashioned glass "calender" is wellnigh forgotten. They are mushroom-shaped, and were used for giving a gloss to linen after ironing. There is a specimen, with moulded handle, in the Colchester Museum.

It is only within recent years that loaf-sugar has been sold in cubes ready for use; previously every housewife had to cut her sugar from the loaf. For this purpose she possessed a small pair of steel nippers, still familiar objects to most people. Nippers on a larger scale were also formerly fixed to the counter in grocers' shops (Fig. 2).

Apple-scoops (Fig. 3), to within forty or fifty years ago, were frequently made from the shank-bone of a sheep, their handles being often incised with criss-cross lines, etc.



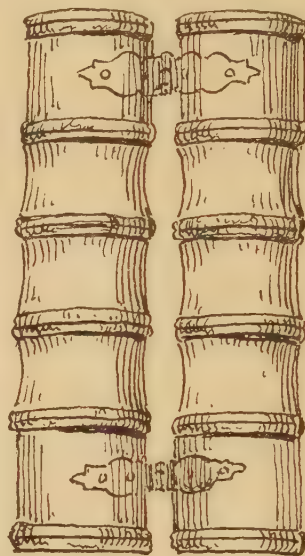
Redfern Coll.

FIG. 4d (WOOD).

Sometimes they were carefully turned in bone. The survival of primitive ornament on these and similar objects is extremely interesting; the style goes back, as the late Mr. Romilly

Allen pointed out, to the time of the Roman occupation of Britain.*

The archaic appearance of these scoops is emphasized by the fact that one has been



Camb. Museum.

FIG. 5.

seen in a certain provincial museum labelled as a Saxon dagger!

Nut-crackers (Fig. 4) of seventeenth and eighteenth century date are often of beautiful design. In some cases they are circular, pressure being applied by means of a screw: an example is shown (Fig. 4b) in which the screw terminates in a seal. A common form in use a century ago, made of wood, is also illustrated (Fig. 4d). This specimen is of especial interest, as it was found in the pocket of the famous Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock, when she was rescued alive in 1799, after being enveloped in a snowdrift for eight days at Impington, near Cambridge.

Fig. 5 represents a peculiar form of kettle-holder: this example was in use in a Cambridge inn to within a few years ago. It is made of a cylinder of turned wood, split longitudinally, the halves being hinged together.

* See the *Reliquary*, N.S., vol. ix., p. 164.



The Hospitals of Kent.

III.—ST. JAMES'S, NEAR CANTERBURY.

(Concluded from p. 19.)

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.



HEN John, the King of France, returned through Canterbury on July 4, 1360, he made offerings at the shrine of St. Thomas, and also gave two nobles (13s. 4d.) to the Hospital of St. James (*Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1859, p. 277).

John Bryan, mason, of the parish of St. Mary at Northgate, died in 1401, being buried in the Church of St. Gregory, and was a benefactor to all the religious houses and hospitals in Canterbury, giving—"To the Sisters of St. James's 3s. 4d." (*Consistory*, vol. i., fol. 11).

Edmund Haute, by his will, proved October 9, 1408, gave to the Sisters of St. James's, near Canterbury, 20s. He was buried in Christchurch, and left a bequest to all the hospitals at Canterbury (*Consistory*, vol. ii., fol. 17).

Prior John de Wodensburgh (1411-1427) in the year 1414 held a Visitation of the Hospital, and afterwards drew up new regulations for its governance, when it would seem, as in the case of the Hospital of St. Lawrence, there were both Brothers and Sisters in the Hospital of St. James.

"New regulations made after the Visitations of the Hospital of St. James, near Canterbury, by the Prior of Christ Church :

"John, by divine permission Prior of the Church of Canterbury, Warden and Visitor of the Hospital of St. James, near Canterbury, of our foundation, to our beloved the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, greeting. At our recent Visitation made of the said Hospital, that it may be profitable to the correction and usefulness of the same Hospital, both in spiritual matters as in worldly affairs, in virtue of your obedience we require you to keep inviolate for all future time, as follows :

"1. We order and require that all the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital shall attend at the chapel within their precincts,

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every day keep the canonical-hours and mass in the said chapel, said and celebrated in their hearing, unless by reason of their business or other reasonable cause, they are allowed by the head of the same Hospital to be absent at those times.

"2. Further, we order that the number of Chaplains by the ancient regulations of the Hospital shall be sufficient for the needs of the Hospital. That the Chaplains in the chapel celebrate the divine hours properly daily, except by lawful hindrance, saying the canonical-hours in a loud voice, so that the Brethren and Sisters then present may be able to hear, as they say the same, striking the same note according to the custom used in the Hospital from ancient time.

"We further appoint and order, that the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital shall refrain from talking in their chapel, under pain of punishment ; and each one of them every day shall say, with devotion, the Lord's Prayer ; with the Salutation of the Angel to the Blessed Mary, as our predecessors in their visitations enjoined and required if it can be conveniently done.

"3. That no one shall be received as a Brother (*in fratrem*) or anyone as a Sister of the Hospital, without the knowledge and approval of the Prior of the Church of Canterbury for the time being ; and the same we require of the Chaplain of the Hospital.

"4. To these we require that a chest shall be placed in a secure place within the Hospital, secured by three different locks and three different keys, of which keys the Prioress shall have one, one of the Brethren of the Hospital a second, if it be possible chosen by his Brethren, otherwise one of the Sisters appointed by the greater part of her fellow Sisters, but the third key the Cellarer of the Hospital shall have. In that chest shall be kept the common seal of the Hospital, with all the writings, charters, and deeds of the same Hospital.

"5. That in the aforesaid Visitation, we have learnt the present Prioress of the Hospital has been accustomed, and is accustomed, to receive solely, all the rents and income of the Hospital, without the knowledge of her fraternity, and likewise without consulting them to expend the same. We will and require that henceforth shall be

N

brought to the said Prioress (and whoever shall be for the time being in the Hospital), no sums of money without the knowledge of her Sisters, according to the foundation of the said Hospital. But money thus received, if it shall not be required to be spent at that time, we will and command it shall be placed in the chest. We also order that no keeper of the aforesaid keys, shall hand over to anyone the key placed in their charge.

"6. That the Prioress four times in every year, viz.: On the Feast of St. Hiliary (January 13), the Finding of the Holy Cross (May 3), Saint Peter ad Vincula (August 1), and All Saints (November 1), present a statement to the Brethren of all the rents and income of the Hospital, received that year by her or in her name, and the same account after the Festival of All Saints, present to the Prior of the Church of Canterbury for the time being, or his deputy, before the Feast of Nativity of the Lord (December 25), every year.

"7. That the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital shall not let to farm the Church of Bradgare, nor any other of their possessions or tenements, neither sell nor give away wood or underwood and shall seal no writing with their common seal, or seal anything whatsoever, without the assent of the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, for the time being.

"8. We order that if it should happen that the Prioress of the Hospital should be absent one day from the same, that she shall depute a suitable member of her community, who, during her absence shall be capable of supplying her place.

"9. That in our Visitation it has been made known to us, each of the Brethren and Sisters of Hospital are to receive ten shillings every year in current coin, from the outgoings of the same Hospital (in addition to the bread and beer provided for them in common), for their clothing, which is not provided for them in common, and provides various things required, so that the immovable goods of the Hospital within a few years have thus been increased. For a better distribution of money among them, for that purpose yearly made, we allow therefore, after mature consideration, that every year in the future, each of the Brethren and Sisters of the

Hospital, in addition to the aforesaid ten shillings, at the Feast of All Saints shall be paid 3s. 4d. of the money of England, from the goods of the Hospital community.

"10. Because it is fitting, the women approach not near holy things, to have to do with the sacred vessels, or to minister about the altar, we order that no Sister of the Hospital, or any other woman, whilst divine service is being celebrated in the chapel of the Hospital, shall stand or sit anywhere about or near the altar, or presume to minister to the priests celebrating divine service, or saying the canonical-hours; when, according to the original foundation of the Hospital, the priests or chaplains ought to have one clerk who should help in such things; for whom we require there ought to be provided from the common income of the Hospital, such things as shall be necessary to minister with, and a surplice at the expense of the Hospital, whilst he goes about his duties.

"11. Also we further order and require, that so often as there shall be made a distribution of bread and beer among the community for the support of the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital one of the Sisters shall be nominated and chosen, if they so will, by the Brethren and Sisters, or the greater part of them, who shall be required to fetch all the sustentation, and equally distribute the bread and the beer among the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, for the aforesaid distribution.

"12. Moreover, we further add to the aforesaid regulations that the Prioress of the Hospital shall arrange or transact no business of the community, without the consent of the greater part of the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, or carry out at any great expense the reparation of the Hospital or any of its buildings, either suitable or necessary about the same, which shall exceed the sum of twenty shillings in a year, without the previous consent of the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, or the greater part of them,

"13. Also we add to the foregoing, that the Prioress of the Hospital who is, or shall be, for the time being, shall receive no malingers or loiterers within the boundaries of the Hospital, without the consent of her Sisters or the greater part of them, and the

permission of us and our successors asked and obtained.

"14. Finally, because we found out, that no orders, warnings, and necessary admonitions, ordered by our predecessors after their visitations of the same Hospital have been carried out or fulfilled; therefore we require you to inviolably keep these rules which are sent to you as our laws and regulations drawn up by these our present letters for you, under pain of the greater excommunication. Requiring moreover both the orders, warnings, admonitions of our predecessors, as also ours now written, under penalty for disobedience or contempt; that six times a year at various times, they shall be read and also clearly explained, in that house where you are accustomed to read the book of your prayers every day, under the penalty just before expressed.

"In testimony whereof we have set our Seal. Dated in our Chapter House the eighth day of February, 1415" (*Letters of Christ Church*, vol. ii., p. 300).

An indenture was made September 6, 1430, between Joana, Prioress of St. James's, near Canterbury, and the Sisters of the same, on the one part; and William (de Molash), Prior of Christ Church and the convent of the same, of the other part. The Prioress and Sisters by unanimous consent granted and made over to the Monastery the land and tenement of the Prioress and Sisters situated at Tilarnehill . . . in the parishes of Hakynton and of St. Cosmus and St. Damien in the Blean, containing 94 acres, 3 rods, and 33 perches of land; to have and hold by the Prior and Convent and their successors from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next coming, for the term of forty years next following, paying yearly to the Prioress and Sisters and their successors, 33s. 4d. at the Feasts of Easter and St. Michael by equal portions" (*Register S.*, fol. 387).

William Benet, the second Mayor of Canterbury, who died in 1463, gave to the Sisters of St. James's 5s. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. i., 6).

Roger Ridley, of the parish of St. Mildred, died in 1471, and gave 6s. 8d. to the Sisters of the Hospital of St. James (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. ii., 3).

Nicholas Underdowne, senior of the parish

of St. Peter in Thanet, by his will proved February 17, 1482, gave: To the Sisters of St. James's outside the walls of the City of Canterbury 10s. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. iii., 23).

John Chambleyn of the parish of St. Paul's, in 1475, gave to the Sisters of St. James's 20d. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. ii., 16).

Thomas Wood, of the parish of St. Mildred, in 1498, gave: To the Prioress and Sisters of St. James's 20s., equally divided among them (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. vii., 3).

Administration of the goods of Katherine Tipinden of the Hospital of St. James, near Canterbury, was granted February 16, 1499, to Robert Tipinden of Halden natural son of the same (*Archdeaconry Administrations*, vol. i., fol. 122).

Cuthbert Tunstall, on behalf of Archbishop William Warham and with his authority, held a Visitation of the "house of the Sisters of St. James's, outside the walls of the City of Canterbury," on September 13, 1511, when it was stated:

That Agnes Inys, the Prioress, was eighty-four years of age, and said that the Sisters have not bread and wood as they should through the Sub-Prior of Canterbury, as she stated at the last visitation of the house.

Richard Wells, palar [or forest officer], lived in the Precincts, and his wife sold beer, and they were very contentious and abusive, causing discord through the number of people who visited their house.

Joan Chambers, also eighty-four years old, had been in the house more than forty years.

Alice Bromfield, aged eighty, had been a Sister eighteen years. Edith Herne, aged thirty-six, had been there fourteen years. Joan Crouche, aged fifty, had been there three years.

All the Sisters said that the Prioress defamed them, and several times told them they were incontinent and public-women, to the great scandal of the house.

The Prioress was ordered not to use such words to the Sisters, and that each one should be obedient and attentive to the Prioress, as required by their rules and profession of obedience (*British Magazine*, vol. xxix., p. 36).

During this same Visitation of the church

and parish of Charing, on September 26, 1511, a Presentment was there made :

That the Sisters at Canterbury do not pay scot and lot from the lands which they hold in the parish of Charing, towards the building of the Tower of the Church.

In answer to this the Sub-Prior of Christ Church appeared, and denied in the name of the Sisters, they were bound by such customs. The subject was remitted to the Archbishop (*British Magazine*, vol. xxx., p. 164).

Herbert Elneve, of the parish of Smeeth, where he was buried in 1518, gave : To every Alms-House called Lepers, in the Shire of Kent 3s. 4d. (*Consistory Wills*, vol. xii., fol. 123).

John Marten of Thanington (in which parish this Hospital was situated), by his will proved May 24, 1532, gave : To every Sister of St. James's 6d. ; to Our Blessed Lady of St. James's a taper of 1 lb. of wax ; and to the Highway between St. James's and the Barbican Cross 13s. 4d. (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. xix., 8).

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1534) has the following information :

"Receipts : The site of the Hospital and Grange with the lands belonging to the same, yearly £6 12s. 6d.

"From the sale of Wood at the Blean called Grymesfield, belonging to the Hospital, 3s. 4d.

"By the rent of demesne lands, rented, yearly £8.

"Sale of Wood there, 10s.

"Rent of a Messuage called Gridley with the lands of the same in Mersham, 73s. 4d.

"Rent of a Messuage and land belonging to the same, called Minchen Court in Shadokehurst, 100s. Sale of Wood there, 10s.

"Rent of the Manor of Fylth in Egerton with its lands, 100s. 9d.

"Rent of the Rectory of Bredgare, £14 11s. 9d.

"Rent of land at Tyler Hill, 33s. 4d.

"Rent of certain parcels of land, upon which late stood the Rectory House of Tanyngton, 2s.

"Rent of one parcel of land in Winchepe, near the land of the Sacrist of Christ Church, 3s. 4d.

"Rent of one parcel of land situated against the granary of the Hospital, 12d.

"Rent of a certain garden called Grene-towne situated below the Hospital, 7s.

"Tenements :—

"Rent from five tenements near the gate of the Hospital, in the parish of Tanyngton, 10s.

"Rent of one tenement in the parish of St. Margaret, 12s.

"Rent of three stables in the same parish, 13s. 4d.

"Rent of one tenement in the parish of St. George, 14s.

"Rent of one tenement in the parish of Holy Cross of Westgate, 10s.

"Rents from five fields without the Hospital, 13s. 4d.

"Total, 72s. 8d.

"Rents in various places :—

"A rent belonging to the same, 23s. 2d.

"A rent at Blodbeane [in Elham], 13s. 4d.

"Profits of the Court there, 5d.

"Rent of assise pertaining to the Manor of Fylth in Egerton, 30s. 3d.

"Profits of the Court there, 15d.

"Rent of a tenement at Minchencourt, 5s. 5d.

"Rents paid :—

"To John Hales esquire, one of the Barons of the Exchequer of the King, for his Mansion of the Dongeon, 13s. 2d.

"To the same for relief after the death of the Prioress, 10s. 11d.

"To the same for suits and hens, of his Manor of Tanyngton, 7s. 5d.

"To the Chamberlaine of St. Augustine's for divers land in Winchepe field, 7s. ; and for the lands called Goddyslands, 3s. 6d.

"To the Archbishop of Canterbury for his Manor of Westgate, by demesne lands rented, 10s. 4d.

"To the Priory of St. Gregory, 5s. 8d.

"To the Manor Court of Whitestaple, 5s.

"To the heirs of Master Roper, 7s.

"To the Prior of Combwell, 3s. 4d.

"To the Archbishop's Court of Lyminge, 2s. 8d.

"Alms:—

"In alms at Bredgare distributed each year, 49s.

"In alms given and distributed yearly for Master Firmin, by reason of being the Founder, 3s. 4d.

"To a Chaplain celebrating within the Hospital, £4.

"For wax, holy-bread, and wine, used in the Church, 30s.

"Clear Yearly Income, £32 2s. 1d."

Alice Burrows, by her will dated the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (October 28) in 1539, desired to be buried in the Church of St. James, beside Canterbury, and her exors were to bestow 26s. 8d. in dirige and masses, and alms-deeds to poor people (*Archdeaconry Wills*, vol. xxii., 1).

The Hospital was surrendered on February 25, 1551, and then granted to one Robert Dartnell (or Darknall). He had been admitted a Freeman of Canterbury in 1522, by his marriage with Alice, the daughter of Henry Gosebourne (who was Mayor four different times, and had married Agnes, the daughter of the first John Crispe of Thanet).

When, on May 11, 1536, the commonalty of Canterbury assembled and chose as their Members of Parliament John Starkey, the Chamberlain, and Christopher Levyns, the common-clerk; but when Thomas Cromwell heard of this he had the election cancelled, and two burgesses, Robert Darknall and John Briges, were returned "by the King's direction."

That undated volume in the Cathedral library of the time of Queen Mary contains the following statement:

"That Freeman with one Dartnall caused the Sisters to surrender to the King, and then Dartnall received it by letters-patent. Their lands were worth 100 marcs [£66 13s. 4d.] a year, and Sir Edward Wotton had bought the greater part of the lands. The Sisters had received a pension of 16s. 8d. a year, but there was only one then."

When Queen Mary, on July 8, 1558, passed through Canterbury on her way to the house of Sir Thomas Moyle at Eastwell, the Mayor of Canterbury (George May),

with the city mace, rode through Wincheap before the Queen. When they came to the lane leading to a meadow lately belonging to Sir James Hales, the Sheriff of Kent (Thomas Wotton) required the Mayor to lay down his mace, which he refused to do, thus asserting the county rights of Canterbury, carried it as far as the Liberty of the City at the end of the stone wall of St. James's, where the Mayor took leave of the Queen.



The Holmes of the Manor of Scotter, in the Lindsey Vale of the Trent.

By T. B. F. EMINSON, M.R.C.S. ENG.

THE valley of the Trent on the western border of Lindsey was in ancient times peculiarly open to hostile incursions from the North Sea, for the Humber and Trent afforded an easy highway, not only into this valley in Lindsey, but also into the great Midland districts. It was in the sixth century, some years after the Roman evacuation of Britain, that the Angles descended on the Isle of Lindsey from sea, estuary, and river. Such incursions were no new event, and to guard against them the Romans had established many military stations, for their colonies in Lindsey were numerous and important. Along the east bank of the Trent there were, it is believed, three such stations: On the north was Alkborough, watching the mouth of the river; twenty miles south was a post on the hills above Gainsborough, guarding the water-way to Torksey and Lincoln; while in the centre of the valley, on Hardwick Hill, recent investigation points to a third post protecting the land route, and giving timely warning by beacon when marauders appeared. The Britons were in a measure Romanized, and doubtless endeavoured to carry out Roman methods of defence by occupying these strong posts of vantage; but they lacked discipline and endurance, and were massacred, expelled, or enslaved, while fresh bands of Anglian adventurers, borne swiftly up the

river on the tidal waters of the eagre, penetrated far inland, and ultimately founded the kingdom of Mercia. Three centuries later

numbers of the latter perished in the earlier onsets, the two peoples ultimately settled down side by side or actually intermingled.



the heathen Dane, making use of the same water facilities, descended on them in like manner. The Danes and Angles, however, were of allied race and speech; and though

It was, however, essential to the Danes to completely subdue and occupy the valley of the Trent in Lindsey, in order that they might have a secure base from which to push

their fortunes along the higher waters of the river, where they afterwards founded the celebrated Danish towns. One object of this article is to show, by a description of the holmes of the open country, how complete was the Danish dominance of the valley. The facts relating to them have been derived from many published and unpublished sources, particularly the manuscript rolls still in possession of the Lord of the Manor of Scotter, and an important field "Tarral" of 1761. To a large extent, also, they have been gleaned from traditions and observations collected during many years. At the outset it may be asked why these holmes, now insignificant features of the general landscape, should have received distinctive names. The early Danish settlers were adventurous and warlike; but when they had once settled down as colonists in their new country, with their wives and children around them, it was necessary to adopt some other calling than that of war. The east side of the valley was an immense waste of heath and grass in the higher parts, and peat bogs, meres, and water-courses, in the lower. At that early day the land under the plough for the growth of rye, oats, flax and hemp, was in small plots closed in with villages, while such cattle as the Angles possessed had perhaps perished in the early struggle for mastery. The valley, however, contained abundant resources. Red-deer were perhaps not very plentiful, owing to the presence of wolves and the swampy nature of the district; but the meres and streams were alive with fish of many kinds, including salmon, and wild-fowl were even more plentiful. Such questionable delicacies as heron, crane, and curlew, need not be considered, for the waters abounded with swan, geese, duck, and a host of others whose names are now left in the obscurity of the past. The early Danish settlers became hunters, fowlers, and fishers, all of which callings have left their mark on the common surnames of the valley. We may for a moment imagine the Viking leader Skall the Bald, in his newly-erected home of Scalthorpe, describing to his helpmeet how he had taken his catch of fish and fowl in the mere running between Longholme and Haverholme. This mere, one of the very few that drainage, cultivation, and warping, have spared, in former times extended some

distance northwards, but is now contracted to a small tortuous fish-pond; indeed, the very highway runs where it once divided the two holmes. These names were undoubtedly given by the Danish settlers for convenience in their daily work, and perhaps also in memory of the holmes of the Baltic coasts.

The Manor of Scotter dates from an early period before the Norman Conquest, when, as shown by the accompanying map, it comprised a number of parishes lying in the watershed of the River Eea and its tributaries, and extending from its outfall into the Trent to the Cliff Hills. This grouping of the parishes along the course of a small river, now unnavigable, but without doubt easily navigable to Danish vessels, is very significant, and with other evidence tends to show that the manor was formed out of the conquests and settlements of a single band of Danish colonists. During the reign of Edward the Confessor the manor was given to the Abbey of Peterborough by Brand, who afterwards became Abbot.

HOLMES OF SCOTTER MANOR.

<i>Present Name.</i>	<i>Original Name.</i>	<i>Parish or Township.</i>
Longham.	Longholme.	Scotter and Scawthorpe.
North Haverham.	North Haverholme.	Scawthorpe.
Stitcham.	Stitchholme.	Scawthorpe.
Pelham.	Pelholme.	Scawthorpe.
Scallams.	Skalholme.	Northorpe and Scotton.
Galfholme.	Galpholme.	Scotton.
South Haverham.	South Haverholme.	Scotter.
Linham.	Lynnholme.	Scotter.
Barlams.	Barlholme.	Scotter.
Carholme.	Carholme.	Scotter.
Bryome.	Bryarholme (?)	Scotter.
Welfholme.	Welfholme.	Messingham.
Kirkholme.	Kirkholme.	Messingham.
Holme.	Holme.	Holme.
Cleatham.	Cleatholme.	Manton and Cleatham.

Scawthorpe, a distinct township of Scotter parish, was probably the earliest Danish settlement of the manor. Its original name was Scalthorpe, which in the Middle Ages became Scawthorpe, and on Ordnance and other maps this is now corrupted to Scotterthorpe. Of the four holmes in its township, Longholme was the largest, being a mile long

by one-third wide. At the time of the Danish incursions most of the holme was covered with oak, and even as late as 1264 it continued to form a part of Scotter Wood, its western boundary passing through the middle of the wood in a string of small meres, with watercourses running through them southwards to the west beck, and northwards to Scawthorpe Moor. The boundaries were completed by the west beck, and the mere cutting off Haverholme with its overflow streams, traces of which still exist. During the Barons' wars Robert de Sutton, Abbot of Peterborough, got into trouble through his anxiety to maintain neutrality in the contest, an attitude pleasing neither to Simon de Montfort nor the King's party. He was heavily fined, and to raise money adopted the expedient of cutting down nearly all the timber on Longholme. Some account of this from the original records is given in Canon Moor's valuable series of village histories. The holme afterwards came into cultivation as the Longham, Trentgate and Wood furlongs, and these are mentioned from time to time in the records of the manor and parish.

Haverholmes are numerous in Lindsey, and include two in the parish of Scotter—South Haverholme, on the outskirts of Scotter, and North Haverholme, the oat-field of Skall's settlement at Scalthorpe. Only one Ryeholme has been met with, so perhaps we may infer that our Danish ancestors preferred oat-cake to rye or barley as an adjunct to fish, fowl, and venison. North Haverholme is mentioned in the manorial roll of 1529 as "Haverholmhedes," and at the present time the field occupying most of its ancient site is known as "Haverhams." It was a small holme of perhaps 10 acres, and appears to have been a corner cut off from Longholme by a deep mere, which still exists as a serpentine fish-pond. It was on the wild common close to the primeval wood now known as Scotter Wood. At first sight this appears an unsuitable situation for a field of oats, but these settlers were no novices in oat-growing, and probably chose the site for three reasons: first, it was an island, therefore less open to the depredations of wild animals; second, it was within easy view of Scalthorpe, and, most important of all, the soil was suitable, a fact demonstrated as lately as 1909, when the

field was covered by a crop of oats. How many similar sowings and reappings has this ancient oat-field seen since Skall cast Danish seed upon it!

Stitchholme was close to Scawthorpe, enclosed by the River Eea and the west beck with one or more tributary streams, the most important being afterwards known as the "little brigg dike." The name Stitchholme appears to have been suggested by the stitch-like twistings of the Eea, which were here so marked that the Enclosure Commissioners of a century ago straightened them by recutting the bed of the river.

Pelholme, or Pelham, half a mile north of Scawthorpe, now exists as an old enclosure of 7 acres, No. 279 on the Ordnance field-map, and is the smallest and least changed of any holme in the parish. It lies near a bend of the River Eea, with wet ings intervening, and watercourses now converted into ditches surrounding it, and running into a large pond, which discharges by a ditch into the river. The ings are 9 to 12 feet above sea-level, and before draining and banking would often be flooded, and the holme partly submerged. Canon Streatfeild believes the prefix "pel" may be a variation of "pill," which denotes a creek draining water from marshy ground. Beyond the Trent Valley, near Caenby, is Pilford Bridge, once a ford over the pill or beck forming one of the feeders of the Ancholme River. Moreover, within the valley, and less than a mile from the southern border of the manor, is the hamlet and parish of Pilham, a name evidently derived from Pillholme, the holme surrounded by pills or creeks, of which at least four can be traced, including the principal beck running on the west side of the holme towards Blyton.

Skalholme is so unmistakably connected with Scalthorpe, and so interesting historically that it will be convenient to describe it at once. It is in the parishes of Northorpe and Scotton, its memory still surviving in the former in the names of two pastures and a small holt belonging to the Grange Farm, and lying together on the south side of Northorpe Beck. In a record belonging to Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., dated 1807, they are referred to under the name of "Scallams"; and in a parish map dated 1822, belonging to

Mr. Embleton-Fox, of Northorpe Hall, they are more fully described under the name of "Scalloms." Moreover, living memory has also carried the name without break to the present time; for, amongst others, Mr. William Bradley, of Blyton, who lived thirty years as foreman on the Grange Farm, always knew the large pasture as the "Scallams." The holme, whose name has been thus preserved, still has its ancient boundaries perfectly distinct and recognizable, though otherwise it must be marvellously changed from the condition it presented when Skall stepped upon it a thousand years ago. On the west and north is Northorpe Beck, running over two miles in its winding course to the river; on the east the River Eea bounds it for three-quarters of a mile; and on the south is a smaller beck, which at its origin communicates with Northorpe Beck, then runs along the south side of Northorpe village, discharging into the Eea after a course of above a mile. Skalh olme includes within these boundaries the village of Northorpe, its church, some outlying farms, and the Northorpe fields of Scotton parish. There can be little doubt about the origin of the name. Skall the Bald was evidently a leader of the large band of settlers whose conquest and settlements form an unbroken line of Danish names along the River Eea, beginning at Scalthorpe next the Trent. In Domesday Book Northorpe has no prefix, it is simply "Torp," the village, and we may not be far from the mark if we suppose that Skall gave his name to the large holme, rather than to the settlement he founded on it, because he had already bestowed it on Scalthorpe, and therefore it was convenient to distinguish the new settlement as *The Thorpe at Skalholme*. Nor does the evidence that Skall was a personal name end here, for we shall see presently that this active leader appears to have headed a second expedition, in a north-eastward direction, founding Scalby, six miles from Scalthorpe, and giving his name to the Scalhowes on the direct route to Scalby. These facts and inferences are of great interest, for they point to the conclusion that the Manor of Scotter, as it existed in the time of Edward the Confessor, had been formed at an early period from the conquests and settlements of Skall and his confederates.

There can be no reasonable doubt that Northorpe owes its existence to Skall the Bald, and that its early lack of a distinguishing prefix was due to his energy and popularity as a leader.

Galfholme, pronounced Gaufholme, is an ancient holme of about eight low-lying meadows on the east side of the Eea, which cuts it off from the rest of Scotton parish. Its position is singularly isolated at the junction of Scotton, Northorpe and Kirton parishes; and being nearly a mile from the nearest highway, few people outside the parish of Scotton have ever seen it.

South Haverholme, near Scotter, is about three times as large as North Haverholme. Its boundaries can still be defined, and in ancient times must have been well marked. On the east it overlooks the Eea which divides it from Lynnholme; on the south, separating "Havorome" from the north ins of Scotton, is a watercourse which formerly ran through a mere or "mare," now dry, but mentioned in the roll of 1618; while on the north is another watercourse which anciently ran through boggy ground known as the "Ashlingsike"—that is, the sike or hole surrounded by ash-trees. The existence of this large oat holme close to Scotter tends to show that the new settlers occupied the village in strong force, probably slaughtering and expelling the Angles. The name Scotter is apparently Scandinavian; but the Angles undoubtedly had a village here, for they have left their bones in the lias gravel on the south-east side of the tun. There is equally strong evidence that a British village previously occupied the same site, for Roman coins have been found on the track connecting it with Hardwick Hill, and other British relics have appeared from time to time, as well as stones taken from the lias, and rudely adapted to the purpose of crushing grain.

Lynnholme, on the opposite bank of the Eea, is the largest holme in Scotter parish, extending from the river a mile and a half eastward to the township of Cleatham. The name, contracted to "Linham," is now confined to a few arable and grass closes near the river; that this name is really derived from Lynnholme is shown by an entry in the court roll of Easter, 1632, where the meadows, which from their shape are

there distinguished as the "Motton Meadows," are described as lying in a district called "Lynnams." Moreover, an examination of the holme leaves no doubt as to the derivation of the name: it is the holme of the lynn, the latter being the same British word found in Lindsey, Lincoln, and King's Lynn. The holme occupies a wide half moon bend on the east side of the river, rising for over half a mile to an elevation of nearly 90 feet above sea level. On the north-west side is a peaty meadow, once part of a mere, from which a water-course runs south-westward to the north horn of the river crescent; while on the south there is a gully along which a small beck runs from the neighbourhood of Cleatham Beck to the south horn. The slope from the summit of the holme is gentle till, near the river, the "Motton Meadows" are reached, where the ground drops suddenly to perhaps 20 feet elevation. Across the river, half a mile southwards, the northern outskirts of Scotton village, on a similar elevation, slope to a beck which there runs towards the river. In 1327 this part of Scotton was called "The Lynne," for it is recorded in the lay subsidy rolls that "Matilda on the Lynne" had paid her tax of one shilling. In the Middle Ages the scene from the summit of Lynnholme must have been striking and picturesque. On the left was Scotton, perched on a ridge, with its lynn facing the spectator. Along the bottom of the Eea Valley stretched the crescentic sweep of the river, broadening over the "Motton Meadows" on the one side, and the Scotton ings on the other. Over to the right lay Scotter, with its church prominent above the valley; while in the foreground by the river was the Domesday mill to which the Abbot harnessed the pent waters of the Lynn.

Barlholme lies on the east side of Scotter, at the north-west corner of Lynnholme. The name, contracted to "Barlams," is now applied to only a few fields, but the original holme extended some distance along Dar Beck on the north, and the River Eea on the west, and included a small part of Scotter village east of the river. In many of these holmes we observe that the original name, usually in a contracted form, is re-

tained by a few enclosures only; thus, in Lynnholme there are six or more grass and arable fields known as the "Linhams," and perhaps eighty others with different distinguishing names, such as Howlands, Springthorns, and the Browstives. In Barlholme it is the same; a few fields are known as Barlams, but the majority by other names, such as the Wheatcroft and Kirkhills. The explanation is simple. When these holmes were named by the Danes, they were mostly wild heath, bog, or wood, and the names were appropriate; but when in later centuries they were drained, cultivated, and enclosed, each enclosure required some distinguishing name. Considered in this aspect, we may well be astonished that these Danish names have survived ten centuries so little changed.

Two holmes in Scotter parish still remain unidentified. Carholme probably lay near the junction of the Trent and Eea Rivers, but no suggestion can be offered as to the site of Bryome. The name appears to be a contraction for Bryarholme, the holme of the wild-rose, and is mentioned in the manorial roll of 1553, in a long and almost illegible entry concerning a "clausura vocata Bryome." There can be no surprise that the changes of a thousand years—draining, banking, warping, enclosing, and in some cases centuries of continuous cultivation—have obliterated all traces of these and other mere-surrounded holmes.

Welfholme, or Wolf Island, is mentioned by the Rev. John Mackinnon in an account of Messingham parish written in 1825. He locates it in the west common, and, although living memory of its exact position has lapsed for perhaps half a century, we can with confidence, if not certainty, point to the moorland on the south bank of Bottesford Beck, between the catchwater stream and the tidal waters of the Trent. It is probable that the Danish settlers knew the whole of this district as the Welfholme, but the actual lair of the wolves may perhaps be found on the raised moorland immediately east of three sand hillocks, marked on Ordnance maps as the "Tripling Howes." A farmstead built near these howes has received the same name, and this local name appears to have supplanted the ancient district name of Welfholme. This moorland, still uncultivated, in ancient

times formed a veritable island, far from all dwellings and difficult to reach. A deep bog extended half a mile southwards, to a second group of hillocks, known as the Miclehowes. The bog is now drained and cultivated, but its condition early in the fourteenth century, when wolves still infested the valley, may be judged from a record two and a half centuries later. The roll of the Manor of Scotter for 1599 shows that the people of Messingham and East Butterwick were accustomed to obtain peat fuel from the "sikes," or boggy holes, and quagmires between the "Triplinghowes" and the "Miclehowes." The Miclehowes are now the site of the Low Hill Farm. Across the beck, a mile north-eastward, is the hamlet of Yaddlethorpe, the "*Jadulfestorp*" of Domesday Book, a compound of Wolfsthorpe which may also refer, indirectly, to the prevalence of wolves in Danish times. The condition of the valley in those times was marvellously different from what it is now. As late as the year 1835 the writer's grandfather noted that he had been to "Yaddlethorpe Stather"—that is, to the landing-place at the foot of the hill on which the hamlet stands; and even at the present time the west face of the acclivity on which Messingham stands is known as the Stather Hill. There can be no doubt that the early settlers boated from the Trent, three or four miles along the creeks and meres, to the foot of the bordering hills; indeed, tradition tells us that the Roman road from Messingham to East Butterwick was sometimes impassable, even as late as a century ago. It cannot, therefore, be surprising that wolves continued to infest the valley to a late period, and thus retarded the pastoral development of its higher grazing land; for although public herdsmen were employed, cattle, and especially sheep, were always in danger. The records of the Abbey of Peterborough show that considerable sums of money were spent at Scotter from time to time, in building substantial sheepfolds where the flocks of the Abbot, and probably those of his tenants, might be safe at night. The largest of these folds was built by Abbot Godfrey, in 1308, at "*Bron-discroft*," so named after Abbot Brand, uncle of the celebrated Hereward, and probably situated immediately west of his manor-

house. A second fold was built in 1311, but no later record has been met with; and as the manorial rolls of later centuries show that great numbers of sheep were pastured on the open commons, it is evident that wolves were then extinct. Considering the importance of wool in the clothing of rich and poor alike, there can be no doubt that systematic efforts were made to rid the valley of these pests, and it is probable that wolves were exterminated before the middle of the fourteenth century.

Kirkholme, immediately north of Messingham, takes its name from the church, which now, as anciently, stands on a mound near the south end of the holme. Its memory also survives in three fields opposite "*Holme Lane End*"; but these "*kirkholms*" form only a small part of the original holme, which was more than a square mile in area, extending northwards to the wood bore and Bottesford Beck, eastwards to the creek dividing it from the township of Holme, and westwards to the catchwater stream. The southern boundary is not now so evident, owing to drainage and cultivation, but its memory is retained by a field called "*the Waterfalls*," and known in 1686 as "*the Waterfall Furlong*," where a stream formerly ran down the hill to the catchwater. The name Kirkholme is, of course, very ancient, but it may reasonably be doubted whether it was given by the original Danish settlers. *Kirk*, with many other obsolete Danish words, such as "*mickle*" and "*muckle*," was in common use in Lindsey for centuries after the Danish period, as is shown by its occurrence as a surname, a field-name—"kirkings" and "*kirkhill*" at Scotter—and by the lay subsidy rolls of 1327, which record that "*William atte Kyrke*" in Scotton had paid his tax of sixpence. Messingham is the only village of the manor with a name undoubtedly Anglian, yet the nomenclature of the parish is almost exclusively Danish, as evidenced by its hamlet Butterwick, its howes, holmes, ings, becks, sikes, sleights, and bore. Two explanations may be offered: Either the Angles evacuated and the Danes occupied the village, retaining the name, or the two peoples settled down side by side. There is one peculiarity in the parish which may possibly indicate an Anglian admixture in its people. On nearly all sides

of the village there were in former times a number of plots of land known as "akers" or acres. On the west was the Gosse acre, or Goose acre; farther to the south-west was Carker—that is, the Carr aker; on the south-east were the Drake acres; and due east the Wellaker—that is, the "aker" having a spring or well, a watercourse there being still known as the Wellaker Dike; also there was the Dunker or Dun "aker," and doubtless others existed. This use of "aker," to denote a plot of land, has not been observed elsewhere in the manor, and suggests an Anglian origin, but the point is very debatable.

The township of Holme is surrounded by Bottesford Beck and its tributaries, the holme and the township being identical. Both Holme and the neighbouring township of Raventhorpe are mentioned in the earliest records of the manor, and the latter has another interesting connection with Scotter. In the parish of Scotter, on the direct route to Raventhorpe, is a district known on Ordnance maps as "Rannelow," and in the manorial rolls as "Raynelowe." In Domesday times Raventhorpe was usually spelt Rageneltorp, but afterwards became Rayniltorp. The original names, therefore, were Rageneltorp and Ragenelhow, the prefix being a personal name, as we have seen is that attached to Scalthorpe, Scalhowes, Scalby, and Scalhölme. Holme, Raventhorpe, Manton, and Scalby, were probably founded by Skall and his Danes during colonizing expeditions from their base at Scotter or Scalthorpe.

Manton parish and its township, Cleatham, on the western slope of the Cliff Hills, were both included in the Manor of Scotter. The tun, or fenced enclosure, was more commonly used by the Angles than the Danes, but several tuns of the valley, including "Scot-tune," are apparently Norse. If Manton, anciently known as "Mameltune," was a Danish settlement rather than a conquest, the fenced tun was adopted because its outlying position on the cliff exposed it to surprise from the numerous Anglian villages to the east and south. Its founder was attracted by the spring issuing from a cavity in the rock, known as the High Gorge; for it supplied him, his dependents and cattle, with a perennial stream of clear sweet water. In Domesday Book Cleatham is spelt Cletham,

and afterwards Cletam, both being, the writer believes, early contractions of Cleatholme or Cletholme; just as the neighbouring field holmes, Lynnholme and Barlholme, have become Linhams and Barlams, the plural form being due to their modern use as field-names. Cleatholme and Cleatham township are not identical, the reason being that, while the holmes were limited by natural boundaries, the heathen Dane simply naming them, the parishes were formed afterwards, when Christianity, local government, and other factors, such as roads and waste lands, determined the boundaries, carrying these beyond the holme.

On the north Cleatholme was bounded by the stream issuing from the High Gorge, and running into the large beck still known at its origin as the Holbeck, but at its outfall usually called Cleatham Beck. The eastern boundary was formed by two or more small streams issuing from the lias, and running some distance along a terrace on the side of the cliff; while on the south were several converging streams, some of which now form field ditches. It is remarkable that the prefix of Cleatholme has survived as a distinct word to the present day, the common colt's-foot, *Tussilago farfara*, being known to farmers and labourers throughout Lindsey as the cleat, a plant still growing abundantly along the streams and plantations, and in the fields of Cleatham. It will be noticed that the prefixes of the holmes are always in some sense descriptive. Wild or cultivated plants give names to Bryarholme, Cleatholme, and Haverholme; animal haunts are represented by Welfholme; topographical characters by Lynnholme, Stitchholme and Longholme; and, lastly, the personal names of their Danish possessors by Skalholme and Barlholme.

There can be little doubt that the warlike band of Danes whose course we have in part pictured entered the Eea from the Trent at Barlings, a name, however, dating from the Middle Ages, when the Abbot of Barlings, near Lincoln, established here a station on the water-way to Yorkshire. The ancient name of Barlings on Trent was Manfleet. The word "fleet" was common to Angles and Danes, but the prefix is distinctly Danish; for the immediate district supplies similar Danish names, such as Manby, Mantree, and Man-

lake, and farther in the shire are two Manthorpes. Their first onset doubtless fell upon Scotter, where perhaps one of their vessels, 50 feet long, was upset and sunk in the desperate struggle for mastery, to be dug out of the river-bank ten centuries later. We may for a moment consider whether it is possible to trace these Danish settlers back to their native land. Such an inquiry may appear futile, yet it is not so. If a map of Zealand is examined, we find, mostly in the north, such names as Nordbye, Hesseloe, Gillebye or Gilleleie, Rangelye, Holbek, Draxholm, Lindholm, Allerup, Aastrup, Soebye, Dalbye, Ringsted, Broxoe, Praestoe, and Torpe. Some of these names cannot fail to recall Gilby, Aisby, Torpe (Northorpe), Holbeck and Priesthowe, in the track of these colonists from old Zealand, and the remainder are familiar, in some form, either in the manor or its neighbourhood; while Svanecke, in Bornholm, and Swannock, Messingham, both tell of the wild swan. We have noted that several settlements received the personal names of members of the band; to these may be added Huckerby, and possibly Mameltune. Others are descriptive of local conditions; Yawthorpe, for instance, in its original form of Yolthorpe or Jolthorpe, refers to its yellow soil, or the autumn foliage of its maples. Perhaps the Dane who settled at Gilby named it after that other "Gillebye" which he last caught sight of as he sailed away from North Zealand; while his comrade in arms raised his new homestead a few yards to the east, and therefore called it Aisby—that is, the East Farm. The conclusion arrived at seems to be that Skall's band was not attached to any of the large expeditions history speaks of, but was a small colonizing venture from North Zealand, and that most of its conquests and settlements were ultimately, and perhaps quickly, consolidated into the ancient Manor of Scotter.

Finally, attention may be called to one point of some historic importance. Eastern England is full of such names as Elsham in Lindsey, Garboldisham in Norfolk, Thelneham and Walsham in Suffolk, Wickham in Kent, Mitcham in Surrey, and Hailsham in Sussex. These names are much more numerous in the seaboard counties, especially Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, than in the

inland counties settled by the Angles, yet the opposite should be true if they are all Anglian. The writer contends that many of these "hams" are derived from Danish *holmes*, due to early speech contraction, to confusion of the two suffixes "home" and "holme," and to the habit of abbreviation displayed by Domesday and earlier scribes. One instance may be given where a scribe's abbreviation was afterwards reversed; and others could readily be mentioned. Barholm, near Stamford, once the manorial holding of Hereward, the defender of Ely, was spelt Bercham, Bercaham, and even Bergham, in Domesday Book and other records of that period; yet the people retained the Danish suffix, and the parish is known to-day as Barholm.



At the Sign of the Owl.



In an interesting list of recent additions to the Lincoln Public Library, I notice an important manuscript. This is the Manuscript Record of the Lincoln Cordwainers' Company, on which Dr. W. de Gray Birch notes: "This belongs to a class of records of which there are very few available to the student of mediæval manners and customs, and it should be preserved with the utmost care. It not only possesses a local interest for Lincoln, but also for the general history of the companies and merchant guilds of the Middle Ages. So far as I can find, it is in complete order, starting at the commencement or inauguration of the company, and proceeding year by year through the centuries down to the comparatively recent year 1785. The book is written upon fine hand-made paper of large folio size, and contains 491 folios or leaves, equivalent to double that number of pages.

At the beginning is a verse of four lines in rhyming Latin relating to the candle borne in religious processions, beginning

Hanc in honore pie candelam porto Marie.

Then follows the 'outhe of an out brother or sister' and the 'outhe for one brother beyng a Cordvaner.' Other oaths follow for the admission of various members and office-bearers; inventory of vestments, 1519; articles used in the 'pageant of Bethlehem'; note of the evidences—*i.e.*, charters or documents—'of our hall'; articles and customs made in 1527; compotus, or accounts of the graceman of the guild, 1527; receipts and payments on various occasions. The accounts proceed yearly, and are interspersed with memoranda, entries relating to admission of members, and miscellaneous information, all of which are of the highest interest."

Dr. Birch strongly recommends that the whole text should be transcribed and printed, and believes that it would be found to be a popular record, and would command a wide list of subscribers if it could be taken up by a competent copyist and a painstaking editor. The suggestion is wise, and I trust it may be carried out. Meanwhile the Lincoln Library is to be congratulated on acquiring so valuable a local record.

In the Central Hall of the National Gallery there have been placed on exhibition a series of seven volumes illustrating the art of illumination in England in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, which have been generously lent by Mr. H. Yates Thompson, of whose splendid collection of illuminated manuscripts they form a small part. They show that during the period named, or at least up to the earlier part of the fourteenth century, English miniature-painting was without a rival elsewhere.

The earliest, the Venerable Bede's *Life and Miracles of St. Cuthbert* (1), was written for the Cathedral Library of Durham about 1150—that is, 100 years before Giotto, the "father" of modern painting, was born; the two latest, the Book of Hours of "Elysabeth ye Quene" (6) and the Book of Hours and Psalter of Lady Neville (7), were painted about forty years before Raphael was born, in 1483. No. 2 is a Psalter made for the Carehowe Nunnery, which stood outside the south gate of Norwich, and was founded in 1146 for a Prioress and eleven nuns. No. 3

is an Apocalypse for St. Augustine's Monastery at Canterbury, part English, part Italian, illuminated about 1290. The fourth book is the famous Psalter which was begun about 1325 for a member of the St. Omer family of Mulbarton, Norfolk, and not finished until nearly a century later. It became the property of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, whose autograph inscription, "Cest liure est a Moy Homfrey fiz frere et vnclre de roys," etc., though once erased, has been restored by means of a chemical reagent. It will be recalled that Humphrey founded the Oxford Library. The fifth volume is known as the Taymouth Horæ, circa 1325, and is supposed to have been written for a Scottish Queen or Princess. The pages show a willowy huntress shooting at a rabbit, who sits up calmly looking at the coming bolt, as if aware that women cannot aim straight.

Part i. of this year's volume of *Book Prices Current*, vol. xxv. (£1 5s. 6d. per annum), has appeared with wonted punctuality. To many, a few pages near the end will be of engrossing interest. These record the sale at Sotheby's, on December 1 last, of a considerable number of autograph manuscripts of the late George Meredith, which were given by the novelist and poet to Miss Nicholls, his nurse and attendant for the last seven years of his life. Full particulars of each item are given, from which it is evident that some at least—early unpublished versions of one or two of the novels—have considerable bibliographical as well as literary value. The highest price (£260) was brought by a number of chapters forming an early unpublished version of approximately half the novel afterwards called *One of our Conquerors*. The manuscripts fetched a total of nearly £1,900. This part of *Book Prices Current* has for frontispiece a reproduction in facsimile of a page from Meredith's manuscript of "Jump-to-Glory Jane," a poem which appeared in the *Universal Review*, October, 1889.

The contents of the part are otherwise of a miscellaneous character. A copy of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the first edition, 1667, with the first title-page, in the original leather

binding, was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch for £130. A complete set of that friend of all book-lovers, students, and men of letters—*Notes and Queries*—from the beginning, November, 1849, to June, 1910, with the General Indexes I. to IX., fetched £18 15s. A fine tall copy, in the original vellum binding, of Bishop Fisher's *Two Fruytfull Sermons*, black-letter, 1532, of which only one other copy of the same edition is known, and with which was bound up a first edition of another of Fisher's works, *De Unica Magdalena* (1519), from the press of the learned Badius, the poet-printer, made but £18. Misprints are so rare that I may be pardoned for pointing out that in No. 587, on p. 34, "Jones" Hanway should be "Jonas." *Book Prices Current* remains indispensable.

In a long list of Messrs. Methuen's announcements for the spring season, I note with pleasure the promise of a new volume of the fine series of "Antiquary's Books." This is by Mr. A. Harvey, joint-author of *English Church Furniture*, and will treat of *English Castles and Walled Towns*—a comprehensive subject. Antiquaries will note with special interest that a considerable part of the volume is to be devoted to the somewhat neglected subject of the mural defences of English towns. Every town where there is reason to believe that such defences existed is to be separately considered. Another antiquarian book announced by the same publishers is *The Customs of Old England*, from the industrious pen of Mr. F. J. Snell.

The Oxford University Press will celebrate the Tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the Holy Bible by issuing shortly a photographic reproduction of the black-letter edition of 1611. The size of the reprint will be 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Mr. Alfred W. Pollard has written a bibliographical introduction of upwards of fifty pages, in which he describes, first, the earlier English translations 1380-1582 (the Wyclifite Bibles, Tyndale's New Testament, Coverdale's Bible, Matthew's Bible, the Great Bibles, the Geneva Bible, the Bishops' Bible, the Rheims New Testament);

secondly, the Bible of 1611 itself, giving a list of the revisers and the rules by which they were bound; and, thirdly, the later history of this Bible. The volume will contain "The Translators to the Reader," various illustrative documents, and, of course, the Apocrypha. Mr. Henry Frowde also announces a cheaper reprint in Roman type, page for page, of the *editio princeps*, similar to that published by the Oxford University Press in 1833, the extraordinary accuracy of which, Mr. Pollard says, has been everywhere acknowledged. This volume will be 8 inches by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and will also contain Mr. Pollard's introduction.

Among other announcements of the Oxford Press I notice a volume by Mr. J. Garstang, Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, and Professor A. H. Sayce, on *Excavations in Nubia*, 1909-10, and a work on *The Suk: Their Language and Folklore*, by Mr. M. W. H. Beech, with an introduction by Sir C. Eliot. Other sides of archæological study will be illustrated by a book on *Ireland and the Normans*, in two volumes, by Mr. G. H. Orpen, and a volume of *Essays on Roman History*, by the late Professor Pelham, edited by Professor Haverfield.

Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co. announce a new and revised edition of Mr. Ferrar Fenton's translation of the Bible into modern English, which has already reached a very large circulation. This work in its early days had, before it was taken over by Messrs. Partridge, some curious vicissitudes. It was printed in sections, and on one occasion the translator got a small printer to run off a 2,000 edition of the Epistle to the Romans, and place a copy of the translation in the window of his shop. The result, it is said, was that 1600 copies were sold to the factory hands in the district within a week. Since then the translation has gone all over the world.

The second of the series of articles on "The Oldest English Bindings," to which I referred in January, appeared in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, January 12, and dealt with some examples of the Durham

Bridge, and its continuous existence down to modern times is also to be noted. The characteristic features of such a route were suggested from consideration of prehistoric civilization, of the alignments and clusters of barrows in Jutland, Denmark, and their relation to the configuration of the country. Specially drawn maps, showing the detail of the selected route, were exhibited.

Mr. W. R. Lethaby drew attention to a group of Early Christian monuments in the British Museum, among others to a sarcophagus with representations of Cupid and Psyche and to a mosaic from Carthage, both of which Mr. Lethaby considered to be Early Christian, although hitherto they have not been recognized as such.—*Athenæum*, January 23.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*January 26.*—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. Hilary Jenkinson read a paper on "Exchequer Tallies," which was illustrated by a number of exhibits lent by Martin's Bank, the Royal Statistical Society, and others. The Bank's tallies dated from 1703-9, and dealt with thirteen annuities bought between 1756 and 1759. That lent by the Statistical Society was a very long one, dated 1713, and was for £25,000. Tallies were ordered to be discontinued by an Act of 1783, but receipt tallies remained in use until 1826, the year of the death of the last of the Exchequer Chamberlains, whose interests had been protected by the Act abolishing tallies.

Sir J. C. Robinson exhibited an Anglo-Saxon silver brooch of the tenth century, and two ancient Highland brooches. In the discussion of the exhibit there was considerable difference of opinion as to the authenticity of the former.

Mr. W. Dale exhibited a series of lantern-slides of the Tudor House and so-called King John's Palace—a Norman house—at Southampton, which are now being offered for sale; and a resolution urging the importance of their preservation was passed by the meeting.

Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh exhibited a seventeenth-century alabaster carving representing Charity which had been discovered near Diss, Norfolk.—*Athenæum*, February 4.

The paper read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on February 1 was on "Ancient Bridges and Their Impending Destruction," by Mr. J. W. Willis Bund. The lecturer, who is Chairman of the Worcestershire County Council, in pleading for the preservation of ancient bridges, said that one excuse for altering these bridges was that motor traffic was on the increase, and it was necessary to strengthen the structures lest accidents should occur. The question was, How could the bridges be preserved? Some of them were historic monuments, and he failed to see why the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments should not schedule them, for then there would be difficulty in committing any act of vandalism. He had not a great respect for the Office of Works, but it was better than nothing; and he suggested that before any proposed alteration of the old bridges thus scheduled was entered upon plans should be submitted to that office. Then, if any County Council or other

authority did work without permission, the members who voted for the alteration could be surcharged. Sir Henry H. Howorth, who presided, considered that Mr. Bund's proposal would be effective in preserving their picturesque old bridges. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, and always thought that its object was not merely to make an inventory of all antiquarian objects, but to take steps wherever they found wilful destruction going on, and so get the Government to do something in the way of preserving them. As far as he could see it would take the Commission sixty years to complete its work, and he was afraid that, unless something was done, there would be no monuments to preserve at the end of that period.

An unusually interesting report was presented to the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND at its annual general meeting in Dublin on January 31, the President, Dr. Robert Cochrane, in the chair. We take the following extracts from it: "The Society has at all times made the preservation of ancient monuments the chief feature of its work, and at no previous time has the subject demanded so much attention as at the present, when the destruction of remains of antiquity is so general. The cases where members have drawn the attention of the Council to acts of vandalism are very numerous. Several of them have been referred to in the pages of the *Journal* during the past year. Concurrently with this we continue to receive from the Estates Commissioners under the Irish Land Act of 1903 inquiries about vesting such existing monuments on the estates which pass through their hands, and in almost every case the monument has been found to be well worthy of preservation. In the Report of Council published in the *Journal*, vol. xxxvii., pp. 108-109 (1907), attention was drawn to the large number of structures that had not been vested, and that consequently had become the property of the tenant. It is regrettable to find there is still a large majority of these monuments not vested for preservation. This matter was again referred to, at some length in the *Journal*, vol. xxxix., pp. 12-22 (1909); and in an address to the Society by the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford (*Journal*, vol. xxxix., p. 308), in referring to this subject, his Lordship expressed his regret 'that a division of labour in regard to Irish antiquities was created by the Local Government Act (1898). . . . The Act of 1898 has not been of practical benefit (except in a very small way in one or two counties) for the preservation of ancient monuments, and to a great extent it seems to have hampered and retarded the operations of the Act of 1892. The absolute necessity has been dwelt on before for the preparation of properly classified lists of all the ancient monuments in each county in Ireland; and it is now admitted that it should have been the first step taken towards their preservation. . . . The question of the systematic investigation of the earthworks on the Hill of Tara has been again brought before the Council. The great and unabated interest with which this site is regarded, not only in Ireland but in the rest of the United Kingdom, and the persistent desire manifested in many quarters for a scientific examination of the mounds, together with

the possibility of danger of further attempts in this direction by incompetent persons, points to the great desirability of having such work put in hands under competent authority; and the Council are prepared to approve of and encourage a scheme for the exploration of this historic site." The Society is about to apply for a Charter of Incorporation.

At the evening meeting, when Dr. Cochrane again presided, Mr. G. H. Orpen read a paper describing "Rathgall," a dry-stone fort in the county Wicklow, three miles due east of Tullow, in the townland of Ratheast, barony of Shillelagh. This stone-built caher was comparable in many respects to the finest of those in the West of Ireland. The fort is situated on the top of a rounded upland, and consists of four roughly concentric lines of defence. In the outer wall were four gateways. It was not easy to account for this unusual type of fort in that place. If he were to hazard a conjecture as to Rathgall, he should be inclined (in spite of the name) to connect it with some of the early Kings of O'Kinselagh. At the time of St. Patrick O'Kinselagh was the larger and more powerful part of Leinster.

Mr. E. M. F. Boyle read an interesting paper, in which he gave some account of the records of the town of Limavady from 1609 to 1804.

Mr. Seaton F. Milligan exhibited stone moulds which were found at the beginning of last month by a ploughman. The place was about four miles from Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, and in land from which 9 feet deep of bog had been cut away. These moulds were intended for the making of bronze spear-heads, daggers, skeans, etc., and one was perfectly unique—a mould for bronze sickles. He had presented these moulds to the National Museum, one of whose officials had assured him that they were at least 3,000 years old, and that they were an excellent testimony to the artistic taste of the early Irish inhabitants.

Mr. H. S. Crawford exhibited several casts of symbolic panels from early Christian monuments.

At a meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 17 Professor R. C. Bosanquet read a paper on "A Roman Urn from Wroxeter, in the Chester Museum, and other Pottery of the First Century, A.D."

The annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on January 27, Sir G. Armytage, Bart., presiding. From the report, which chronicled a successful year, we take the following suggestive paragraph: "It is satisfactory to know that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have applied to the Commissioners of Works, asking them to take over that portion of the Skipsea earthworks owned by them. Unfortunately, the owner of the land on which the central mound and some of the lesser works are placed has not yet seen her way to comply with the Society's request. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, up to the present, do not appear to have put any of their monuments under the Acts, have earned the thanks of the Society for the step they have taken, and it is to be hoped that other of their monuments may be treated in the same way.

The only other monument in Yorkshire at present under the care of the Commissioners of Works, as a national monument, is Richmond Castle. It is much to be desired that, so far as Yorkshire is concerned, greater advantage should be taken of these Acts, and that the owners of a number of important monuments, now in a more or less neglected condition, should place them in the hands of the Office of Works."

Mr. Stanley Cooke presided at a meeting of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on February 1, when Mr. T. G. Leggatt lectured on "Ancient Village Communities in Early England." The lecturer introduced his theme by taking the mind back to the early days, when the weakening of the power of the Roman arms compelled them to vacate Britain, leaving the country open to the incursions and depredations of warlike neighbours and piratical Continental races. By the end of the fifth century the southern shore of Sussex was in the hands of the new-comers, but that was all, natural obstacles, especially the thickly-wooded weald, stretching east and west from Romney Marsh to the borders of Hampshire and inland into Surrey, hindering their progress. The Roman road from Chichester to London was the only good road through the Forest. Kent had taken thirty years to subdue, and it took sixty to conquer Sussex and its neighbouring territory. The Sussex shore was more thickly peopled by the Britons than many parts of the island, and that it found favour in the eyes of the Romans could be imagined by the traces of the villas and settlements left to us in Bignor, to give only one site.

Coming to a description of primitive settlements, or villages, Mr. Leggatt said they had in Sussex probably as many such sites as in any other county, and their names are ever with us. For instance, there were plenty of places ending in "ing" along the southern shore admittedly of Saxon origin. Such were Goring, Patching, Poling, Tarring, Sompting, Beeding, Worthing, Ditchling, Hastings, Poyning, Rottingdean, and Ovingdean, and others still remaining, where the invaders gathered round their central camp or stockade, built their dwellings and their heathen temple or church, and lived in the main as freemen, holding by tribal cohesion and contract the lands they had gained by their own spears. The more composite names of other villages, such as Aldingbourne, Angmering, Arlington, Billingshurst, Blatchington, Storrington, and Etchingham, all showed their derivation from patronymics more ancient than themselves, and of Saxon origin. Again, if they looked along the edges of the Weald, they would find many "dens" and "hursts" and also "folds." The general division of the land in the villages was such as to allow each family to have a fair share in its cultivation and produce. To insure fair play, the men met when matters were in dispute, or for annual allotment, and this gathering was called the "mark moot." The boundaries of the holdings were rigidly defined, and they were known as "marks." If by change or stress any of these were joined together, the general boundaries were altered, until by the formation of a kingdom they were lost or became waste. Yet the land belonged to the freemen as a whole, not to be divided or encroached on by a

stranger; and if perchance a stranger should come through, he had to blow his horn or shout to show that he came in peace. Eventually this system of land tenure became modified by the pressure of population. "Shires," formed by the amalgamation of marks, came into being, and as marks had the mark moot as the centre of justice, so these latter districts had their "shire moots." War was an important part of the business of our early Saxon forbears, and at fifteen the Saxon youth was made a warrior by the presentation of arms. The spear was the more national weapon than the iron one-edged sword. He carried, too, the short seax, at once knife and dagger, slung from his girdle, and wore a skull-cap or helmet, with the iron-wrought figure of a boar above it. The gathering of the freemen of the tribe in arms was known as the "folk moot," the Ealdorman, or King, was the leader, and each group of warrior kinsmen fought in loose order round their chiefs. Every "Hundred" could send four representatives to the "Hundred moot" to make laws for the whole body, but the various villages could make their own local regulations. Above the "Hundred moot" was the "Folk moot."

After giving much interesting detail of Saxon life and of early land tenure in the neighbourhood of Brighton, Mr. Leggart proceeded to illustrate locally some of the arrangements for agriculture in Anglo-Saxon times. They saw a few months ago, he said, the balks and raised terraces and strips of land lying to the west of the Ditchling Road, how they had evidently been cultivated many centuries ago. The finds of Roman pottery and other articles proved their antiquity, while the hamlet to the north was called Eastwick, and what name could be more Saxon than that? Where was the corresponding Westwick? They had still Southwick; where was Northwick? They were surrounded on all sides by traces of Saxon life. The tribal or family names were eloquent in every direction, and they were proud of their ancestry, from whom had sprung the nation of to-day.

Mr. W. H. Burrell presided at a meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA on January 23. The first paper was by Mr. Harold Picton, on "Mammalian Remains and Implements at Clacton-on-Sea"—i.e., in the stretch of blue loam which lies between the pier at Clacton and the old western jetty. The second paper, by Mr. W. G. Clarke, was on "The Distribution and Classification of Norfolk Flint Implements." Mr. Clarke stated that he now had records of flint or bronze implements from 340 Norfolk parishes. Next Mr. H. H. Halls read a note on "A Folk-lore Fragment," in which, after alluding to the use by Lincolnshire shepherds of Celtic numerals, and by most of the children in Norfolk of the counting-out rhyme beginning "Ena, mena, mina, mo," with corrupted Celtic numerals, he stated that about thirty years ago there was living in Cowgate Street, Norwich, a "wise woman," who was able to cure many ills. To cure rheumatism her prescription was to heat flint stones, drop them in water, and then drink the liquid. Heating flints and dropping them in water was the Neolithic method of boiling, and the lecturer suggested that the prescription he had mentioned was a prehistoric practice which had survived, owing to the

attribute of magic which it would possess among succeeding races. He gave a number of instances, ancient and modern, of the religious and superstitious significance of Neolithic flint implements, and of their supposed curative properties. Mr. Halls also exhibited a series of implements, including one—probably a Paleolith—found during excavations in The Close, Norwich; Cissbury type implements from Ringland and Cranwich; two Neolithic harpoon-barbs, a leaf-shaped and barbed arrowhead (the latter with a broad stem), a finely-chipped knife, a flat-backed axe, and a bronze ornament (probably Saxon), from Santon Downham; and a broad-based barbed arrowhead of uncommon type from Hethel.

Mr. W. A. Dutt (Carlton Colville) sent for exhibition a bronze pin nearly 3 inches long, and with double spirals at the head (supposed to be of the Bronze Age), found at Ellingham; and about fifty North American arrowheads and spearheads of varying types found on the border of Missouri and Oklahoma (Indian territory). He also sent a midget arrowhead, used for shooting birds, from the Yellowstone Park. Other exhibitions were made.

Mr. E. A. B. Barnard read an interesting paper on "The Incorporation of Evesham," on January 18, before the members of the BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. The Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1604, and Mr. Barnard dealt with the period from the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 to 1610. He described the way in which the people of small towns interested themselves in social questions, and spoke of the methods they adopted to bring about reforms. One subject in which the Evesham Corporation became peculiarly active had reference to the licensing question. It was thought fit in the interests of the public weal and for the comfort of the borough to suppress all "mean tippling" and "blind alehouses" which assumed liberty to brew for themselves. That was contrary to law and order, and a further complaint was that not only was the price of fuel thereby raised, but the price of malt also, while the poor were not sufficiently served with beer and drink at such reasonable prices as by the laws of the kingdom they ought to be. The Corporation consequently decided that no victualler or alehouse-keeper should brew his own beer, but should take it from the common brewers, and the penalty for an infringement of that decision was fixed at 10s. Many other matters in the history of Evesham were touched upon, reference being particularly made to the way in which the Corporation dealt with an outbreak of the plague. The address was pleasantly illustrated by about thirty lantern pictures taken from old prints and photographs in the possession of Mr. Barnard, among them being views of the Charter, the Charter-box, the borough seal, the maces and loving cup, the Town Hall, and of parts of old Evesham.

At the Bristol meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in January Mr. J. E. Pritchard read a paper entitled "Bristol Archæological Notes for 1910," illustrated by drawings and photographs. The paper was too long and too detailed to be briefly summarized here. It noted not a few interesting discoveries, including a skull

dug at a depth of 20 feet, which had belonged to a small, slender-limbed horse or pony of the plateau type of Professor Cossar Ewart, and recorded much excellent work in the direction of the preservation of local antiquities of various kinds.



Other meetings have been a successful conversazione of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Loughton on January 21; the Rev. H. E. Ketchley's lecture on the "History and Antiquities of the Street Villages," before the YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 7; the annual conversazione of the CARMARTHENSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at Carmarthen, on January 18, when many interesting historical relics were exhibited; meetings of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, on February 8; the BERKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Reading, on January 19, when the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield lectured on the work of the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments; the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Gloucester, on February 6, when the Rev. Canon Bazeley discussed "The Recent Discovery of a Roman Villa at Hucclecote, as throwing some Light on Roman Gloucester"; the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on February 7, when Mr. E. P. Rouse read a paper on "An Old Halifax Library"; and the annual meetings of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 17, and of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 27.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

MEMORIALS OF OLD LEICESTERSHIRE. Edited by Alice Dryden. With many illustrations. London: George Allen and Sons, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 299. Price 15s. net.

This volume of the "Memorials of the Counties" series contains an unusual proportion of really valuable papers. Well-worn themes have been avoided; and the matter is for the most part fresh and of permanent value. After an admirable chronological sketch of "Historic Leicestershire" by the Editor, there follow four papers which give in historical sequence a tolerably complete outline of the archæology of the county. In the first Mr. Harold Peake, with the aid of two maps, attempts, with no small success, to trace "The Prehistoric Roads of Leicestershire." This thoughtful and suggestive paper should lead to further work in the same direction. The tracing of trade-routes in prehistoric days is no easy task, but it has a singular fascination for the student, and will be found to suggest and to lead to many important byways of exploration. The three following articles—"Prehistoric Leicestershire, Parts I. and II.,"

"Leicestershire under Roman Influence," and "Leicestershire in Anglo-Saxon Times"—are all by Mr. A. R. Horwood. They contain sound archæological work, and give distinction to the volume. Among a number of excellent illustrations is a fine plate of the noteworthy Bronze Age bucket, found at Mountsorrel, which is now in the Leicester Museum. Although the volume is thus strong in archæology, other aspects of county history are not neglected. A long paper, with appendices, by Mr. A. P. Moore, is of conspicuous importance, putting into print, as it does, for the first time a remarkable series of records of inspections of churches, called *lustrationes ecclesiarum*, made in certain years between 1619 and 1674, which are preserved in the archdeaconry registry. Under the title of "Leicestershire Churches in the Time of Charles I.," Mr. Moore, who is Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, gives, with comments, a number of extracts from these *lustrationes ecclesiarum*, which reveal a lamentable condition of things. At Castle Donington in 1633—"The chancell is all full of rubbish and durte," with much other dilapidation. At Houghton (1633) broken windows and unpaved aisles are noted, while the town-plough was laid up in the south aisle. Mr. Moore illustrates ecclesiastical conditions by many interesting quotations from the literature of the period. The whole paper is of unusual ecclesiological interest and importance. The subject of "The Ancient Houses" of the county is treated by an expert—Mr. J. A. Gotch. An expert in a different field, Mr. C. J. Billson, traces "Vestiges of Paganism in Leicestershire" in a paper which is far in advance of many of the folk-lore articles in other volumes of the series. Another good paper, embodying the results of systematic work, is "A Description of the Tombs and Monuments having Sculptured Effigies up to the Close of the Seventeenth Century," by Mr. W. S. Weatherley, with a fine series of illustrative plates. Several other articles complete an admirably edited volume, which is certainly one of the very best of the County Memorials series.

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HOW TO TRACE A PEDIGREE. By H. A. Crofton. London: Elliot Stock, 1911. 8vo., pp. xii, 67. Price 2s. net.

Miss Crofton has here provided the amateur pedigree-hunter with a handy little manual. Within its limits it is thoroughly practical and helpful. The beginner's first steps are rightly guided, and he is then introduced briefly to the thickets and jungles of papers and publications in which his quarry may lie concealed. Printed and manuscript sources in England, Scotland, and Ireland are passed in review, with lists of publications of various classes to which it may be found helpful to refer. We are glad to notice that Miss Crofton emphasizes the necessity for constant verification of information. "Verify your information," she says, on p. 5, is "the golden rule to be most carefully observed by genealogists"; and the statement is repeated with emphasis at the end of the book. "It is often easy," says Miss Crofton, "to get information second-hand; but to make it his own the searcher may have to exercise a good deal of patience and research, and he must sometimes be prepared for disappointments." The beginner who

wishes to trace his own or a friend's pedigree should certainly get this little book. It is cheap, handy, and gives the information which it is essential to know.

* * *

GREAT PYRAMID PASSAGES AND CHAMBERS. By John Edgar, M.A., and Morton Edgar. Vol. i., 164 illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1910. Square demy 8vo., pp. 301. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is a most extraordinary book. Much of its contents is quite outside our scope. The authors, evidently men of much ability, one of whom died while the book was in the press, are of the school of the late Professor Piazza Smyth, and profess to show,

tions. The reader who can disregard the symbolical day-dreamings of the authors will find a really splendid series of photographic pictures of the chambers and passages, doorways and angles, of the interiors of the pyramids of Gizeh. Most of these, which are reproduced with excellent clearness, are too large for our page. We reproduce a small example above, which shows the door-like entrances to some of the rock-hewn tombs situated near the west base of the Great Pyramid. Besides the very fine series of interior views, there are many illustrations from the exterior of single pyramids and of pyramid ruins, as well as a number of scenes and sites in the Holy Land.



ROCK-HEWN TOMBS TO THE WEST OF THE GREAT PYRAMID OF GIZEH.

according to the sub-title, "how the great pyramid of Gizeh symbolically and by measurement corroborates the philosophy and prophetic times and seasons of the divine plan of the ages as contained in the Holy Scriptures." Accordingly we find in one "résumé of proofs" after another how "The Horizontal Passage represents the course of the world during its 7,000 years of training" (p. 83); "the Grand Gallery symbolizes the condition of the Justified of the Gospel Age" (p. 91), and so on and so forth. Discussion or criticism of these and the like futilities would be out of place in an archaeological magazine. One can only read and wonder. But apart from all this, the volume is worth having for the sake of the illustra-

THE DAWN OF MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATION. By Angelo Mosso. Translated by Marian C. Harrison. With 203 illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv, 424. Price 16s. net.

In this handsomely produced and bountifully illustrated volume the late Professor Mosso has done good service in the work of popularizing the results of recent archaeological research. He has brought together a large collection of facts and of the details of excavatory work, while the illustrations, which are nearly all excellent reproductions of actual relics brought to light in Crete, or in one or other of the countries bordering the Mediterranean, form a

valuable archæological picture-gallery. We regret, however, the form of the book. It is not a continuous, coherent treatise of the subject stated in the title, but a collection of more or less detached essays bearing on that subject. The second chapter, for instance, discusses "The Origin of Writing," chiefly, of course, in connection with the remarkable examples of an unknown linear script discovered at Knossos and the famous disk found at Phæstos. A remarkable piece of interpretative work, it may be noted, which would have fascinated Mosso, may be found in *Harper's Magazine* for January, wherein an American professor puts forward a translation of the strange symbols in the concentric circles of the Phæstos disk which deserves the attention of all students of these unknown scripts and symbols. But this is by the way. The third chapter of Mosso's book jumps to "Egypt before the Pharaohs"; the fourth skips back to "The Excavations beneath the Minoan Palaces of Phæstos," and so on. The work would have had more value, for antiquaries at least, if the contents had been welded into a unified study. However, the professed object of the author was "to excite the curiosity of those who are not archæologists," and this certainly the book is bound to do. The less experienced reader may be warned, however, while taking note of the facts of excavation and "finds," to be cautious in accepting Professor Mosso's theorizings. The Professor was not a trained, nor, indeed, a professed, archæologist, and his methods are seriously open to question. The designations "Neolithic" and "Palæolithic" appear sometimes to be confused, while comparisons are made which are chronologically impossible. The author's *obiter dicta*, too, sometimes reveal a curious lack of scholarship. On p. 283, for example, he remarks: "The word slave only appears once in the Homeric poems, and for males no slavery existed"—a statement which will certainly astonish students of the Homeric poems. Curiously enough, near the top of the same page the author makes the "wife of Alkinoos" tell Odysseus, when she presented him "with a chest which held the gifts of the Pheakians," to "make sure that it is closed and to have it better tied up, lest the galley slaves open it while he sleeps." Notwithstanding drawbacks, however, there is much in the book, especially the illustrations, which will be helpful to readers who wish to have some acquaintance with the results of excavation in recent years in Crete and on the Mediterranean littoral.

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STALLS AND TABERNACLE WORK: BISHOPS' THRONES AND CHANCEL CHAIRS. By Francis Bond, M.A. Illustrated by 124 photographs and drawings. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 138. Price 6s. net.

It is surprising that so little attention hitherto has been paid to the stallwork in which English cathedrals, minsters, and churches are so rich. Screens have been studied and described, classified and reproduced, but stalls have been comparatively neglected. In this volume of the set of books devoted to "Wood-Carvings in English Churches," Mr. Bond has done much to fill the gap. The book reveals an amazing wealth of beauty in design and in execution, in the careful, loving carving of elbows and backs (panelled and otherwise), of desks, stall-ends, and canopies.

Apart from the manifold beauties of much of this ancient woodwork, there is a world of ecclesiastical lore connected with the arrangement and numbers of the stalls, with the various places of honour and the positions occupied on different occasions and at different places by various dignitaries. The earliest English stallwork, except for a few isolated fragments, appears to be of the fourteenth century, as seen, for example, in Winchester Cathedral, the splendid canopied work in which Mr. Bond dates approximately at 1305. From the fourteenth century to the Dissolution English cathedrals and churches present a wonderful collection of carved stallwork, which seems to have grown in variety and in beauty right up to the time when the sudden end came to all such development. Experts will probably not agree with all Mr. Bond's suggested dates, but much is here done to systematize and order our knowledge. Six chapters deal with stallwork generally and with its historic development; the remaining two treat of Bishops' thrones and chairs in chancels. Among the latter are noted many curious, isolated examples, the original use of which is decidedly uncertain. The volume, like its predecessors, abounds with fine illustrations, mostly photographic, which, even more perhaps than the text, will make the reader realize the extraordinary beauty and variety of the craftsmanship here reviewed. A brief bibliography, with lists of measured drawings, and indexes to places, illustrations, and subjects, complete a delightful book.

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THE DOMESDAY BOOK OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Edited by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A., and H. G. Evelyn-White, B.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1910. Small 4to., pp. xxxviii, 174. Price 5s. net.

That well-known and capable East Anglian antiquary, the Rector of Rampton, Cambs, with the assistance of his son, Mr. H. G. Evelyn-White, late scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, has produced a most useful and comprehensive edition of the Cambridgeshire section of the Conqueror's Great Survey of 1086, the foundation of all true local history. This portion of the Domesday Book has not hitherto been printed in separate form. Even when the surveys of counties have been published in monograph form, they are usually awkward in size and costly in price; but in this case the original Latin text extended, an English translation, together with an excellent and scholarly introduction and thorough indexes, can be obtained for the modest sum of five shillings. Not only is this by far the cheapest county Domesday Survey with which I am acquainted, but, having recently closely studied the Domesday sections of the numerous first volumes of the Victoria County Histories, I have no hesitation in saying that it is equal to the best.

J. CHARLES COX.

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DUTCH AGNES: HER VALENTINE. By W. G. Collingwood. Kendal: *Titus Wilson*, 1910. 8vo., pp. 215. Price 3s. 6d. net.

The sub-title of this little book, the "get-up" of which does much credit to its provincial publisher, describes it as "The Journal of the Curate of Coniston, 1616-1623." Professor Collingwood has taken the names of his characters from the parish registers, and some particulars of the German miners,

who play so prominent a part in this village drama, from the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society; but he has made these dry bones live. In these journalizings of the village priest and schoolmaster (who taught the "barnes" in the church), with their records of the sayings and doings of the homely dalesfolk, we get a vivid picture of country life among the northern fells and dales in the days of James I. We hear the echoes of the savage warfare in the Palatinate, and get faint glimpses of the effect of the political and ecclesiastical intrigues of the time upon even so remote a spot; but the main interest is in the love-makings and merry-makings, in the joys and sorrows of the humble farming and mining folk. In some respects the colouring may be a little too modern, as the author says, for a genuine document, though, on the whole, story and setting are in admirable keeping; but the people who move in these pages are alive and real, and their tender and humorous presentment is an admirable bit of imaginative work woven on a historical background.

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THE RECORDS OF NAVAL MEN. By Gerald Fothergill. Walton-on-Thames: C. A. Bernau; London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd., 1910. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Fothergill's little book is the eighth volume of the Genealogist's Pocket Library, books of which the chief characteristics have been their careful thoroughness (within their limits) and their practical usefulness to working genealogists. The valuable publications of the Navy Record Society have drawn attention to much useful material, and Mr. Fothergill shows what a variety of other sources have been, comparatively speaking, overlooked. The book is chiefly a guide to the various series of Naval Records roughly listed by the Public Record Office in 1904—to Muster and Pay Books, Bill Books, records among Domestic State Papers, Treasury and Home Office Papers, Lieutenants' Passing Certificates, Services, Bounty and Pension Papers, Correspondence, Minutes, and a variety of other sets of records. In a brief introduction Mr. Fothergill shows the value of these tools to the searcher for purposes of tracing and identifying the quarry of the moment. There are excellent indexes of subjects, places, and surnames. For convenience of reference the book is not paged, but the paragraphs are numbered.

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We have received a copy of the first issue of *Annuaire de la Curiosité et des Beaux Arts*, published at 90, Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris (price 5s. 6d.), and dated 1911. In its 359 pages it contains lists of artists who died in 1910; bibliographical notices of art books of that year; a commercial directory of booksellers, dealers in antiquities, *objets d'art*, art and antiquarian publications, etc.; a directory of artists of every kind—painters in oils and water-colours, miniaturists, sculptors, engravers, etchers, etc.; details of exhibitions, sales, and so forth. Naturally, the lists and details for France are much fuller than for any other country; but, on the whole, the work is remarkably comprehensive. Antiquaries and collectors will certainly find it useful. The list of dealers and experts in France is particularly comprehensive, while the corresponding lists for England, Germany, and other countries, contain a very large number of

names and addresses. The book promises to be a very useful addition to the long row of annual volumes of reference.

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In the *Scottish Historical Review*, January, the first place is given to an address delivered to the Students' Historical Society in Glasgow University by Sir J. Balfour Paul, on "Edinburgh in 1544 and Hertford's Invasion"—i.e., the attack on the Scottish capital by the English army under the Earl of Hertford in May, 1544, when the city was ruthlessly burnt and plundered, and the surrounding country devastated. It is a terrible story. Mr. Andrew Lang contributes a small collection of Jacobite songs, reprinted from a single copy now in the British Museum Library. Among the other contents is an interesting account of "Two Glasgow Merchants in the French Revolution"—the brothers John and Benjamin Sword—by Mr. H. W. Meikle. *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, June, 1910, just issued, offers a varied bill of fare. The illustrations include a very fine plate of the arms of the extinct family of Elmes on a stone brought to light in 1909, during repairs at Lilford Hall, near Oundle. There are also two plates of a circular stone dove-cot at Roade, and a good plate of the imposing church at Rothwell. The *Architectural Review*, February, has an able paper, well illustrated, on "Nonsuch Palace, Surrey," by Mr. A. W. Clapham, with a wealth of other illustrations of houses, old and new, old gardens, etc. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, January, has fourteen fine photographic plates of the Berkshire churches of Uffington and Longcot. The *Selborne Magazine*, February, which has been enlarged, has an illustrated paper on "Highland Bridges," by Mr. H. B. Watt. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, January; *Travel and Exploration*, February, with a delightfully varied and appetizing bill of fare; and part 13, vol. i., of Mr. H. Harrison's dictionary of *Surnames of the United Kingdom*, covering from Herbertson to Houlton, and, like its predecessors, containing in compressed and convenient form a mass of valuable philological matter.



Correspondence.

"COUNTY CHURCHES: NORFOLK."

TO THE EDITOR.

FOR upwards of two score years I have spent my leisure time in the unremunerative but congenial task of writing books and articles on ecclesiastical and topographical subjects. For a like period I have reviewed books in weekly and daily papers as well as in monthly magazines. I was also for some years editor of the *Antiquary*, and for two other periods of the *Reliquary*. But, in all my experience, I have no recollection of a case in which a third person has intervened to controvert a review in a previous issue, until, to my amazement, I found that Dr. Astley had done this in your February number. It will be somewhat awkward if this is to be the practice in your columns. For instance, Dr. Astley edited in 1908

a volume of *Memorials of Old Norfolk*, to which, as one well acquainted for many years with the county, I was asked to contribute. To the best of my belief that volume was favourably noticed in your pages. It so happened that in three of the articles in that book I noticed what seemed to me, not mere misprints, but distinct blunders and mistakes. I think Dr. Astley would have been somewhat surprised if I had asked for one of your columns to set forth in detail the errors in a generally good work.

If Dr. Astley was anxious to help me, he could not possibly have taken the course which has commended itself to his judgment. I have had several most kind letters from his brother clergy of Norfolk pointing out certain errors and omissions. It would have been only common courtesy in my critic if he had stated that the errata occurred through absence from home when the sheets were going through the press. It had been arranged that these two little volumes were to be ready for the Church Congress at Cambridge. I was more or less unwell all last year, and was far too indisposed to do proper press reading when the time came. Unfortunately, I made the mistake of trusting well-intentioned folk to take my place.

It has been publicly announced in the county some time ago that a second revised edition of *Norfolk Churches* is in active progress. I by no means, however, accept all Dr. Astley's corrections and suggestions. I do not, for instance, agree with his idea about the Fakenham font; whilst as to "low-side windows," the absurdity and impossibility of connecting them with demonology has long ago been set forth. Moreover, I never pretended to give a full list of Norfolk low-side windows. The few real errata that Dr. Astley notes are obvious enough to the most careless reader. J. CHARLES COX.

"TWO ANCIENT SCOTTISH BROOCHES."

TO THE EDITOR.

Under this heading in your last issue (February) Sir Charles Robinson has included photographs of two of his Scottish brooches. Fig. 2 is not of an original brooch, but a cast from one to be seen in the Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh. And above this, in another case on the next floor, is a cast similar to that in the possession of Sir Charles Robinson. The original brooch is ticketed "Large Highland Brooch, Celtic Design," and it lies in the "Noel Paton Collection" there; while the cast is labelled "of eighteenth-century date," implying, we must presume, the same date as that of the original brooch, for in Scotland the latter is looked upon as a comparatively modern ornament, whereas the cast, as I shall prove, belongs to the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

I happened to be calling on a friend, Mr. Robert Glen, one of the best authorities on Scottish weapons, dress, and musical instruments, who saw my copy of the *Antiquary*, and spotted at once the above-mentioned brooch as being identical with a cast which he himself possessed, and he told me its history. It appears Mr. Glen's uncle, the late Mr. Alexander Glen, also of Edinburgh, owned the original brooch, and that he, about forty or fifty years ago, got a good brass founder to make half a dozen casts from it, their diameter being $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. These were put into a sale

in Edinburgh, and were soon sent flying over the country. It is, too, most certain that casts have been made from those casts, so that by this time there may be several more "original" brooches of the same design in various collections.

Mr. Alexander Glen sold the original to Sir Noel Paton. An expert could at once tell the difference between the same and a cast. The genuine one, Mr. Robert Glen informs me, was made out of two pieces of brass soldered together with silver. In any case, though the silver cannot be seen on the upper surface, I have made out for myself, with Mr. Graham Glen's (a great nephew) assistance, the junction of the two pieces, which is so very faint that it can only be seen at a certain angle and could not well be photographed. Mr. Robert Glen also possesses a "niello" brooch very similar to Sir Charles Robinson's, seen in Fig. 1 of his paper.

GEORGE A. FOTHERGILL.

SANTA MARIA DE SAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

It is at any rate satisfactory that my illustrated article on this interesting church of Santiago in Galicia has elicited such attention as to evoke two letters on the subject. I would point out to the gentlemen who differ from my opinion (deliberately come to, and to which I still unflinchingly adhere) that the leaning pillars are due to foundation trouble, and not to design, that I most judiciously stated there was another theory. I said, and it is well to repeat it, for it seems to have been overlooked: "There are, therefore, two distinctly different views held regarding this interesting church and its curious leaning pillars, and it is only fair to mention the fact in order that future antiquaries may see things for themselves and form their own conclusions" (*Antiquary*, p. 409, November, 1910). I do not think I could sum up the whole matter less dogmatically.

My main argument is: For what possible purpose could a church be so deliberately constructed, stone upon stone, ugly and out of the plumb? And why, if so built, were such absolutely out of proportion buttresses added on both sides of the church and at a later date? Why, too, was a new stone ceiling needed?

Mr. O. H. Leeney takes exception to my comparison between the leaning tower of Pisa, because of its present great height, and these comparatively little pillars. If he will kindly read what I said about the Pisa tower he will notice that the *leaning* of that Pisan curiosity began when only a height of 40 feet had been reached above the ground (*Antiquary*, p. 409, November, 1910), and the erections made above that height were the attempts of subsequent architects, at different and extended periods of time, to remedy that leaning, through defective foundations, which was already existent and apparent.

J. HARRIS STONE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club,
Fall Mall.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.



The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

WE record with deep regret the death at his Highgate home on March 1, in his seventy-fourth year, of Mr. Elliot Stock, the founder of the *Antiquary*. Mr. Stock retired from business only a short three years ago. His name has been identified with the business carried on at 62, Paternoster Row, since 1859, but he did not become known as a publisher of antiquarian and bibliographical books till the late seventies of the last century. In 1877 Mr. Stock issued, under the title of "Three Seventeenth-Century Rarities," facsimile reprints of the first editions of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, *The Temple*, and *The Complete Angler*. Thereafter he published facsimile reprints and works on antiquarian and bibliographical subjects in great variety. The *Antiquary* was projected in 1879, and was first published in 1880, the present being the thirty-second year of its publication. A little later appeared the *Bibliographer*, which was succeeded first by *Book-Lore* and then by the *Bookworm*.

Among the most valuable and noteworthy of Mr. Stock's publishing enterprises were *Book Prices Current*, which still maintains its place, and the collection of noteworthy matter from the scores of volumes of the old *Gentleman's Magazine*, made and edited by Sir Laurence Gomme, and issued in many volumes under the title of "The Gentleman's Magazine Library." Other sets of useful and valuable books, such as "The Book-Lovers' Library,"

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"The Antiquary's Library," etc., as well as remarkable books by well-known writers, such as Mr. Birrell's *Obiter Dicta* and Dean Stubbs's charming *In a Minster Garden*, have been too numerous to mention.

In his younger days Mr. Stock was conspicuous for his love of manly sports, among others, fencing, boxing, and rowing. He was always a lover of nature and the open air. The only book of which he was author, so far as we know, was a little volume of pleasant verse entitled *A Publisher's Playground*, published anonymously—but the authorship was an open secret—by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. in 1888. Ever a hard worker and strenuous man of business, there was another side to his many-sided character, not perhaps so well known. He was, to use the words of the writer of the *Times* obituary notice, "a philanthropist who never allowed his innumerable charities (especially to needy authors) to be published to the world. Even most of his public subscriptions were hidden under the initials 'E. K.' He was one of the trustees of the Liberator Fund." Mr. Stock will be widely and greatly missed.

A discovery of some interest is reported as having been made in the interior of Atherstone parish church. Plaster was removed from one of the piers that support the tower, and there was then revealed a beautiful arch, in the cavity of which was a tomb 6 feet 3 inches long, and this is supposed to be the burial-place of the monk who was probably the founder and first Prior of the ancient Friary church. A massive granite slab, approximately 15 cwt. in weight, covers the sepulchre, but this cannot be removed without a faculty first being obtained. Atherstone parish church originally belonged to the Friars-Hermits of St. Augustine, and was completed in the reign of Henry II. In the chancel of the church Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond (afterwards King Henry VII.), received the Holy Communion on the morning of the Battle of Bosworth Field.

An important letter by Dr. Arthur Evans appeared in the *Times* of February 28, giving an account of the remarkable find of ancient objects which was made "in the hill above

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Welwyn, in the course of the colossal cutting made by the late Mr. Dering for the new road that was to secure the privacy of his borders." These objects form a medley in the dining-room at Lockleys, Mr. Dering's house. "That the discovery," says Dr. Evans, "connects itself with a place of interment is shown at once by a series of cinerary urns, some still containing the burnt bones. These urns are themselves sufficient to assign an approximate date to the burials. Their pedestalled bases, their elegant contour—never approached in Roman Britain—and the occasional 'cordons' round their necks and sides, at once group them with the urns found in the Kentish cemetery of Aylesford explored by me many years back. These, as I then showed, are a late British class of the first century before our era, and find their prototypes in a painted and partially metal class of the same kind specially characteristic of the old Venetic region about the head of the Adriatic. The urn-field type of interment, moreover, itself presents a phase of sepulture rife during the same period over a large intermediate Continental area, where it had ousted the early Iron Age form of corpse-burial, frequently under barrows."

Dr. Evans describes two ewers of bronze and other bronze relics, all pre-Roman, and "hailing probably from a Campanian workshop"; also silver cups, remains of a plated tankard "witnessing the high technical and decorative skill to which the Celtic artificer himself had attained," and three bronze heads which "seem to have been the attachments of plated buckets, such as the famous examples of Marlborough and Aylesford." "It remains to mention," he continues, "what is certainly one of the most remarkable features of the whole find. This is the occurrence in both deposits of a series of clay amphoras of a characteristic classical type, averaging in height about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The capacious cradle formed by the iron grate of the first deposit had been used to prop up three of these, and two were leaning against it. It is evident that these wine-jars and their contents must have made their way, like the elegant metal vases with which they were associated, by sea and land from the Mediterranean shores. That they were transported across Gaul by the

early caravan and river routes from Massalia to the British Channel will seem most probable. But the wine may well have reached the mouth of the Rhône in Greek bottoms from one or other of the Ægean homes of Bacchus. That Chian wine—let us say—should have been quaffed wholesale at ancient British wakes in days before the Roman Conquest will certainly be news to many."

In the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission on Public Records Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, Deputy-Keeper of the Records, said: "The first week I was at the office I saw 108 sacks, about the size of coal-sacks, in a corridor on the top-floor. I asked what they were, and was told that they were unsorted miscellanea of Chancery. I had them sorted out, and in one was discovered an original document bearing upon the agreement between King John and the Barons at Runnymede. I am afraid there are not likely to be any more discoveries of that kind, because this sorting is nearly completed." In reply to a question about documents not yet listed, Sir Henry said: "We have bundles of Star Chamber proceedings, but as to the number of documents in them, or what they relate to, I know nothing. Large quantities have never been opened."

The second report of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland has been issued. It deals with the monuments in Sutherland, which have been "found greatly to exceed in number and importance those previously known to exist, and they mainly belong to prehistoric times." Not only were many examples of well-known types noted for the first time, but a large number of constructions, representing types of early habitations which had not hitherto been made the subject of special observation on the mainland of Scotland, were examined and planned. The Commissioners view with much regret the destruction which has overtaken so many remarkable prehistoric monuments and constructions throughout the county, owing to the facilities they have afforded for a supply of stones for road-metal and building purposes, but the County Council have been

successful in checking further mischief. During the year a number of intimations reached the Commissioners of the threatened destruction of ancient monuments in various parts of Scotland, and they were able, by representations, to assist towards their preservation. The Inventory is a substantial volume rich in details, many of which will be new to most Scottish antiquaries.

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The *Hampshire Advertiser*, March 4, reports that "during the excavations in the south aisle of the nave of Winchester Cathedral there has been found, at a depth of about 9 feet, near the slype, a fine fragment of Roman tessellated pavement, and Mr. Ferrar, the representative of Messrs. Thompson, is taking every care to keep the 'find' entire for preservation amongst the many and valuable objects discovered all round the cathedral, where they will fill a case for the instruction and pleasure of visitors. The pattern, arranged in coloured tesserae, is similar to that in the large pavement now in the City Museum, found during the sewerage works at the north-east end of the Dog Walk, close to Little Minster Street, at a depth of over 12 feet. It is a strong corroboration of the belief that the cathedral and close stand on an important part of Roman Winchester, that under the close walk and near the tomb of Mr. J. Robbins in the gardens of the close, and all round the cathedral pavements, Roman coins and pottery, etc., have been found. Amongst the recent finds are a Romano-British lamp and a mediæval candlestick. The model buttresses are now up for the criticism and selection of the Chapter and other viewers. The one with an arched buttress is very handsome, and possesses the merit of greater support of the vast walls."

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The *Scotsman* of March 10 reports that "in the village of St. Lawrence House, to the west of Haddington, in the course of clearing the ground and removing some old buildings, workmen have come upon a well 18 or 20 feet deep. The well is a little to the north-west of what was known as the 'old leper hospital,' now demolished, and is apparently very ancient, the internal building being rough, and indicating great age. The well had probably been filled up to some extent.

It is fed by a spring, which yet gives a fair supply of water. In the foundation of the walls of the house adjoining the well a fine example of the top stone of an old quern was found. The stone was circular, fully a foot in diameter, and pierced in the middle to permit of the introduction of the grain between the upper and the nether stone."

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Excavations on the site of the old Norwich Middle School are being conducted with great care. Digging to a depth of 6 or 7 feet in the large playground, at one time a cloistered enclosure, and also in a smaller space nearer Eln Hill, has disclosed some interesting stonework, most probably of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, and undoubtedly the remains of the old monastery that once was an extensive conventual building. "Quite the most interesting work," says the *Eastern Daily Press*, "is in the smaller area in the east side of the cloister, adjoining what was the site of the Chapter-house, but now bordered by a high wall. This spot has been carefully dug to the extent of over 7 feet, and has revealed the walls of a large enclosure nearly 60 feet long and 11 feet wide. There is a stone bench running quite round. The two end walls have each, swelling out near the centre, some finely-worked stone columns—in one wall but slightly damaged, and rising 6 feet above the plinth, the capital broken off. The columns at the opposite wall exactly correspond, but are much less complete, and are broken off to within 2 feet or so of the base. In each corner there are traces of a single column, one in an excellent condition, with the capital almost intact. In the opinion of one authority of weight, this stonework is superior to any in St. Andrew's Hall."

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We have received two more (Nos. 74 and 76) of the always interesting Hull Museum Publications, sold at the Museum at the price of one penny each. They are both issues of the "Quarterly Record of Additions," and are dated respectively September and December, 1910. One of the most striking items in the former is a valuable old jewel-casket, which has recently been purchased for the Municipal Museum. "It is," says the curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.S.A. Scot., to

whose courtesy we owe the use of the illustrative blocks, "a leather jewel-box of the fifteenth century, and is from a Holderness



FIG. 1.

village. It is evidently ecclesiastical, for the leather-work is beautifully tooled, and is in a wonderful state of preservation. The box



FIG. 2.

is strengthened by five iron bars, which extend right round it, and there is an elaborate lock. The lid has a false bottom to it on

the inside. The box itself appears to be of oak, and is lined with red parchment. There are four panels on the top of the box, on one of which is the word *IHESVS*, and on another *MARIA*, in the characters of the fifteenth century. The casket is evidently of French workmanship, and doubtless was originally in one or other of the important religious houses in East Yorkshire. One illustration (Fig. 1) shows the top of the box with the four panels; the other (Fig. 2) shows the end with the lock, the leather on the side of which is also decorated. The box is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The specimen forms a most valuable addition to the collection of local antiquities gathered together in the Hull Museum." It is seldom that these useful pennyworths have not something novel and interesting to record.

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The general committee of the Lesnes Abbey Excavation Fund are appealing for funds to enable them to continue the work which has already led to so many interesting discoveries on the site of the Augustinian Abbey of Lesnes, near Erith, Kent. They report that during the past summer the work of the committee was devoted to the excavation of the Chapter-house and infirmary. The former yielded a series of early thirteenth-century marble slabs of unusual interest, including those of Fulc, Abbot of the House *temp.* Richard I., and Aveline, probably the daughter of the founder, Richard de Lucy. The infirmary, though but partially uncovered, was apparently a building of some importance, and is of especial interest, as the plans of but few Augustinian infirmaries in this country have, up to the present, been recovered. Further exploration on the site of the Lady Chapel (a fourteenth-century structure flanking the presbytery on the south) has revealed the existence of a sunk chamber behind the altar screen, the use and significance of which is an interesting ecclesiastical problem. The statement of account shows that the sums already subscribed have been expended as economically as possible; but the fund is now practically exhausted. We trust this appeal may meet with a liberal response, as it would undoubtedly be a serious archæological loss were the operations of the committee brought to an end through

lack of funds. The chairman and treasurer of the works committee is Mr. W. T. Vincent, 189, Burrage Road, Woolwich.

Mr. H. Clifford, of 156, Finborough Road, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W., writes: "An interesting discovery has recently been made at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire. Whilst digging a well in a field belonging to and adjoining the churchyard on the north, a workman came across what he thought was 'a queer sort of stone.' However, when the rector saw it he recognized it as a tooth of a mammoth, and found that it compares very favourably with a specimen in the British Museum of *Elephas antiquus*, or mammoth. The discovery was made in a bed of gravel at about 14 feet below the surface, and is interesting as being, as far as is known, the first find of this kind in the neighbourhood. As no other remains were found near, it is conjectured that it came from higher ground, and was deposited here when the gravel-bed was being laid during the Post-Tertiary Period, when the Vale of Bourton was either part of a large river or a lake."

We are glad to hear that there is a prospect of the long-wished-for exploration of Uriconium being undertaken at an early date. The negotiations between the Shropshire Archaeological Society and the Society of Antiquaries are, we understand, nearing a settlement, so the long-delayed work is now likely to be systematically undertaken.

The Gravesend Corporation has received an offer from Mr. Bernard Arnold to present the town with the collection of Kentish antiquities collected by his father, the late Mr. G. M. Arnold, who was Mayor of Gravesend for many years. The collection is said to be one of the largest and most valuable in the county. The Corporation has accepted Mr. Arnold's offer, subject to some suitable building being found.

The new Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, to the proposed formation of which we referred a few months ago, has now taken definite shape. The scope of the Society embraces the history and archæology of Rome, Italy, and the Roman Empire, down

to about A.D. 700. Mediæval and Renaissance Italy have been left to other societies. The Society issues to its members a journal resembling the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, and holds an annual meeting in May, and occasional afternoon meetings for discussion. In connection with the Hellenic Society, it maintains at 19, Bloomsbury Square, a joint library of Greek and Roman archæology and history, and a collection of lantern-slides, both of which are now open to the members of each Society. By permission of the Society of Antiquaries, the meetings of the Society will be held at Burlington House. Professor F. Haverfield is the first president, and the secretary and editor is Mr. G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, F.S.A.

"Those fortunate ones," says the *Globe*, "who have the means and the leisure to travel to the Riviera, and who possess a love for antiquities, will shortly have another attraction, which may induce them to break their journey at Vienne, as they have doubtless done in times past at Arles and Avignon. For at the first-named town, and bordering the Rhone, a circus has been discovered having the considerable dimensions of some 300 feet in length by 60 feet in width. Curiously enough, the edifice already known as the 'Aiguille de Vienne,' an arch surmounted with a pyramid, stands exactly in the centre of the circus, which will now afford a clue to its meaning, which had long been problematical."

The *Builder* of February 24 had an interesting article, by Mr. W. Randolph, on "The Gothic Revival in Holland," describing the striking development in church-building which has taken place in Holland during the last half-century. The paper was illustrated by interior views of churches at Amsterdam, Breda, and Haarlem. The issue of our contemporary for the previous week had an illustration of a curious tomb in the churchyard of Shipton-under-Wychwood. It is "remarkable as having two stories; the upper one appears to have been designed by an Italian artist, and, although in harmony with the lower one, can hardly be by the same hand. Probably the lower part was erected to the memory of one member of a

family, and the upper part to another, who died later. The same designer's work may be traced in other tombs in the churchyard, and reproductions of it occur in other churchyards in the neighbourhood."



The Rhind Lecturer this year is Mr. J. Maitland Thomson, LL.D., who is taking for his subject "The Records of Scotland." The Dalrymple Lecturer is Dr. Robert Monro, whose subject is "The Terremare Settlements in the Po Valley and Analogous Remains in Europe."



The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries: Rev. E. R. Nevill, and Messrs. C. E. Bradshaw Bowles, H. H. E. Craster, J. P. Gibson, A. E. Henderson, R. M. Holland, C. H. Jenkinson, S. D. Kitson, P. G. Laver, E. T. Leeds, D. H. Montgomerie, R. W. Ramsey, L. F. Salzmänn, A. H. Thompson, R. C. Thompson, and Horace Wilmer.



The Council of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society propose to hold a loan exhibition of Stuart and Cromwellian relics in the Cambridge Guildhall from Monday, May 15, to Saturday, May 20.



Professor Keith, delivering at the Royal College of Surgeons, on February 24, the third of his series of lectures on Fossil Man, said the Neanderthal race was clearly the successor and probably direct descendant of preglacial man, so far as might be judged from the scanty remains of that human type found in Heidelberg. Professor Keith reported that Colonel Willoughby Verner had presented a thigh-bone to the museum, which he recently discovered in a cave, previously unexplored, in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. This bone—that of a person almost a pigmy in stature—was quite unlike any human thigh-bone known, and indicated a peculiar race. From the bones of other animals found with it, a degree of considerable antiquity might be presumed for this recent discovery.



The Committee of the Macedonian Exploration Fund, of which Dr. Arthur Evans is chairman, has issued an appeal in which

they say: "Few fields of knowledge show a richer harvest of recent work than the history and archæology of the Nearer East. In Crete a great civilization has been traced continuously back to the threshold of the Stone Age; and in Thessaly another and independent type of Neolithic culture is now revealed. In Western Asia Minor many scattered discoveries and occasional excavations have supplemented Schliemann's work at Troy and created a coherent picture of the first ages; and at a later stage Ephesus and Miletus reveal phases of the arts and industries of Ionia which are only comparable with the contemporary finds at Sparta. In all this work scholars of many nationalities have done their share, but the cardinal discoveries have fallen mainly to the lot of British explorers. British travellers have also led the way in one other region which borders on Greece, in those Balkan provinces of European Turkey which have been so long closed to research. Now, however, this *terra incognita* is rapidly being made accessible to scholars by recent changes in the Ottoman Empire. Preliminary journeys in Macedonia have shown that local conditions are exceptionally favourable to more systematic work; and it has been decided to form a committee of Oxford and Cambridge scholars to conduct research in the history, archæology, and anthropology of these Balkan lands.



"The Committee does not propose to confine itself to any one branch of inquiry. All scholars are agreed that Macedonia holds the key to many problems from the early age of Greece down to the period of the Byzantine and Bulgarian Empires. Through this region successive northern invaders entered Greece, and through it also, at a later date, Hellenic culture passed into Central Europe. In the heart of the peninsula many ancient monuments are known to exist, few of which have been properly described; and the very remoteness of this district has favoured the survival of political, social, and economic customs and institutions which can be studied now, and must be studied without delay, if they are ever to be recorded at all. . . .



"As a first campaign, the Committee proposes to excavate an early site near Salonika, in a

district where historic and prehistoric settlements are contiguous, and it may be easy to examine the remains of both with one expedition. The prehistoric site, which is the smaller, will be taken first, and, as Mycenaean pottery has already been obtained on its surface, it may be expected to throw immediate light on the connection between the Ægean and Danubian cultures at a crucial phase. Besides excavation, the Committee contemplates detailed surface exploration of the district, and careful study of its geography and topography, as well as of the monuments of all periods.

"The Committee, therefore, appeals confidently to scholars and to the public for support in this undertaking. A copy of the report on the season's work will be sent to every subscriber. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, Vincent Yorke, Esq., the Farringdon Works, Shoe Lane, London, E.C."

The annual gathering of the Royal Archæological Institute will be held this year at Cardiff, July 25 to 29, and at Tenby, July 29 to August 2, with an extra day at St. Davids.

Among the most recent additions to the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, which are now on exhibition in the first vase-room, are some interesting objects of the earliest civilization of Crete. First are noticed two small tablets of burnt clay, which were discovered during the excavations at Knossos, and presented by Dr. A. J. Evans. These objects are inscribed with a record of grain, and were probably used for the purposes of land valuation. It is interesting to note that the numerals from one to nine are expressed by strokes similar to the system in use in Egypt from the earliest times. The characters are thought to belong to a script, the language of which is unknown, dating from 1600 B.C.

There is also an interesting cast of a circular tablet measuring 8 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, inscribed with hieroglyphics of an unknown kind. It is probable that it was used for magical purposes, or it may have been a sort of astrolabe. This object, which was presented by Professor Bosanquet, is of uncertain

date, but probably belongs to the Minoan period.

The *Times*, March 14, says: "Two portraits in oils and eight others of Archbishop Whitgift, Croydon's benefactor, form part of an exhibition opened yesterday in Croydon Town Hall. One of the oil portraits was discovered only a few weeks ago in an old village library in Essex. A collection of 250 exhibits of old Croydon include a large number of old prints and etchings relating to the Archiepiscopal Palace, of which little survives. The exhibition is open free till the 25th instant. At the annual meeting of the Croydon Antiquities Protection Society, held last night, Alderman H. Keatley Moore presiding, satisfaction was expressed at the recent strong indications that the agitation for saving Whitgift Hospital would be successful. The Whitgift Preservation Committee of this society are now leaving the next move to the Croydon Council. Steps are being taken by the society to have placed on shelves in the chamber over the porch of Croydon parish church a number of stone fragments discarded when the church was rebuilt after the fire in 1867. They represent various styles of mediæval architecture, and will be ranged in proper order."

Through the kindness of Dr. Andrew Marvell Jackson, the Municipal Museum at Hull has received a valuable acquisition, which has been sent by Mr. E. A. Vine, of Stann Creek, British Honduras. The collection consists of a series of stone axes of extraordinary size. There were apparently sixteen originally found, four being placed crosswise at each corner of a grave. The axes are made of a bluish slate-like rock, the material of some being harder than that of others. They are usually of excellent shape, and in general appearance very much resemble the prehistoric implements found in East Yorkshire, though the latter, of course, are on a very much smaller scale. The specimens have been seen by the authorities at the British Museum, who state that the axes from British Honduras, in the National Collection, are nothing like so large as those recently received. Some of the specimens are fashioned with the cutting edge towards

one side, and would doubtless be used as adzes. The largest specimen is 15 inches in length by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width. Others are slightly shorter and some wider, one being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. Usually they gradually taper from the cutting edge to the opposite end, which is left blunt. The specimens vary in weight, the heaviest being 7 pounds 11 ounces.



The "Red Hills" of the Essex Marshes and "Saltings."

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A., F.G.S.

THE so-called "Red Hills" of the Essex Marshes and "Saltings" have been ranked, like the "Dene Holes," among the archæological mysteries of the county.

They are curious deposits of red burnt earth or clay, from 3 to 6 feet deep, and occur in large patches or low mounds, often measuring a few acres in extent, at or near the ancient tidal-river margins of the salt-marshes locally called "Saltings."

They stand only on the alluvial marsh clay, and not on sandy shores, and their number has alone been estimated at upwards of 240 in the estuaries of the Colne, Crouch, and Blackwater Rivers alone. These mounds principally consist of red burnt earth, occasionally mixed with wood and other vegetable ashes and slags; but they contain also a large number of broken fictile objects usually associated with pottery works, such as "fire-bars," "muffles," or "saggers," and other fragmentary forms to which the provisional names "pedestals," "T-pieces," and "luting" have been given.

The provisional name "briquetage" has been used to denote collectively all such objects which are not actually potsherds. Of the last-mentioned very few occur, and in a quantity out of all proportion to the amount of other débris and "briquetage"; but such potsherds as do occur point to the date of these "Red Hills" as assignable to a period preceding the Roman occupation of

Britain, known as the Late Celtic period. Analysis and practical experiments by firing show that these "briquetages" and other débris are made from clay apparently identical with that of the "Saltings."

The extraordinary feature of the subject is that these large accumulations appear to have been dumped down where they occur, and that no signs exist of their production on the spot, as would be shown by the presence of any kilns or working floors *in situ* of the same age.

Presumably, these "Red Hills" are the débris of a great extinct industry, but no satisfactory evidence is as yet forthcoming to supply a reason for the accumulation of such enormous masses of waste burnt earth; and it is felt that the various theories put forward in connection with salt-works, glass-works, or marine plant-burning for alkali, are not satisfactory in this or other respects.

For the most authentic information on the "Red Hills" of the Essex Marshes and "Saltings" archæology is indebted to the patient and skilful researches of the "Red Hills" Exploration Committee. By their labours all available data procurable locally have been collected. The first notice on the subject in the *Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries* was made by its local secretary, Mr. Henry Laver, February 12, 1880. Other early notices appeared in vols. xxxvi. and xxxvii., *Archæological Journal*, by Mr. H. Stopes and the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. The illustrated Reports of the "Red Hills" Committee to the Society of Antiquaries are given in vols. xxii., part i., and xxiii., part i. Although several theories have been advanced, the origin* of the "Red Hills" still remains a mystery, notwithstanding that any such suggestions have been anxiously weighed by the Committee. There is one possible explanation which appears not to have been considered, and yet it is perhaps the most obvious, in the light of comparison and deduction—namely, that these "Red Hills" are ballast-hills, the result of pottery rubbish carried and discharged as ballast by ships

* Secondary uses must be distinguished from primary causes. The "fleets" (or trenches) around these mounds, their use as gardens and sheep-refuges, and the utilization of their material as manure, the writer classes with their uses in a secondary sense.

sailing from some one or more great pottery centres (probably distant) during a considerable period of time, *the return cargoes being clay for use at the potteries.*

In connection with this subject, it should be pointed out to how enormous an extent ballast will accumulate at seaports where there is no import cargo, but only an export cargo. This is well illustrated by the great ballast-hills of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Here for centuries colliers have been arriving, for the most part, without cargoes, and under ballast only, returning with cargoes of coal. The ballast-hills on each bank of the Tyne below Newcastle form quite a feature of the landscape, and their origin, like that of the "Red Hills," may prove a puzzle in future ages. Some idea of their size can be gathered from particulars now quoted respecting a small portion of the area covered by these deposits. The following extract is taken from the *Daily Mail*, November 4, 1910: "Work has now been begun to clear the 70-acre site at Walker, near Newcastle, for Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.'s new shipyard. No more unpromising-looking site could be imagined. Great hills of ballast stand 100 feet up from the quay-level, and these all have to be levelled before the work of laying out the shipyard can be commenced. Messrs. Nuttall, Manchester, have the contract for the work, and hope to complete it within two years. The ballast-hills are so solidly knit together that it has been found necessary to blast them, and a number of steam-navvies are being rigged up."

On the Essex "Saltings" the circumstances under which the ballast-hills may have been formed were somewhat different. There was no necessity to economize space by piling up the ballast (as done at Newcastle and other ports by means of cranes): it would have been easier in ancient times for men to empty the ballast from their boats by means of baskets. Thus the mounds would rise (as near to the landing-place as possible) only until it would be less trouble for the heaver to go a little distance aside rather than to ascend the previous accumulation. The result would be low, flat mounds, such as are the "Red Hills," and not high or conical heaps. Those who have not yet seen the "Red Hills" may be somewhat

surprised at their rather insignificant appearance in regard to height. Unless the measurements are carefully studied, it is difficult to convey a proper impression of them by a plan, whereon they appear with the distinctness and boldness of mediæval military earthworks. For a novice they are really rather difficult to discover without a guide, especially where the red earth is not exposed. To a trained eye their whereabouts are almost immediately revealed by the colour and more luxuriant growth of the herbage upon their sites.

It is significant that the "hills" on the ancient shores are thickest on the side next to the water. The limitation of the ballast-heaps to various defined patches is probably due to the observance of the general rule regarding the deposit of ballast amongst mariners from early times—namely, that ballast should not be dropped in the fairways of ports and rivers, but should always be brought to a suitable site specified for the purpose. Under the most ancient sea laws extant these rules are emphatically laid down, heavy penalties being provided against their breach. The carrying of ballast elsewhere than to the place appointed was forbidden under pain of corporal punishment. Masters of ships had to declare how much ballast they had aboard and how much removed under a penalty. Aldermen and others were to appoint proper places for ballast, so that the same be not carried away by sea; also a canvas had to be provided from the ship's gunnel to the lighter, so that no ballast should be dropped. Prohibition of captains and masters from throwing ballast into ports, canals, docks, and roads, under a penalty of 500 livres for first offence and forfeiture of ship for second offence, was enacted by the old sea laws of France (*The Dominion of the Sea*, 1701-1702, Section 40, printed by J. Leech for J. Nicholson and others, London): "Ships' ballast to be carried to the place designed for it. Those that are refractory and will not help to be punished" (Laws of the Hanse Towns, Article 38). Under the term "lastage" (ballast), *The Ancient Black Book of the Admiralty* prohibits the throwing of the same in the fairways under a penalty. Ballast in some proportion is a necessity for any boats

carrying sail. Its use is mentioned by Homer (*Odyssey*, v., 243, etc.) and other classical writers. At Portus, near the mouth of the Tiber, the ballast-heavers formed a gild, "*Corpus Saburrariorum*" (*Corp. Inscr. Latin.*, vol. xiv., No. 102).

Assuming that these ancient boats were ballasted at the pottery on their outward voyage, doubtless the burnt waste rubbish was the most suitable ballast available at the spot, being sufficiently dry and easily shovelled (or loaded into the baskets), which are two essential qualities in proper ballast. The Hastings fishing-boats (mostly under 10 tons), which are smaller than those of Yarmouth, carry about 3 tons of ballast. For this purpose shingle is used below deck, along the keel. Iron weights are also used on deck, for shifting easily, to trim the boat. The shingle is sometimes carried in sacks, but this is not an invariable rule. It is quite as important for small sailing boats to carry ballast in estuaries and creeks as at sea, on account of the "land puffs," and to stiffen the ships in the narrow waterways. Boats or punts of smaller size and draught may have been used in the narrow channels for unloading ballast and loading the clay into the larger vessels laying in the broader tideways.

The burnt earth or clay would be sufficiently charged with moisture from exposure to the weather to be of the requisite weight for ballast, and would not cake or cling like unburnt earth or clay. Moreover, it may have remained exposed to the elements for many years before its use as ballast.

Surprise seems to have been felt that more potsherds have not been found amongst this burnt rubbish, but the reason appears simple—namely, that in any well-ordered pottery-yard these sherds would have been carefully graded from the other waste, for the following reasons. Potsherds are composed of the finest burnt prepared clays produced at the pottery, and as such are most valuable for crushing and mixing with the "fat" clays, to prevent cracking, shrinking, or warping, when the vessels are dried and fired.

"Fat clays" are unctuous clays, easy to model, but liable to crack, shrink, or warp in drying and firing, sometimes losing a third

to a quarter of their bulk. "Lean clays" contain a large percentage of free *silica*, which renders the clays less liable to shrink, but not so easy to model. These "fat" and "lean" clays are often blended, and sometimes *silica* is added by mixing with the clay fine sand, pounded calcined flints, or, as above mentioned, ground potsherds, which is a very early method. These various substances forming "a body" may have been prepared for use by some system of sedimentation.

For fire-clay it is now a common practice to grind up with the raw clay from a quarter to a third of its weight of broken burnt sherds of fire-bricks. All waste materials are thus utilized, and the excessively contractile character of highly plastic clays, such as those of Dorset, is counteracted.

The precise reason for a late Celtic or Gaulish pottery importing clay from elsewhere is impossible to discuss with advantage, as we are not even approximately acquainted with the situation of the pottery which produced this *débris*. Although we have no record of the early practice as to the importation of clay by a pottery, there is at all events no evidence to the contrary, and of course the practice is now very usual. The blending of potter's clay with other than the local varieties is often an important factor in the preparation of both pottery and fire-resisting "bodies," the exact proportions of the blend being strictly guarded as a secret by most potters.

Water transport is well known as the cheapest of any, and, without taking into account the blending before mentioned, it might have been more economical to transport clay great distances by water for the manufacture of pottery to a place where clay did not exist, but where fuel was ready at hand, than to bring the latter even a short distance over land to the clay outcrop. This practice now occurs among our greatest potters. The choice of the Essex Saltings for the purpose may also have been governed by political, and not merely economical, reasons. The potter's clays of the South of England are exported all over the world, and it may be interesting to observe that such clay can be carried by various water-ways to the potteries into the heart of Bavaria at

a cheaper freight per ton than by rail to the Staffordshire potteries! According to the Home Office Reports for 1907, the approximate amount of clay exported to foreign parts from this country was 654,992 tons of which 17,360 was Dorset clay (Poole) and 28,255 Cornish (Teignmouth).

From which horizon the particular clay or silt was dug from the Saltings of Essex for this pottery industry is another question not easy to answer; but if we are to judge by the waste products existing in the "Red Hills," one might in response point to the upper "spits" of the alluvium of the Saltings, owing to the frequent occurrence of vegetable matter (and resultant slags) found in the *débris*. As to the occurrence of slags in the "Red Hills," it may be noticed that in modern furnaces lined with silicious materials there is a gradual fretting away of the exposed fire-brick surfaces by vitrification, however refractory the bricks may be. The fumes and ashes incessantly carried into contact with it bring foreign accessions, which vitrify the exposed portions and form a coating of viscid slag, which eats into the brick surface, creeping down and clogging the flues and fire-holes with a vitreous mass.

An ancient Greek vase in the Berlin Museum depicts the digging of clay for pottery. A sort of short-handled adze was used as a pick, the clay being carried away in something similar in shape to small bass baskets provided with handles. The height and breadth of the excavation is proportionately about the size of the "rills" in the Essex Saltings, which latter, however, are said to have been formed solely by the flux and reflux of the tides.

Moreover, these alluvial rearranged strata of clay or silt are frequently preferred by the potter, because they contain, roughly in a natural state, those qualities which could only be arrived at by a laborious system of artificial blending of the potter's earth. From the information at hand we may be almost sure that such of the potsherds of Late Celtic date as remain in the "Red Hills" are fragmentary specimens of the quality of ware produced at the potteries in question, and their analyses might furnish interesting evidence of blending or otherwise.

The mere chemical analyses of clays do

not teach us as much as might be expected, because one cannot ascertain by this means the *combination* of the chemical constituents, which has so important a bearing on the practical subject from the point of view of suitability of one potter's earth as compared with another, and its mechanical behaviour in the potter's kiln. The small amount of "flux" derived from sea-salts and the plants growing upon the alluvium of the Essex Saltings may have proved a useful property in the potter's earth, by the production of vitreous silicates during the firing of the "body" of the ware.

The theory that this *débris* resulted from a pottery (or the department of a pottery) devoted to the making of saggars and other "kiln-furniture" used in the making of pottery, and not the pottery ware itself, is, of course, possible, and is supported by the fact that a high proportion of *silica* is found in the clays from the Essex Saltings. This proportion approximates to that of fire-clay, but, on the other hand, the alkalies are rather higher than usual in the better fire-clays.

The relative proportion of silica and alumina upon which some manufacturers have laid undue stress as indicating heat-resisting properties is of little moment, as both these constituents, whether occurring in combination as silicates of alumina or as free alumina and silica, are essentially the refractory elements of all good fire-bricks, being invitrifiable *per se* excepting when associated with alkalies, lime, or oxides of iron.

As to the site of the pottery centre in question, one can only infer that it existed at a spot immediately accessible by water, but it is quite as likely to have been situated upon the Continent as in Britain.

Before Julius Cæsar first landed in Britain a sea-service for merchandise had been well established between the Continent and this island. The available evidence rather leads to the inference that the ships of commerce belonged to foreign ports rather than to those of Britain; but, according to Cæsar, the only features about his naval armaments that appeared novel to the Britons were his ships of war.*

* The Roman ship of burden (*navis oneraria*) was always worked as a sailing vessel, without sweeps or oars. They had round hulls, and were usually decked.

Some idea of the size of the ships of burden coming to the Saltings of Essex in Late Celtic days might be gathered by estimating the cubical contents of the better-defined "tipped-like" mounds or hummocks which can be traced structurally in the sectional trenches recently excavated in the "Red Hills"; but difficulties in the estimate would arise from the fact that the amount of ballast carried would be governed by the breadth of the keel of the ships, sail-area, etc.

As to the fictile fragmentary objects found in the "Red Hills," provisionally termed by the Committee "briquetage," the writer assumes that these are damaged pottery implements or "kiln-furniture," used in the firing of the Late Celtic pottery.* It is evident that the form of the kilns differed materially from the beehive-shaped kilns commonly figured as in use by the ancient Greeks and Romans, although by no means exclusively so employed by the latter, at all events.†

The life of the sort of kiln which produced so much débris as that of the "Red Hills" must have been comparatively short. These "briquetages" do not suggest, in some ways, the most primitive forms of kilns, but rather forms which must have proved more wasteful in their structural materials than the higher forms; and they seem to suggest dug-out, luted kilns, or those roughly built up (perhaps upon wattles for temporary support) with clay and old burnt materials, masked and lined with clay lutings somewhat after the manner of a clamp-kiln.‡

* The life of these pottery-making accessories under modern conditions is a very short one (three or four firings), and the ancient accessories are very crude; but it may be remarked that a coarse open body like the "briquetages" is more refractory to heat than a close homogeneous body of similar composition.

† *Vide* Warrington's *Roman Remains*, T. May, F.S.A. Scot., 1904.

‡ Upon examining the section of a "Red Hill" with Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A. (a member of the Committee) on the Lagenhoe Marsh, the writer noticed the characteristic "tipped-like" formation. The nature of the burnt material of which the "Red Hills" are composed is seldom uniform, either in texture or in colour. Part of the material is thoroughly burnt, while part is only sufficiently heated to give a red coloration, and appears as a slack-baked clay which has returned to the plastic condition. The largest proportion of the "red earth" is similar to the débris of certain Roman and late mediæval bricks and tiles, which the writer and others have occasionally found elsewhere in a

At the same time, it need not be supposed that the quantity of ballast brought at one time to the Saltings was necessarily very large, and the accumulation probably extended over a long period of time.

It seems probable that the fire-bars formed the floor of the kiln upon which the pottery was burnt, instead of the perforated floorings or false-bottoms used in the Greek and Roman kilns.*

The pedestals were probably used to stand upon the bars,† the pottery vessels being perched upon their summits, so that the fire might not play directly upon them and secure a more equal heat, as in a reverberatory kiln.‡ The existence of these Late Celtic accessories to the kiln, such as fire-bars, pedestals, muffles, etc., seems to have been as much in advance of the Greek and Roman methods as the kilns of the latter were superior to those of the Late Celtic potters.

The writer has adduced the foregoing details as a preliminary notice of a theory to account for the "Red Hills" in the light of the present evidence. It behoves one to hold one's theories on the subject with a light hand, since further evidence may, and probably will, be discovered by which this interesting subject will be finally determined.

crumbling and powdery condition. This condition is probably owing to the lack of the formation during the firing of vitreous silicates sufficient to bind together the particles; the burnt clay, however, has lost its original plastic or "colloid" properties. This condition is particularly noticeable in the "red earth" of the Canewdon "Red Hills."

If the vessels in the kilns were packed with layers of vegetable matter and clay, such as Mr. E. T. Artis mentions when describing the Roman kilns of the Fen district, there would result a considerable amount of waste burnt clay or ash (see *Proceedings of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. i., p. 1; and Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, 1875, p. 268).

* By some chance the "Red Hills" fire-bars always appear to be figured upside down in the various plates illustrating papers on the subject.

† Clinkers, etc., may have been spread over the fire-bars to diffuse the heat.

‡ The pedestals may have been used to increase the standing space for the vessels, or as struts for the support of another floor.



A Memorial of Montrose: a Contemporary Dutch Broadside.

BY MICHAEL BARRINGTON.



HERE are some few historic characters possessed of such vitality and charm that the mere mention of their names calls up a multiplicity of vivid memories; and the most trivial relic—a glove, a letter, or a rag of worn and faded silk, or yellowing paper—serves as a talisman, to raise the ghost of a once-mighty warrior, a fair frail beauty, or a tragic hero of “unavailing valour,” who, in dying for the cause he could not save, won for himself a halo of imperishable glory.

Of all the Royalist champions who ride gallantly in the great pageant of the past, there can be no more brilliant figure than “the incomparable Montrose,”* the one man of his day who, as the Cardinal de Retz declared, was fit to rank with Plutarch’s heroes. Few now dispute the verdict of the Frondeur Cardinal, and to the student of seventeenth-century history the contemporary Dutch broadside here reproduced, commemorating the thrilling career and tragic death of the “Great Marquess,” must be of especial interest. It sets forth “the Descent, Life and Deeds, and also the woeful End, of the Mighty Lord James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, and Earl of Kincardin; formerly Lieutenant-General by Sea and Land, under His Majesty of Laudable Memory the Mighty King Charles the First, and also of his son His Majesty King Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, Ireland and France.” Montrose’s campaigns are compressed into three black-letter columns, and his portrait illustrates the narrative. This portrait (a head and shoulders, enclosed in an oval,

inscribed with the hero’s name and titles) represents him in armour, wearing, suspended from a ribbon round his neck, the Garter jewel of St. George.* As is only to be expected on a broadsheet, the portrait is a very crude production, but it shows the same type of features as the head engraved by Adrian Matham at the Hague some three years previously when Montrose—in spite of his defeat at Philiphaugh—was in enjoyment of a European reputation.†

Beneath the broadsheet portrait is a stilted epitaph, setting forth in faulty Latin the mutability of fortune and the inexorable might of death; and it is with variations on this same well-worn theme that the Dutch pamphleteer begins his narrative: “Kind reader, here you may gaze upon the image of the Marquess of Montrose,” and see “as in a picture, the caprice of Fate, the curious ups and downs of Life, the slippery joys of this transitory World where every man must play his part. Here holds good the proverb of Solon the Wise, who on being asked by the rich Cræsus if he were not the happiest man on earth, answered, ‘Oh, Cræsus, call no man happy until he be dead.’ It is with the Great Man, as with a Ball, now thrown high into the Air, and now fallen very low; and so it was with this Lord of whom we now are speaking, he whom the Wheel of Fortune carried to the highest pinnacle of worldly Greatness, and then plunged down into the utmost depths of Sorrow and Disaster. And if it be reckoned one of the greatest Honours of this World to be sprung from a very ancient noble Race, then certainly this Fame and Glory appertained to the Lord Marquess of Montrose, of the race of Fergus King of Scots.” After generalizing as to the brilliance of the Graham pedigree, our pamphleteer commemorates the virtues of Montrose’s grandfather, James VI.’s Chancellor and Viceroy, or, as the Dutchman

* The Order of the Garter was conferred on Montrose by Charles II., January 22, 1650 (new style; old style, January 12, 1649). Letter from King Charles, Montrose Charter Room (*Napier*, vol. ii., p. 754).

† This portrait by Matham forms the frontispiece to the first English translation of Wishart’s famous *Commentary*, printed by Samuel Browne, English bookseller at the Hague (see my article, “Two Seventeenth-Century Biographies,” *Booklover’s Magazine*, vol. vi., part iii., 1906).

* “Than the incomparable Montrose no man acted a more fortunate part in the first scene of his adventures; but, courageous loyalty continuing his attempts, he quickly felt that Fortune’s favours were out, and fell upon miseries smartly answering his felicities, which was the only accomplishment wanting to make him fit for Plutarch’s pen” (Sir Thomas Browne, *Christian Morals*. Manuscript copy in the British Museum).

phrases it, " Stadtholder " of Scotland ; and of his successor, Montrose's father, who, as

King's service, leaving after his death a fair Renown to his Heirs." From so illustrious



"one of the highest Counsellors of Parliament, fulfilled many successful Embassies, and acquitted himself with distinction in the

a stock sprang the Great Marquess, who "in many brave Deeds faithfully served his King; won many Battles, took Towns and fortified

Cities, and risked Life and Estates in the service of his Sovereign."

The narrative that follows is more than a little elliptical, but we translate and quote it as it stands:

"The King entrusted him with the most difficult and dangerous Wars, making him the Commander by Sea and Land; in which capacities, bearing himself with noble valour, he achieved success. Good Fortune long attended him, until the King at last bade him lay down his arms, which order he reluctantly obeyed. Then Fortune turned her back on him, and all was changed. He had thought to have Victory at will, and to be strong enough to overcome all Obstacles. But temporal Powers are subject to change; nothing is sure in this World, and Fortune and Misfortune walk ever hand in hand. . . . So it was with this Hero, who several times lost all his possessions. Thrice he was in close Imprisonment, thrice he was forced to leave his Home and go forth into Banishment.* Yet Misfortune could not stupefy him, and in his Misery he showed an even greater Heart than in his Victories, and thought himself most happy in that he might risk his all for the King's sake. At last the deceitful rays of Fortune shone on him once more, and he was reappointed General of the Fleet of King Charles II." The pamphleteer goes on to relate that "having lain some time on the Island of Jarsy [Jersey]† Montrose went far and wide"—which in truth he did, for from August, 1649, to the time of his descent on Scotland in the following spring, he visited the Queen of Sweden, the Kings of Denmark and Poland, and the Dukes and Electors of Friesland, Courland, Brunswick, Zell, and Hanover; "and gathered together a certain number of men. Then with this new Army, driven by too great a daring, he passed

over to Scotland where he encamped, running like a mouse into a trap, knowing full well that since he had been banished from the Realm the Scots bore him a grudge."

The tragic consequences are huddled into one long paragraph: "The Scots, interpreting this in the worst manner, seeing they were engaged then in Negotiations with the King, sent General David Lesle [Leslie] with some Horse and Foot; and he, after a short Battle, dispersed the Army of Montrose, who, with some of his Officers, swam across a river.* There he hid in the rushes and was forced to remain concealed some three or four days for fear of being taken Prisoner. He was then betrayed by a peasant. Through great hunger he had eaten his Gloves and some of his own flesh. He was taken captive to Edinburgh, and after two days was hanged on a Gallows fifty feet high, whence he was soon taken down again. His Head was severed from his Body and put on a pole on the King's House; his Heart was cut out from his Breast and thrown into the flames; his Body was quartered, and the four quarters were hung up in four particular Towns. Such has been the end of this great Lord, who thus became a spectacle to his Enemies and was exposed to their mockery and derision. He who hitherto inspired terror in his Foes, he, the Paragon of our Century, ended his Life thus disastrously. May 29, 1650." And in smaller print is added: "These one gets for Sale from Jan van Hilter near the Exchange."

It is superfluous to enumerate the details on which this newsvendor at the Hague has gone somewhat astray. That the shame of betraying Montrose does not lie at the door of any peasant, but blackens the name of Macleod of Assynt, Macaulay's "every schoolboy" would remind us; and also it will be generally remembered that the hero's heart was not cast ignominiously away, but was in some mysterious fashion conveyed to Lady Napier, who, after having it embalmed and shrined in a gold casket, sent it to

* The River Oikel, near the Pass of Invercarron. "The Marquis, after he saw the Day was absolutely lost, threw away his cloak, which had the star on it (having receiv'd the Order of the Garter a little while before); his sword was likewise found" (Wishart, part ii., pp. 185 186, ed. 1720).

* The pamphleteer is here confounding Montrose with his champion and biographer, Wishart, who was "thrice robd and plundered of all his goods, thrice cast in vilest and ugliest dungeons and prisons, and now the third time banished" (see Wishart's Preface to *The History of the King's Majesties Affairs*, etc., second edition of the English translation, published at the Hague, circa 1647).

† The King was at Jersey at the time, but there is no record in the Jersey archives of any visit from Montrose. He appears to have gone straight from the Hague to Denmark and Sweden.

Montrose's son, who was in Flanders at the time.

That Montrose's head was not put on "a pole on the King's House," but on the Tolbooth, it is also needless to point out, and few will forget that, when the whirligig of time brought in its revenges, Argyll's head was exposed on the same spike from which Montrose's had been taken down.

The date on the broadside, May 29, 1650, is presumably the date of publication, for it was nine days earlier, on Tuesday, May 21, that Montrose went to his doom, "very richly clad in fine scarlet, laid over with rich silver lace; his bands and cuffs exceeding rich; his delicate white gloves on his hands,"* to the great scandal of the godly, who were of opinion that as "a faggot in Hell" which would soon be burning,† he should have walked to the scaffold in penitential guise. But "He stepped along the streets with so great state, and there appeared in his Countenance so much Beauty, Majesty, and Gravity as amazed the beholders; and many of his Enemies did acknowledge him to be the gallantest Subject in the World."‡ Presumably these details had not yet reached the Hague when "Jan van Hilter near the Exchange" published the account that we have just been reading; but in dubbing Montrose "the Paragon of our Century" this forgotten pamphleteer expressed the verdict of his day, a verdict which posterity has not reversed; and so this yellowing broadsheet, rescued by chance from the mere flotsam and jetsam of the past, may reasonably be preserved and treasured for the sake of the great man whose loyalty and valour it enshrines.

* *Nicoll's Diary* (Napier, vol. ii., p. 802).

† *Saintserf* (Napier, vol. ii., p. 786 note).

‡ *True and Perfect Relation*, etc., p. 191; *Complete History of the Wars in Scotland*, 1720, Rev. James Fraser's Account (Napier, vol. ii., p. 806).



Birsay Palace, Orkney.

BY EDWARD TYRRELL.



ALTHOUGH perhaps the remotest part of the mainland of Orkney, Birsay was evidently a district of some importance even in prehistoric times. One may still see there the remains of Okstro Broch, one of the largest of which we have any trace, and which was of great importance in proving the much-disputed antiquity of these relics of prehistoric ages; and on the islet known as the Brough of Birsay, where the remains of an old Norse church are still to be found, it has been suggested—not entirely without foundation—that an earlier Pictish church stood.* At any rate, the human remains which were dug up in the Knowe of Saveroch in Birsay in 1862 were unhesitatingly declared by a first-class authority† to be those of the prehistoric Celtic inhabitants, and were found in such quantity as to indicate that long before the earliest period upon which the faintest gleam of history falls Birsay must have been a place of consideration in the eyes of the people—a place, indubitably, of burial, and probably of worship and social importance.

There is what must be regarded as a curious tradition which is related by Jo Ben,‡ as John Bellenden loved to call himself, who, writing in 1529, says, "Birsā . . . where formerly there reigned a King of the Orkneys; but, Julius Cæsar ruling over all the world, he (the King) was carried off by some Roman force, and Orkney was there-

* A little to the south of where the palace stands there was found, in the course of excavations in the Knowe of Saveroch in 1862, a small iron bell, which Dr. Joseph Anderson conjectured was of Pictish origin, and buried to protect it from desecration by the invading heathen Norsemen. It is suggested that this bell came from a Pictish church of a date which cannot have been later than the first half of the ninth century.

† Dr. Anderson.

‡ "Birsā . . . ubi olim regnebat Rex Orchadiæ, sed Julio Cæsare regnante totum orbem, vi quadam Romæ deferebatur, et subjecta est Orchadia Romanis postea, ut inscriptio unius lapidis testatur. Nomen Regis fuit Gavus."—John Bellenden: *Descriptio Insularum Orchadiarum*, per me, Jo Ben, Ibidem Colentem, in Anno. 1529. See also Boeth, *Hist. Orcad.*; Rev. James Barry, *History of the Orkney Islands*, 1805, p. 84, etc.

after subject to Rome, as an inscription on a stone testifies. The name of the King was Gavus.

Of the Norse period we are able with diligence to gather somewhat more of the district in which the palace was to be raised; and we know at least this much, that almost from the beginning of the Norse dominion Birsay was famous among the Jarls as a place affording good sport, for we learn that the Jarls came hither to hunt hares and otters, and to shoot moor-fowl with bow and arrow. Indeed, the very name "Birsay" is derived from the first part of the Norse "Bergisherad," a hunting territory; and one can well imagine that the cliffs and steep banks of the coast would have afforded ample quarry for the otter-huntsman, while the shores and shallows of Birsay, Harray, and Swanney Lochs, and the surrounding moors and hill-sides, would have yielded an inexhaustible supply of feathered victims. That the district which at that period gave sport to the Norse conquerors had been, still earlier, the scene of struggle and slaughter between them and their Pictish forerunners can hardly admit of doubt; but the struggle must have been final and complete, for when the Norse Jarls erected an abode there it appears to have been less a castle for dominating the countryside than a hunting lodge, to which they might resort during lengthened sporting excursions. It is certain that at an early stage of their domination the Norse Jarls did build at Birsay a place of considerable size and importance, though what manner of house, or where its exact site, it is impossible to decide. Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon in the time of Charles II., records* that "Turfone" (*i.e.*, the Great Jarl, Thorfinn) "departed this mortal life at Bressay-Castell in Orkney in anno ——" The year, left blank by the Lord Lyon, was 1064, and the diligent genealogist was no doubt writing up his books from older records; and though he calls the place a "Castell," there is nothing to justify a supposition that he knew what it was really like. It was probably built of wood, or partly of wood and partly of stone, and, so far as one may gather from the Sagas, it

does not appear to have been at that time regarded as one of the strongholds of the islands.

Birsay steadily grew in importance. "Before Kirkwall was a place of any great note," says Barry,* "the princes perhaps, and certainly the Counts and even the Bishops, had their chief residence in Birsay." Its importance as a centre of religion soon became undeniable. There are on the Brough of Birsay still some traces of a ruined chapel, which Dryden† thinks was built by Jarl Erlend, who fell in battle in 950. In Peterkin's *Rentals*‡ there is given a document with this curious reference to the ruins of this or of the previous Pictish chapel: "There is lykewyse ane littill holme within the sea callit the brughe of Birsay, quhilk is thought be the elder sort to have belongit to the *reid frieris*, for thair is the fundatione of ane kirk and kirkyaird thair as yet to be seine." The date of this document is 1627. In 1057 Thorfinn, greatest of all Norse Jarls, built at Birsay, on his return from his pious journey to Rome, Christ's Kirk, which the Sagas—somewhat boastfully, it is feared—describe as "a splendid minster"; and after Jarl Magnus's remains were buried there, the church became a place of pilgrimage for people from all parts of Orkney, and even farther lands, with the result that Birsay grew to be of more and more importance in the eyes of the people. Thorfinn himself, after his journey to Rome, had come here to pass his remaining years—years apparently as quiet and peaceful as his earlier ones had been stormy; and his bones lie deep in the foundations of his church. He "sat almost always at Birsay, and let them build there Christ Church, a splendid minster. There first was set up a Bishop's seat in the Orkneys," says the Saga.§ Thorfinn was, we are told,|| a man of tall stature and noble speech, though his visage was frightful and his body lean. His hair was black, and

* Rev. George Barry, D.D., *History of the Orkney Islands*. Edinburgh, 1805.

† Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, "Ruined Churches in the Orkneys and Shetland," in *Orcadian* newspaper.

‡ Alexander Peterkin, *Rentals of the Ancient Earldom and Bishopric of Orkney*. Edinburgh, 1820.

§ Orkneyinga Saga.

|| Ib. et Torfæus, *History of Orkney*, etc.

* Catalogue of the Scottish Nobility. Advocates Library.

he was altogether the soldier as to person and genius.

Birsay, as we have seen, was the earliest seat of the bishopric, and William the Old, first Norse Bishop of the Orkneys—first of any, save titular ones—lived there for some years, awaiting the completion of the cathedral,* worshipping meantime in Thorfinn's church, less splendid than the minster rising eighteen miles away; and probably, Bishop though he was, he was not averse to a little quiet hunting with his friend Jarl Rognvald to while away the time. Barry† tells us that Christ's Church was "till of late an object of such veneration to the people that they often made vows and offered oblations in it"; and, he adds, "though the seat of the Bishops was first here, there is now" (1805) "no remaining vestige of their palace, unless it stood on the site, and was incorporated with that reared by the Sinclairs, which is now in ruins."

Jarls and Bishops came and went; there was hunting and shooting (with bows and arrows), drinking and feasting at the Jarl's board; penitence, Mass, and—till the bones of St. Magnus were (on the special intercession of the Saint himself, says the Saga) removed to St. Olaf's in Kirkwall—even miracles in Thorfinn's church. The time came when the last Norse Jarl went to return no more (1231), and for nearly 150 years the darkness comes heavier over the place where Earl Robert Stewart's palace was to rise. Meantime the last traces of the original palaces of the Jarls and Bishops have disappeared. Barry‡ laments that "the noted palaces of the Princes and Bishops in Birsay . . . are utterly deserted . . . those whose existence was once certain, though scarcely any vestige of them is now" (1805) "to be seen."

The history of the islands during the greater part of the years between 1231 and the Impignoration lies hidden in the archives at Bergen. Tradition tells us that, by way of revenge for the old raids by Orkney-men on Ireland and the western Isles of Scotland, John, Lord of the Isles, ravaged various parts of the Orkneys to such an extent that—and this is more than mere tradition—in 1460-1461 complaints against these raids

were made to the King of Denmark. Orkney had indeed fallen when, instead of raiding herself, she had to seek protection from Norway against the Lewismen. These raids do not appear to have affected Birsay, but the ancient Hall of the Norse Jarls, with the earldom itself, passed in turn to the Earls of Angus, the Earls of Strathearn, and finally to the St. Clairs, ere the Impignoration, shortly after which the earldom was annexed to the Scottish Crown.

Indirectly we can gather somewhat of Birsay during the period between the last Norse Jarl and the Impignoration.

Earl Henry St. Clair, second of that name, who was entrusted with the charge of James I. of Scotland when he left Scotland for France in 1405—that voyage which ended in capture by the English on the high seas—and who ruled from about 1400 to 1418, reigned in a court which, says Balfour,* was "the most elegant and refined in Europe, and adorned with the official services of many proud Scottish Nobles." Birsay Palace—not the Norse Jarls' one, nor yet Earl Patrick's one, but that *palatium excellens* mentioned by Jo Ben as existing in 1529—was probably raised by this cultured Earl, whose almost regal court would at times find shelter there. Mayhap even King James V., when he came in 1540 to see his northern possessions, slept beneath its roof; but of this there is no written record.

The erection of the *palatium excellens* entitles us to assume that the Scottish Earls who followed the Norse ones shared with them the attractions of Birsay, and that they kept up and even increased the importance of the district. The last of these Earls, William St. Clair, who was also Earl of Caithness, exchanged the Earldom of Orkney for Ravenscraig and other lands in Fife and elsewhere, on May 11, 1471, just after the Impignoration, and the transaction was ratified by Parliament a few days later (May 20). The earldom, including, of course, the old St. Clair Palace, was annexed to the Crown. Margaret, the Queen Dowager, held them from the death of the King till her own, putting in a Frenchman named Bonot as

* David Balfour, *Oppressions of the Sixteenth Century in the Islands of Orkney and Shetland*, Edinburgh, 1848.

* Saga.

† P. 227.

‡ P. 226.

Governor. Then we come to the donation to Lord Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney, he who built that Palace of Birsay with which this sketch more especially deals.

Robert Stewart, Abbot and Earl, son of a Scottish King, but of no Scottish Queen, got his first charter granted on December 19, 1564, and dreamed of a palace such as was to the Orkneys and Orkneymen unknown. His dream had to wait a while for its realization, as the charter was not acted upon till after Bothwell, titular Duke of Orkney, had flashed across the stage. Earl Robert's choice of a site was undoubtedly influenced by the existence of the remains of the old *palatium excellens*. What state the older palace was in at that time it is impossible to say, as there are no records at all. There are, however, still architectural proofs in the existing ruins that of the older palace comparatively little was utilized by Earl Robert, so that it may be accepted that the older building was either greatly fallen to ruin or in an unsatisfactory state of preservation. Barry* tells us that "to the ancient palace in Birsay that had been built, or at least occupied, by the Earls of St. Clair, Earl Robert Stewart, pleased with its site, added a magnificent front and colonnades in the style of the Palace of Falkland." But Earl Robert did more than this: he built by far the greater part of the stately palace whose hoary ruins yet remain to face the wild storms of that remote and isolated coast.

The site is on the shore of a little sandy bay in the north-west of Pomona—a little nook in the remotest and one of the wildest parts of the coast. On the north the bay is protected by a spur of land, which at low water is joined to the Brough of Birsay at the north-west, while the southern boundary is formed by Marwick Head. Before is the sea—that great sea upon which the old Norse Jarls and their ancestors had so often ventured their "long ships" in earlier times—and behind are sloping uplands and the Loch of Birsay or Boardhouse. Here is Brand's description of the site, written about 1700:† "In the parish of Birsay is the King's House, situated on a plain Champain Ground on the West of the Mainland nigh

to the sea or Deucalion Ocean, which formerly when in order hath had several pleasant and diverting avenues about it." And he adds a few interesting lines: "At a large quarter of a mile distant to the South we saw the pleasantest mixture of gowans, so commonly called, or Daisies, white and yellow, on every side on the way, growing very thick and covering a considerable piece of the Ground, that ever we had occasion to see." Barry,* writing a century later, says of it: "That magnificent palace reared by the ancient Earls, situated on a beautiful green spot near the church on the sea side, fronting what is called the Brough of Birsay." And, indeed, in no place on that wild north-west coast could a finer site have been found.

Here, then, Lord Robert built his palace (date, *circa* 1574), and he built it fair and strong and stately, "after the style of the Palace of Falkland"—built it of good Orcadian stone and lime, dying the mortar with Orcadian blood, and raising its walls amid the moans of freeborn udallers.

There are various accounts of the Earl's methods. "For some years," says Balfour,† whose *Oppressions* has been accepted as historically correct, "Lord Robert superintended the fleecing of the islands from the ancient Episcopal Palace of Kirkwall, or from his lodge at Dynrostown; but as a local habitation for his full-grown greatness he erected at Birsay, the seat of the old Orkneyan Jarls, a large baronial domain by special extirpation of the odallers, and there, by the forced labours of the natives, without meat, drink, or wages, he built a palace after the manner of Falkland." Barry‡ tells us: "In order to carry on the work with little expense to himself and with expedition, he assessed the whole country in money, victuals, and personal services; and these, and other exactions which he made, pressed so hard on the poor inhabitants that, as a just punishment of such unrighteous deeds, his memory is even at this day" (1805) "held in execration." That the palace for long days stood to the udallers as a memorial of the reality of something else than grandeur is only too well known, and the place which for ages

* P. 247.

† *A Brief Description of Orkney*, etc., 1700, p. 46.

* P. 32.

† *Oppressions*, Introduction, p. xlix.

‡ P. 32.

had been as a haven of rest and a shrine of holy relics and miracles in the Orkneymen's eyes became shrouded over with a dark pall of misery and tribulation.

Tudor,* who examined the ruins in 1878-1880, gives the following short description of the palace: "The palace originally consisted of a range of buildings forming four sides of a court which measured 104 feet 3 inches north and south, by 59 feet 9 inches east and west. The external measurements are 172 feet 2 inches north and south, by 120 feet 10 inches east and west. At the south-east, north-east, and south-west angles are square projecting towers, and the main entrance was in the south wall. At the north is a portion of an older building. A modern wall has been built connecting the two flanking towers at the south end, inside of which can still be seen the traces of the old wall." In the introduction to Low's *Tour*† there is given a sketch of the palace, supposed to have been drawn late in the eighteenth century. This indicates that there was a garden on the east side of the building, with a walled-in paddock south of the garden; and, as Brand‡ says, the palace "formerly when in order hath had several pleasant and diverting avenues about it."

Close by was the old church and churchyard—that church in which is built the stone bearing the word "Belus," about which so much has been written and conjectured.

The Earl was no more ashamed of his unchurched birth than of his tyranny, for over the arch of the palace gateway he caused to be hewn the words, "Dominus Robartus Stewartus, Filius Jacobi Quinti, Rex Scotorum, hoc opus instruxit"—a statement containing a slight grammatical error, which was to cause the proud Earl much travail, thereafter.

The palace was three stories high, and not only was it fair and strong without, but the art of the age was exerted to make it fair and luxurious within. The very ceilings of the first floor were, says Brand,§ "all painted, and that for the most part with schemes

holding forth Scripture histories, as Noah's Flood, Christ's Riding to Jerusalem, etc. And the Scripture is set down beside the Figure." Strange subjects to adorn the palace of such an Earl! Finally, the Earl caused to be placed within the palace a design showing his arms, with the motto, "Sic fuit, est & erit" above it—a motto which draws from Brand* the indignant remark, "Which was a piece of too great arrogancy for any man to assume that unto himself, which properly belongs to the Son of God."

That the furnishings of the palace were on a scale equal to its own grandeur one may gather from the style in which the Earl and his successors lived there.

(To be concluded.)



On Some Curious Carvings found in Old Churches.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

II.



THE number and variety of subjects represented on the misericords in our cathedrals and old churches are surprising; but such carvings are not confined to these seats. Many still remain on bench-ends and arms, as well as in the panels of pew-doors and screens, though not now so numerous as they once were. Many have fallen to decay, and others have been removed and used in the manufacture of articles of furniture, much of which came from "foreign parts" no doubt, but much more from places nearer home. Even "summer-houses" in country farmers' gardens have been lined with carved work out of the neighbouring church, and not a few cabinets and chests owe their origin to a similar source. Well, better so than to have transferred it to a stable or outhouse, and there allowed it to perish by damp and neglect.

It is fortunate that people have now come to think that such things are much better left in the places they were at first made for,

* John R. Tudor, *The Orkneys and Shetland*, p. 313.

† George Low, *Tour through the Orkneys and Shetland* in 1774, Introduction, p. iv.

‡ P. 46.

§ P. 46.

* P. 47.

than to be made up into articles of household furniture. These strictures may appear needless; but in an age like this when the collector is abroad, very few things will escape if he or she can only succeed in collecting them—at a price. Many of them eventually find their way into our museums, and have there found, we hope, a secure resting-place.

Passing now to the misericord carvings in the church at Wellingborough, we have selected two very interesting examples. The first represents a craftsman at work; he is engaged in carving a rose. The work-board, upon which are displayed the various tools he uses, rests upon his knees; so it may be assumed that for small pieces such was the mode in vogue by such contemporary workers.

though this may perhaps be of the times of the Tudors, Henry VII. or Henry VIII.

As usual, in this Wellingborough series, a long curved tendril shoots out on each side, to which some ornament is attached to fill up the blank space, such as vine leaves, as in this instance, or birds, fishes, flowers, animals, and other devices. The Wellingborough carvings are by no means finely executed, but they show admirably what good effects can be produced by bold and somewhat coarse cutting, and they tell their tale quite as forcibly, or even better than much more elaborately wrought-out and finely detailed productions sometimes do. The artist in this case wanted to show a brother at work, and it must be admitted that he has been successful.



FIG. I.

Two birds in the background appear to be curiously interested in what he is doing. These attendants probably indicate that he is pursuing his avocation in the open air, and he appears to be seated upon a block of wood. The dress of the man is represented as being old, and there is a large hole in the left sleeve showing his arm. It appears to have been an old doublet, with the sleeves puffed at the shoulders; and the article like a stomacher is probably part of his hood. His cap is round like a deep saucer. It has a tuft at the crown, and an ornament hangs from a cord at the neck. The boots are such as were worn by working-people from a very early time. The dress of that class would not change very much in centuries,

In our other example we have brought before our eyes a graphic picture of a scene too often enacted, even in our own days. It is an episode in the life of a drunkard. It most likely is intended to emphasize pictorially the horrid misery of a drunken wife. There she is, with her bottle and cup, scarcely able to stand; but she holds fast her bottle. Her dress is full of holes, torn and slatternly, though it shows signs of having seen better days. Her wimple is frayed at the edges; the laces of her bodice and the quilted part at the open breast all in disorder, while a cord is tied round her waist to hold it together. The attitude of her spouse is quite pitiable in its evidence of bewilderment. His old doublet torn and much too

little for him, laced down the front with a cord much too short; his old slouched hat, and his work-bench on which the woman rests her bottle. As if in irony, the straggling vine growing up the side, and the fine large roses displayed from the vine-tendrils on each side all point to the state of respectability from which the pair appear to have fallen. Noting all this, it can scarcely be doubted that this carving is from the life. The stall from which this was taken is the third east on the north side, and that of the man carving is from the third east on the south; thus they are opposite one another, and are the only figure subjects of the six stalls, sketches of all of which will follow in due course.

It will have been noticed that the large

very singular corbels, high up in the wall; they have no doubt been supports to posts supporting the beams of a former roof; they are carved in stone and represent nondescript animals—to all appearance of an older date than the present church.

On the south wall of the vestry outside, the following epitaph is inscribed on a neat stone tablet:

WILLIAM BATLEY ARCHITECT.

ALL WORLDLY FABRICKS ARE BVT VANITY
TO HEAVENLY BVILDINGS FOR ETERITY.
SEPVLT. NOVEMBER Y^E 30TH 1674. ÆTAT. 80.

From the wording of this, it may be inferred that the deceased was one of the architects of the church during the time of some late rebuilding.



FIG. 2.

roses are not *barbed*. Though they may have no heraldic significance, we are inclined to think they may indicate the Tudor period, in which the stalls were most likely made. There has been a church here since A.D. 948, when Edred was King of Mercia. It has undergone many changes, and was very generally rebuilt in the Perpendicular period. It is a very handsome building, containing much old carved work in the roofs, which originally were coloured, and many bits of the colouring, together with the curious devices painted in the panels—amongst them the emblems of the evangelists, together with very quaint drawings of animals and birds. A few have been restored, but most of the panels show only the smallest traces or nothing at all. The chancel contains four

Nathaniel Salmon, the Hertfordshire Historian, 1675-1742.

By W. B. GERISH.

NATHANIEL SALMON may, I think, fairly be termed the most unfortunate of our Hertfordshire historians, for his life was one of perpetual poverty and drudgery, borne, we may judge, with considerable fortitude and cheerfulness; but if, as we believe, "our works do follow us," we may be assured he did not live in vain.

It has been the fashion to decry, or at any rate to refer contemptuously, to Salmon's work upon this county, but I know of no

more readable history, for the quaint comments and phraseology and the curious disquisitions but serve to preserve it from the inevitable dullness of more abstruse works in which the descent of manors to long-forgotten owners plays far too important a part.

One characteristic of Salmon was to see traces of Imperial Rome in the great majority of our earthworks, the rest being ascribed to the Danes, whereas we now realize that a very considerable proportion of these belong to a much later period. We must, however, bear in mind that our knowledge of the origin and purpose of earthworks is still in its infancy, for even yet we almost wholly rely upon plausible conjecture and inference. When Salmon wrote, the subject had received no serious attention, and his speculations are of value to us to-day, owing to the fact that he frequently calls attention to sites which the plough and the spade have now almost obliterated. But a review of his history is too lengthy a subject to be dealt with here; it is with the man himself that we are more concerned at the moment.

Nathaniel Salmon was born on March 22, 1675. He was the second son of the Rev. Thomas Salmon, M.A. (for thirty-three years Rector of Meppershall), and Katherine his wife, which lady is said to have been a daughter of the regicide Bradshaw, but this is disputed in her obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The old Rectory in which he first saw the light was taken down about the year 1800. We know nothing of his boyhood, but it has been suggested that he was educated at Hitchin School. On June 11, 1690, at the age of fifteen, he entered college (Corpus Christi, Cambridge), and five years later, having obtained his degree of LL.B., he was ordained and appointed curate-in-charge at Westmill, Herts. The exact date he commenced his duties there, and the period he remained in residence, I have been unable to ascertain, although Mr. T. T. Greg, of Coles, who has had the parish registers in his possession for the purpose of rebinding, has kindly examined them, but without result.

I surmise, however, that he continued at Westmill, "passing rich on forty pounds a year," for seven years (performing all the

duties while the non-resident Rector drew the rich stipend, and doubtless spent it, like most of the absentee clergy of that period, in lechery, tipping, and dicing); but when Queen Anne ascended the throne, in 1702, he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and became a non-juror. It is not a little remarkable that he had found no difficulty in swearing fidelity to King William, who was clearly a usurper, but refused to acknowledge Anne, who was the second daughter of James II., and it presents a mental problem that is not easy of solution. We are told that, subject to his taking the oath, he was offered a living in Suffolk worth £140 per annum, but he steadfastly refused, and found himself at the age of twenty-seven without employment.

There is no trace in his *History of Hertfordshire* that he possessed any special knowledge of botany, but it is stated that he "studied physick," and set up as a dispenser of drugs and herbal specifics, for that is how I define the statement that he "practised medicine," first at St. Ives, and later at Bishop's Stortford. Even at that "dark age" of the art of healing, having received no special training, he could scarcely have acted either as druggist or doctor, and he must have been treated with scant respect alike by the apothecaries and regular practitioners.

It is probable that about this time he married; three daughters blessed the union. I can trace him at Bishop's Stortford from 1725 to 1729 by his letters (it is not improbable he was there until 1731), but it is impossible to fix with any degree of accuracy the date of his coming to the town.* Not more than half a dozen of his epistles are apparently extant, one of which is in my possession, dated from Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

It was while living in Bishop's Stortford that he published *The History of Hertfordshire*, describing the county and its ancient monuments, particularly the Roman, first advertised to be issued in one shilling parts of twenty-four pages each (bringing the cost of the volume up to sixteen shillings), but

* One daughter, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel and Hannah Salmon, was baptized at Bishop's Stortford on October 18, 1725.

afterwards increased to one guinea, "one half to be paid down." Of this work Dr. Rawlinson states that Salmon's character as a man of honour is well known, but he fears that his *Hertfordshire* is mostly from Chauncy, with a continuation; that the world speaks better of his smaller pieces on the Roman roads; that the defect of indexes to his works is unpardonable, and that for it he has suffered much in reputation.

Browne-Willis strongly decries Mr. Salmon's *Antiquities of Hertfordshire* as a thing extracted and epitomized (though, he says, but very poorly and injudiciously) from Sir Henry Chauncy. "Yet," says good old Thomas Hearne, "I think it better done than Mr. Willis's own performances."

The last stage in the journey shows us this worthy, yet unfortunate, man applying, with but poor success, to likely persons for subscriptions to his County Histories, drudging as a publishers' hack (which Gough says was "his last shift to live"), and writing for bare subsistence upon antiquarian and historical subjects. Finally he died in great penury in a garret in Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, on April 2, 1742, and was interred the following day in St. Dunstan's Churchyard close by. For the sufficient reason specified, no stone appears to have been erected to his memory, nor did he leave a will. It has not been possible to ascertain what became of his three daughters. A portrait of him was in the possession of Dr. Rawlinson, and formed, with the doctor's other collections, an intended legacy to the Society of Antiquaries; but having become disgusted by the shabby treatment he received from that dilettanti body, the doctor revoked the bequest, and the portrait, sold with his other collections, has disappeared.

The following is a bibliography of Salmon's works, but it is probably incomplete, as he appears to have written a good deal anonymously:

1. Roman Stations in Britain according to the Imperial Itinerary, upon the Watling Street, Ermine Street, Ikening, or Via de Icianos, so far as any of these Roads lead through the following Counties, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Middlesex. 8vo., 1726.
2. A Survey of the Roman Antiquities in some Midland Counties of England. 8vo., 1726.
3. The History of Hertfordshire, describing the County and its Ancient Monuments, particularly the Roman, with the Character of those that have been the Chief Possessors of the Lands. And an Account of the most Memorable Occurrences. Folio, 1728.
4. A New Survey of England; wherein the Defects of Camden are supplied, and the Errors of his Followers remarked; the Opinions of our Antiquaries compared; the Roman Military Ways traced, and the Stations settled according to the Itinerary without altering the figures, with some Natural History of each County. Eleven parts, 8vo., 1728-29. Republished with new title-pages in two volumes. 8vo., 1731.
5. The Lives of the English Bishops from the Restoration to the Revolution. By N. S. 8vo., 1733.
6. A Critical Review of the State Trials, with an Alphabetical and Chronological Table. Folio, 1735.
7. Antiquities of Surrey, collected from the most Ancient Records; with some Account of the present State and Natural History of the County. 8vo., 1736.
8. The History and Antiquities of Essex. From the collections of Thomas Jekyll, of Bocking, esquire, Patents, Charters, Inquisitions Post Mortem, and from the Papers of Mr. Ouseley of Springfield, and Mr. Holman of Halstead. By N. Salmon. Folio, 1740.

Only nineteen numbers of this latter work had appeared when Salmon's death stopped the publication. The last number was issued in February, 1740-41, so that it would seem that for more than a year the author's health would not permit of his attending to any literary work.

I will conclude this very inadequate attempt to portray the character of Nathaniel Salmon by quoting the last paragraph in the preface to his *History of Hertfordshire*, as it forms the keynote to his life, and is more or less the experience of most writers upon antiquarian subjects:

"Whatever are the Defects of this Performance, I have already suffered my Punishment in the Expence of it, having been too easily led by the Pleasure of the Pursuit, to hope I might employ with some Profit that Leisure which is my Inheritance."



On the Ballowal Cairn at St. Just, and on Inverted Urns.

By J. HARRIS STONE, M.A., F.L.S.

(Concluded from p. 89.)

THE tri-walled structure on Ballowal was for those primitive days elaborately planned, and must have entailed an enormous amount of work to put together. Standing on the summit of the highest cliff in the neighbourhood, overlooking the sea, commanding grand views, and daily seeing the sun disappear into the sea on the western watery limit with a prodigal wealth of splendour, it must at any rate have meant much to the people, and symbolized something considerably out of the common.

The top of the solidly built beehive structure in the centre stood at least 20 feet above the level of the ground (very likely much more), and in the days when no other building dotted the landscape it must have been a commanding and imposing building—comparatively more remarkable than our St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey, for they are so buried and obliterated by other buildings of every height, texture, and architecture as to be sadly dwarfed in importance. This prehistoric, domelike, unmortared, simple stone monument stood in solitary grandeur on Ballowal's summit—a landmark and a sea-mark for miles around.

Who were the illustrious dead thus so highly honoured by being buried within the walls? Were they great fighters, mighty chieftains, eloquent talkers, medicine-men, or even priests? Were any of them women? We can, unfortunately, answer none of these questions which irresistibly surge up in the mind when standing amid the dilapidated

ruins on Ballowal's height; but that this remarkable structure was a burial-place few will doubt, and it is more consonant with our knowledge of the human race that it was a burial place of the famous than of the infamous.

Might not the three-walled enclosure have been also a place of assembly, and the centre for joint corporate or civic action in those far-off times, thus combining in one the St. Paul's of those days with the House of Commons? This I think is not unlikely.

This Ballowal cairn has yielded some interesting remains. Amongst other antiquities, several sepulchral urns were disinterred when Mr. W. C. Borlase explored it. These, figured in No. XXI. of the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, I am able to reproduce here by kind permission of the Council, for where the venerable relics of antiquity now are I know not. No. 1 is a perfectly plain cylindrical urn which Mr. Borlase discovered there in 1878; it was found in one of the stone cists (EE on the plan) at the western corner, mouth upwards.

No. 2.—About 2 feet from this cist to the southward was a second, within which lay another miniature urn on its side, hugging the south-east wall, and evidently placed purposely in that position. This urn (No. 2) is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 4 inches wide at the mouth, and is a perfect representation in miniature of a typical form of Cornish sepulchral urn, having a bulge immediately below the rim, and gradually tapering away towards the base. The pottery is very coarse, black and earthy, and not made on a wheel.

No. 3, No. 4.—These are sepulchral urns from a cairn at Boscregan, a mile and a half due south of Ballowal, also found by Mr. Borlase. The larger vessel (No. 4) was from 20 to 22 inches high, with a diameter of 15 inches at the mouth. The portion above the handle, as well as the handle itself, is ornamented with a laureated chevron pattern arranged perpendicularly. Adhering to the interior was a quantity of burnt human bone intermingled with charcoal and ashes. Curiously enough, Mr. Borlase found that a second urn had at some period subsequent to its interment been thrust down into its mouth. The height of this enclosed urn (No. 3) was 16 inches, and the diameter at

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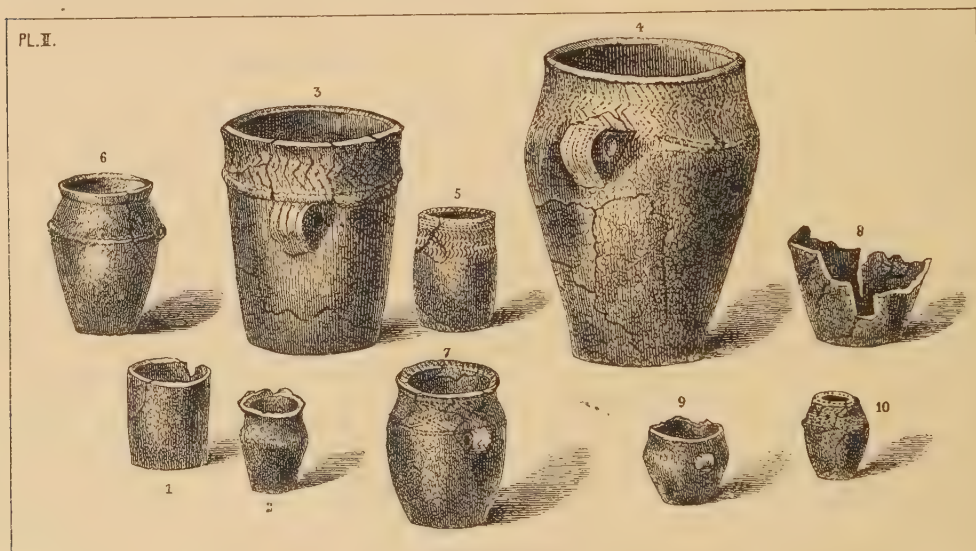
the mouth 12 inches. From this curious discovery—which, by-the-by, is not unique, as other similar instances are known—it would therefore seem that the cylindrical form of urn is more recent than that of the bulge and tapering base. This is another example, showing how common it was to make subsequent interments, not only in the same spot, but actually on the same urn. This trait is distinctly Celtic. Even to-day you will see the old ruined abbeys in Ireland with heaped-up chancels and naves where interment upon interment has taken place, one on top of the other, till the line of the window-sills (and

of the twisted rope pattern placed diagonally on the inside of the rim.

No. 8.—Fragments of a very rude urn formed close to the side of the last at Karn Creis.

No. 9.—Another small urn, 4 inches high, also found in the same cairn.

No. 10.—A curious barrel-shaped urn from Escalls, on the Tregiffian estate, in the parish of Sennen, found in a cairn surrounded by a double ring of stones. It was found mouth downwards—that is, *inverted*—and is 5 inches high and 4 inches in diameter at the base and $3\frac{1}{2}$ at the mouth.



URNS FROM BALLOWAL CAIRN.

in some cases, as I have seen, actually the tops of the windows) is encroached upon. The interiors of many of these sacred edifices in Ireland are, in short, a chaotic, disgusting mass of mortality. I have seen many strewn all over with portions of human skeletons.

No. 5.—A 5-inch in diameter, prettily ornamented, cylindrical urn from the same Boscregan cairn.

No. 6.—Urn from Karn Creis on the Boscregan estate.

No. 7.—Another urn from the same cairn, remarkable from the series of parallel lines

There surely must be some significance in burying the ashes or partly calcined bones of the dead in urns, not standing on their bases upright, as one would naturally suppose, but mouth downward, upside down or inverted. Why should the mourners, before covering in the cist or heaping the mould up over the remains, deliberately turn the urn upside down? Was it to indicate that life had poured out of the human vessel which now was empty of vitality? Was it symbolic of the torch gone out, and turned upside down? We may be sure that not for nothing were they so placed. It may be

that they were thus turned mouth down to seal the opening, so that the spirit should not escape and prove troublesome to the living by ghastly visitations. If the spirit of the dead was supposed literally to rise, the inversion of the urn might have been believed to make it doubly secure and more firmly imprisoned. This explanation is worthy of some attention, for many of these sepulchral urns have been found upright, sealed with clay, or by means of a flat stone placed over the mouth; and dread of the dead is, as we know, one of the most constant characteristics of primitive races all over the world. Who can now say what is the true interpretation? At any rate, the extraordinary recurrence and number of the finds with *inverted* urns *in situ*, as well as their widespread distribution throughout the country, prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the unusual position of these earthen vessels is not due to accidental circumstances.

In order to show this I have taken the trouble to put together, from the various explorations of burrows, some of the most striking or typical examples, which prove conclusively that this system of burying sepulchral urns *inverted* is intentional. As I have said, many urns are found in the normal position—mouth upwards, sealed with a flat stone or clay—but even more are found *inverted*. Sir Richard Hoare instances, out of thirty cases, fourteen in which the urns were found erect and sixteen *inverted*.

Sir Thomas Browne, in chapter ii. of his article on *Urn Burial; or a Discourse of the Sepulchral Urns lately found in Norfolk* (1658), mentions that in a field of Old Walshingham, "not many months past," were digged up between forty and fifty urns, deposited in a dry and sandy soil, not a yard deep, nor far from one another. They contained pieces of bones and other things. But not a word is said as to whether all, or any of them, were found inverted. The same author mentions other finds of urns, and he concludes his chapter ii. with this significant sentence: "Meanwhile to what nation or person belonged that large urn found at Ashbury,* containing mighty bones and a buckler; what those large urns found at

Little Massingham;* or why the Anglesea urns are placed with their mouths downward, remains yet undiscovered."

The same writer would seem to have been kindly disposed to urn-burial, a revival of which is so marked a feature of to-day, for he says: "To be gnawed out of our graves, to have our skulls made drinking-bowls, and our bones turned into pipes, to delight and sport our enemies, are tragical abominations escaped in burning burials."

In his article on "Brampton Urns, Particulars of some Urns found in Brampton Field, February, 1667-8," the learned doctor describes the discovery of an enormous number of sepulchral urns in an arable field lying between Buxton and Brampton, not much more than a furlong from Oxnead Park. The workmen, digging carelessly, broke up nearly all of them, and "finding nothing but ashes and burnt bones, they scattered what they found." But Sir Thomas, hearing of the discovery, rushed to the spot, and "obtained a whole one," and he says: "Of the urns, those of the larger sort, such as had coverings, were found with their mouths placed upwards; but great numbers of the others were, as they informed me (and one I saw myself), placed with their mouths downward, which were probably such as were not to be opened again, or receive the ashes of any other person."

The bell-shaped barrow at Winterslow, Wilts, was found to have a primary interment in a grave 4 feet below the natural surface of the ground in the centre of the mound, the skeleton showing that the body had been buried in a contracted position, and then near the opening of the mound no less than two *inverted* urns which contained ashes of the dead were found. These, of course, showed that the mound had been used as a burial-place for secondary interments.†

The cairn on the summit of a natural granite boss, known as Karn Leskys—that is to say, "rock of burning," so called probably, not on account of any survival of a tradition of the funeral piles which once were lighted there, but from the beacons which have blazed there since—was opened

* In Norfolk, *Hollingshead*.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xliii., p. 322.

* In Cheshire, *Twinus de rebus Albioniciis*.

by Mr. W. C. Borlase, and found to contain seven sepulchral urns. Their bases, most of which were perfect, rested on the natural soil, though it is probable, he says,* that in a few cases the urns themselves had been inverted.

On the western slope of a hill at Tregaseal, in the parish of St. Just, Mr. W. C. Borlase opened a tumulus of the oval description, which was chambered and the floor strewn with ashes and the burnt bones of full-grown human subjects; but outside this, when the workmen were clearing away the stones and earth at the north-west end, they came upon a rudely constructed cist about 3 feet in height, in which stood an *inverted* urn, the mouth resting on a granite rock *in situ*. It was half full of calcined human bones.†

In the parish of Kirk Whelpington a barrow was opened at a place called the Fauens, in which, in a grave sunk 18 inches below the natural surface, was found the bent body of an adult, and "1½ feet west of this was an urn *inverted* over a flat stone, placed on the natural surface, and containing the burnt bones of a very young child."‡

At Catcherside, in the same parish, in another cairn, "at a point 9 feet east of the centre, in a hollow sunk 14 inches below the surface, and covered by a flat stone, was a cinerary urn *reversed*." It contained a deposit of burnt bones.§

At Broomhouses, in the parish of Ovingham, "9 feet west of the cist, was a cinerary urn *reversed*, and filled with burnt bones, those of an adult."||

Other examples given in the same work are from Gloucestershire at Nether Swell;¶ Slingsby in Yorkshire,** "3 feet north-west of the centre was a cinerary urn *reversed*, and filled with burnt bones belonging to two adults"; at Hutton Buscel, in the same county,†† "at a distance of 19 feet south of the centre, a cinerary urn was met with, in a *reversed* position, and containing a deposit of burnt bones, those of a person

above twenty years of age"; in the same parish,* in another barrow, "at the centre, and 1½ feet below the surface of the barrow, was a small urn *reversed* over a deposit of burnt bones."

Mr. Ludovic Mann, before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, May 8, 1905 (*Antiquary*, 41, p. 233), gave an account of the discovery of "eight Bronze Age burials, some of which were accompanied by cinerary urns, at Newlands, Langside, near Glasgow. The burials were in two groups, the first group consisting of three cinerary urns *inverted* over the deposit of burnt bones, which had been placed in small pits excavated for their reception."

Quite recently (1909), during the excavations on prehistoric Lansdown at Bath, some barrows were explored about 400 yards north-west of Beckford's Tower. In one of them was found a cinerary urn placed *mouth downwards*, which had had flat stones laid on edge carefully placed around it for its whole depth, forming a rude cist 2½ feet in outside diameter.

At Gwythian a remarkable urn was found about 3 feet under the common surface of the land in a small cavity about 20 inches wide, and as much high, faced and covered with stone. The bottom of the cavity was of one flat stone, and upon it was the urn, with its mouth downwards, *inverted*, full of human bones, of which the vertebræ were very distinct.‡

Mr. Richard Edmonds, in his *The Land's End District* (1862), gives a plate in which are figured several beautiful sepulchral urns found near Penzance. Two of these, finely modelled and ornamented near the mouth with zigzag markings, and each with cleats or handles, were taken from a barrow, in 1839, immediately above Trevello Cairn, nearly three miles south-west-by-south of Penzance. "They were found *with their mouths downwards*, the larger one on a hollow scooped out of the hard ground, the other on a concavity in a square stone; the former enclosing bones partly calcined, the latter being half filled with fine dust." Another urn, figured in the same plate, discovered in 1824 near Trannack House,

* *Archæologia*, vol. xlix., p. 184.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xlix., p. 195.

‡ *British Barrows*, by William Greenwell, 1877, p. 433.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 434.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 446.

†† *Ibid.*, p. 362.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 438.

** *Ibid.*, p. 353.

* *British Barrows*, p. 370.

† *Nenia Cornubiæ*, p. 170.

about a mile north-north-west of Penzance, as well as a larger one near it at the same time, contained ashes or calcined bones, "and both were placed *with their mouths downwards*." These urns are all to be seen in the museum of the Penzance National History and Antiquarian Society.

"In the year 1750, March 1st, the workmen of Trewinard, removing a barrow near the way coming from the west, found an Earthen Urne. . . . The Urne was *placed on its mouth* near the centre of the tumulus, which was mostly of white spar."*

In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1851, p. 164) the finding of a sepulchral urn is recorded on the farm of Pen-yberth, five miles north of Aberystwyth, in the parish of Llanbadarnfawr, in 1841. "It had been set in an *inverted* position underneath a flagstone."†

These, I venture to think, are sufficient well-authenticated instances to prove that the occurrence of sepulchral urns in an inverted position is not accidental.

A great many descriptions are extant in various reports of antiquarian societies and journals of the discovery of sepulchral urns, which are absolutely mute regarding the position in which they lay when found. Old antiquaries were not so precise in recording such apparently trifling details as they are now. Had attention been paid to this matter, I have no doubt, judging from the numerous cases we do know of, we should have had recorded a great many more instances of the urns having been found inverted—mouth downwards. Many sepulchral urns, crushed to pieces by the superincumbent earth, have often been discovered in barrows, but no close examination of *how* the pieces of pottery lay in the soil was made at the moment of discovery. Before any bit was moved pieces of the bottom of the urn might easily be recognizable, and if these presented convex surfaces to the top, or to the eye of the digger, evidence would be obtained that the urn had been buried inverted. Unfortunately, in finds where the urns are crushed, in nearly every instance that I can obtain record of, the pieces have been at once gathered up with-

out any observation as to how the pieces lay in the soil. All evidence as to the urn's position is consequently lost for ever.

It is not at all unlikely that a considerable number of these prehistoric urns which have been unearthed in the digging for treasure round the bases and beneath ancient Cornish cromlechs, menhirs, and in barrows would be forthcoming in museums and private collections if it had not been for a terribly fatal local superstition. It was considered unlucky to take home an urn, for if that were done the owners of the urn, or rather the late proprietor of the enclosed ashes or calcined bones, would be sure to come for it, and the Cornishman is not partial to ghostly visitation, even though they should be from a prehistoric age. The only way of avoiding this very disturbing unpleasantness was to break the urn to pieces and bury the fragments in a hedge.

So have the fates in this and many other ways conspired together to prevent ancient Cornish antiquities being handed down to posterity. It is to be hoped that no barrow or tumulus will in future be opened unless under the guidance and supervision of those qualified to make the necessary observations and who are trained in such work. The unpractised eye may see nothing, for example, in the position of a buried object which, to the antiquary, may tell an eloquent tale. Stones may speak, walls have tongues, shreds of pottery relate history. Indiscriminate and haphazard spade-work in the mounds of the past is therefore sternly to be deprecated. We have not enough left unopened to try the prentice hand at.

Who were the owners of these ashes, or with what bodies did they appear when in the flesh are problems now beyond the scope of the antiquary's powers. Names, sex, times, longevity, and appearance are lost for ever in oblivion. Had the owners, now solely represented by a handful of inorganic ashes in a pottery urn, made as good provision for their names to be handed down to posterity as they have their material elements, they were famous indeed. But, after all, what does it matter? We can think the best of them just as if we knew their names. The most worthy of men that have lived are doubtless among the countless legion whose names we know

* Naroah Mem. MS., p. 14.

† Referred to in *Antiquary*, February, 1911, p. 61.

not, just as the best books are not written, the best songs not sung, the greatest heroes unknown. The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one; and who would not rather have been the good thief than Pilate on his throne? It is a comfort to remind ourselves, with Bacon, that "the sweetest canticle is *Nunc Dimittis*," leave we name or only ashes in an urn.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE joint editors, Mr. A. Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray, of the forthcoming two-volume work on *Excavations at the Glastonbury Lake-Village*, have issued a circular in which, referring to the statement in the prospectus of the work that it was hoped to publish vol. i. before the close of 1910, they say that, owing to the complexity of the work, and the preparation and reproduction of a larger number of plates than was at first contemplated, it has been impossible to produce the first volume as early as was hoped; but the printing is now well in hand, and there is no reason for thinking its publication will be much delayed. As the cost of production will be greatly in excess of the original estimate, it is hoped to add considerably to the present list of subscribers. New subscribers who order before vol. i. is published can still obtain the two volumes at the net price of £2 2s., but after the issue of the first volume the price will be increased to £2 12s. 6d., and after the publication of vol. ii. to £3 3s. Subscribers' names may be sent to the editors at Taunton Castle.

The authorities of Glasgow are arranging for the Tercentenary of the Authorized Version an exhibition of manuscripts and printed copies of the Bible. Some 20,000 volumes were bequeathed to the University by William Ewing, and from these nearly threescore exhibits, including four manuscripts of Wy-

cliffe's translation, will be drawn. A catalogue of the exhibits is being prepared, with an introductory note, by Professor Milligan.

I take the following interesting bibliographical note from the introduction by Mr. A. W. Pollard to the reprint of the Authorized Version of the Bible of 1611, which the Oxford Press is publishing in celebration of the Tercentenary:

"The Bible of 1611, being only a revised edition, was not entered on the Stationers' Registers, nor have we any information as to the month in which it was issued. In its original form it is a handsome, well-printed book, set up apparently with newly-cast type yielding a clean and sharp impression, and on excellent paper. It begins with an engraved title-page signed 'C. Boel fecit in Richmont'—i.e., by Cornelis Boel, an Antwerp artist, who about this time produced portraits of the Queen, the Princess Elizabeth, and Prince Henry. In the upper panel SS. Peter and James sit, holding between them an oval frame within which is a representation of the Lamb; at the sides are SS. Matthew and Mark. On the two sides of the title stand Moses and Aaron in niches. At the foot are seated SS. Luke and John, while between them is another oval frame containing a picture of a pelican feeding her young. . . .

"Inserted at the binder's pleasure after the preface, after leaf 18 or elsewhere, are usually eighteen leaves of the Genealogies of Holy Scripture and a sheet containing a map of Canaan, with a table of the places named printed on the reverse. In October, 1610, John Speed had obtained a privilege from the King enabling him for ten years to saddle every edition of the Scriptures with his decoratively printed but useless genealogies, and so the cost of the book was needlessly increased by from sixpence to two shillings a copy, according to the size. . . .

"The New Testament has a separate title-page, with a woodcut previously used in editions of the Bishops' Bible. . . ."

In connection with the Tercentenary an exhibition of Bibles and documents illustrating the history of the English Bible was opened to the public on Monday, March 20,

in the King's Library of the British Museum. An exhaustive catalogue has been prepared under the direction of Dr. Kenyon. Dublin also is celebrating the Tercentenary by an exhibition of the Bibles preserved in the Library of Trinity College.

* * *

The Archbishop of Canterbury has intimated that he will accept from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge the Bible to be presented to the King on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation in Westminster Abbey. The Bible, which the King will kiss before signing the oath, will be finely bound, and will, of course, contain the Apocrypha. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have accepted from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge a joint gift of two specially bound copies of the Altar Service Book for use in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation Service. The Bible will ultimately be officially preserved at Lambeth Palace, together with that which was used at the Coronation of King Edward. This will be done by His Majesty's command.

* * *

The new issue in the attractive "Tudor and Stuart Library" of the Oxford Press will be Turbervile's *Booke of Hunting*, reprinted verbatim from the edition of 1576, the woodcuts being reproduced by process blocks.

* * *

The Bibliographical Society has lately issued to its members, in a thick volume of between 300 and 400 pages, *A Dictionary of Printers and Booksellers in England, Scotland and Ireland, and of Foreign Printers of English Books, 1557-1640*. The notices are by several writers, while Mr. R. B. McKerrow is responsible for the general editorship of the *Dictionary*. The volume fills the gap between Mr. Gordon Duff's *Century of the English Book Trade, 1457-1557*, and Mr. H. R. Plomer's *Dictionary of Booksellers, Printers, etc., 1641-1667*, issued by the Bibliographical Society in 1905 and 1908 respectively. The Society has issued many useful and not a few beautiful publications; but few contain more solid and careful work, and few will be more useful to bibliographical students and researchers, than these three volumes of Mr. Duff, Mr. Plomer, and Mr. McKerrow.

The new rooms added to the National Gallery were opened to the critics on Friday, March 10, and very general was the satisfaction both with the character of the rooms and the disposition of the pictures, especially with the display of the Correggios. I was surprised, on the Friday morning, on opening the *Times*, to find therein a full description of the new rooms and their contents, with a plan, and this although the critics generally were not admitted till 11 a.m. on that day. It is obvious that the *Times* was specially favoured, but it is difficult to understand why a national institution should show favouritism towards one newspaper more than another.

* * *

Messrs. MacLehose will issue very shortly an elaborate study of the *Roman Wall from the Forth to the Clyde*, by Dr. George Macdonald. The substance of this work originally formed the Dalrymple Lectures on Archæology in 1909, but Dr. Macdonald has greatly added to them; and, owing to a grant made by the Carnegie Trustees for illustrations, he has been able to insert a long series of engravings of fragments of the wall itself and tablets recovered from it.

* * *

The Duke of Devonshire has done a graceful as well as a generous thing in presenting the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral with a facsimile reproduction of the Benedictional of St. Æthelwold, who was Bishop of Winchester from 963 to 984. The original is one of the greatest treasures in the Chatsworth Library, and the splendid duplicate, which, at great expense and with infinite care, the late Duke had prepared under the superintendence of Sir G. F. Warner, of the British Museum, for the purpose of this gift, will be one of the most beautiful and valued of the many treasures which the Chapter at Winchester have in their care.

* * *

The new and handy series of "County Churches," published by Messrs. George Allen and Sons, and edited by Dr. Cox, seems to have entered upon a successful career. A second, revised, edition of the two volumes on Norfolk will be published immediately; and the two on Sussex, edited by Mr. P. M. Johnston, are promised for the summer. Subsequent issues will be Suffolk,

by Mr. T. H. Bryant; Oxford, by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield; Northamptonshire, by Mr. A. H. Thompson; and Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, by Mr. C. E. Keyser.

The work of transcribing and indexing the Registers of the parish church of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, covering the years 1559-1812, has been recently carried out by Mr. Frank W. Baxter. A copy, consisting of three volumes of Transcripts and three volumes of Index has been presented to the Stoke Newington Public Library for public use. The Registers of Stoke Newington have been well preserved, and have only suffered very slightly from the ravages of time, and present an almost uninterrupted record from the year 1559 to the present time. In addition to these, Mr. Baxter has prepared and presented to the library a transcript of the inscriptions on the tombs and monuments and stones in the church and churchyard, with a key-plan and index. The library also possesses the collection of books, prints and portraits, and also the genealogical papers relating to the Romford and Barking district of Essex, bequeathed by the late Mr. Edward J. Sage. The arrangement of these papers is now being carried out, and it is hoped that they will be available for public use at an early date.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new volume of the *Journal*, vol. xvii., of the Chester Archaeological Society has several good papers. In "The Feodary's Returns for Cheshire in the 18 Elizabeth, 1576," Mr. James Hall makes good use of a unique manuscript preserved in the Earwaker collection at Chester, which contains a return made by the Feodary, one John Ward, of payments due to the London Court of Wards from Cheshire estates in wardship for the first year of his office. Mr. Hall shows how many side-lights they throw on social history and customs. The Venerable E. Barber, in another paper, shows how "The Trade and Customs of Chester in the Seventeenth

and Eighteenth Centuries" are illustrated by contemporary entries in old parish registers. The Archdeacon also writes on "The Baptistery of the Cathedral." The most important of the other contents is "The Story of Ince in the Eighteenth Century," taken from the parish records and other sources, by the Rev. F. G. Slater.

Part v., vol. vi., of the *Transactions* of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society (London, Harrison and Sons, Pall Mall; price 5s.) consists mainly of an important paper on Winchester Cathedral, dealing with the building and the repairs now in progress, by Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A. Mr. Jackson speaks on such a theme with unrivalled authority, and his lecture, which is finely illustrated, is deeply interesting. He shows how serious was the trouble he had to deal with, and what immense difficulties had to be overcome in order to restore the stability of the fabric. The paper should be widely read and studied. The part also includes a brief paper by the Rev. E. S. Dewick "On Some Vernacular Versions of the Great Oes of Advent."

We have received vol. xvii. of the *Transactions* of the East Riding Antiquarian Society. That veteran archaeologist, Mr. J. R. Mortimer, writes on "The Stature of Early Man in East Yorkshire." The paper is based on the human remains found in Mr. Mortimer's forty years of mound-digging, which are now in the museum at Driffeld. His conclusion is "that long crania and long femora are found persistently to go together, and that persons with short heads have, from Neolithic up to Anglo-Saxon times, been of less stature." Mr. T. Sheppard supplies an excellent monograph on "The Prehistoric Boat from Brigg," found in 1886, with numerous illustrations, some notes on records of other prehistoric dug-out canoes, and full bibliography. The other papers are a freely illustrated article on "Hull and East Yorkshire Tradesmen's Tokens," by Mr. W. Sykes, and an account of "The Aske Family," by Colonel Saltmarsh.

The new part (vol. xl., part 4) of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland is unusually thick. This is due to the very full account, with many illustrations, of the Society's meeting last summer in the Isle of Man. This account is supplemented by descriptive particulars of the places visited, supplied by Mr. P. M. C. Kermodé, Mr. A. Rigby, and Canon Quine. The ordinary section of the part contains the conclusion of Mr. Westropp's survey of the "Promontory Forts and Similar Structures in Co. Kerry"—a fine piece of pioneer work—and, *inter alia*, papers on Annaghs Castle; Ferns, Co. Wexford; The Chapter-Books of Cashel Cathedral; and The Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, and its Monuments.

The *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society is going to print the Diary of Mrs. Elizabeth Freke, 1671 to 1714, and the recently issued part of the *Journal*—October-December, 1910—contains an entertaining Introduction thereto which whets the

appetite of the reader for the "Diary" itself. Among the other contents of a well-illustrated number is an article by Mr. James Coleman on "Some Castles in or near Youghal."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 2*.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Charles Foulkes read a paper on "Italian Armour from Chalcis in the Ethnological Museum at Athens." This collection of armour of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was discovered during some alterations to the Castle of Chalcis in Eubœa in 1840. It has never been carefully examined or labelled, and it is only recently that Mr. Ramsay Traquair, acting on behalf of the Byzantine Research and Exploration Fund, has photographed and made notes upon the most important pieces. There are some sixty helmets of various types, the most important of which are three great basinet and a large variety of salades. There is a great deal of body-armour in a more or less dilapidated condition, amongst which some breastplates worn with the brigandine are worthy of notice, particularly so because they bear armourers' stamps, one of which suggests Milanese origin. There has been no attempt at restoration, and portions of lining, straps, and coverings are still *in situ*. The Castle of Chalcis was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1470, and the specimens exhibited range from the latter part of the fourteenth century to this date.

Mr. O. M. Dalton read notes on a collection of personal ornaments and rings from Chalcis, now in the British and Ashmolean Museums, and on finger-rings bearing representations of the five wounds of our Lord.

February 9.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Neil Baynes, in presenting his report as local secretary for North Wales, gave some descriptions of the megalithic remains of Anglesey.

Mr. P. M. Johnston drew attention to a series of small carved heads on the south door of Wotton Church, Surrey. These heads are those of a layman, a priest, a Queen, a King, a peasant, and a Pope wearing the early form of pyramidal tiara. The doorway can be ascribed architecturally to a date between 1200 and 1215. This being so, Mr. Johnston was of opinion that the carved heads are a pictorial record of the great Interdict, and he would identify them as follows: The layman, the lord of the manor of Wotton; the priest, the Rector of Wotton; the Queen, Isabella of Angoulême; the King, King John; and the Pope, Innocent III., who put England under the Interdict. The face of the Pope appears to be distorted with rage. Mr. Johnston was of opinion that the man who carved these heads, or his employer, whatever his views as to King John's actions, deliberately proclaimed that his sympathies in the matter of the Interdict were with the people, and not with the Pope, whom he therefore caricatured in his carving.

Mr. H. Clifford Smith exhibited an English carved wooden reliquary case, dating about 1500. The case is apparently of pear or box wood, and bears in front

figures of St. James and St. John, and on the back and sides the conventional flower pattern common in embroidery and other works of art of this date.—*Athenæum*, February 18.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 16*.—Professor F. Haverfield, Vice-President in the chair.—Mr. F. King read a paper by Dr. Ashby, Mr. Hudd, and himself, on "The Excavations at Caerwent in 1910." A field and garden, called the "Gaer," to the west of and adjoining the churchyard on the south side of the main road, have been excavated with very interesting results. Fronting on the main road, which was the Roman road, a series of shops and workshops was discovered. The buildings, in their early states, were all very similar in plan, but some had been altered considerably, and in two cases others had been combined to form one large building. The shops naturally occupied the front of each house, and were small, being only from 8 feet to 9 feet square. They all had wide entrances or openings at the front, and, where the alleys between them were wide enough, at the sides also. Running just outside the front of these shops was the street drain. The large rooms behind the shops had been fitted with furnaces, but only sufficient was left to show that a great deal of heat had been used. In one of the rooms three small bars of lead, 6½ inches long, 1 inch wide, and ½ inch thick, and a small piece of ornamental lead, were found, suggesting that the working of that metal formed part of the trade carried on. The furnaces, from the scanty remains, appear to have been built of the local yellow sandstone, which soon goes to pieces under the action of fire.

The three westernmost shops were combined at a later date to form one large house (House No. XV.), as were also the three next again to the east on the opposite side of the cross street (House No. XVI.).

In the east block of the former was a cellar unlike anything yet found at Caerwent. It measured 12 feet 9 inches by 8 feet 9 inches, and was approached by a flight of five steps in the north-west corner, having a total descent of 4 feet 2 inches. The floor was of good lime concrete, and it had a narrow window in its south wall blocked up in later Roman times.

In House No. XVI. the best find was a small sandstone altar *in situ*, bearing the inscription: "DEO MARTI OCELO AEL AGVS TIVS O P V S L M."

In House No. XIX., farther to the east again, a quantity of fine coloured plaster was found belonging to the early building. To the east again was another cross street, a continuation of the one from the North Gate. Just here a large sinkage had taken place, part of the street and the wall of the house adjoining having gone down bodily. Apparently there had been a natural hollow filled up in early Roman times (for several fragments of Samian ware, Dragendorff shape 29, were found), and the filling was then consolidated with the weight above.—*Athenæum*, February 25.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*February 23*.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. R. Marett, Reader in Social Anthropology, Oxford, read a paper on "Recent Archæological Researches in the

Island of Jersey," the object of which was to give some account of the contents of the cave of St. Brelade, clearly of pleistocene age; to notice the contents of the cave of St. Ouen, the period here being more uncertain, though not improbably pleistocene, and to discuss the general relation of the pleistocene to the post-pleistocene traces of prehistoric man in Jersey in the light of the available archæological and geological evidence.—*Athenæum*, March 4.

At a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on March 8, Sir H. Howarth presiding, Mr. H. H. E. Craster read a paper on "The Abandonment of the Roman Wall." Mr. Craster said that many problematical views existed with respect to Hadrian's Wall, which crossed England from Wallsend-on-Tyne to Bowness on the Solway. He described the recent excavations at Corstopitum, the modern Corbridge, situated on the line of the Wall, which, he said, showed three distinct periods of occupation, in the last of which wholesale use had been made of the architectural fragments of an earlier date. On a recent September morning a workman engaged in clearing a narrow space between two walls struck an object with his pick, and found it to be a mass of lead foil, containing a gold ring and forty-eight gold coins in first-rate condition. They had been hurriedly deposited in their hiding-place, and their date might be taken as proof that the Wall was occupied towards the close of the fourth century. He thought the outposts of the Wall may have been given up about the middle of the third century. There was an outbreak on the frontier in 360. The Wall was captured eight years later and the island laid waste. The final abandonment, he thought, took place under Maximus.—Thanking the lecturer, the President said he thought the Roman occupation of this country was not succeeded by the occupation of Picts and Scots, who were freebooters, and only came and slew, laid waste the land, and retired again. Under other forms the Roman administration continued much more completely in certain parts of the north-west than had been dreamed of. Both Picts and Scots were foreigners to this island, the Pict being just as much an Irishman as the Scot was.

The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on February 27, the Hon. Lord Guthrie presiding.—In the first paper Dr. D. Hay Fleming described a manuscript volume of Covenanted sermons, dying testimonies, and letters.—In the second paper Mr. Charles B. Boog Watson gave some notes on the early history of the Society from its original establishment in 1780, and on the history of the house in the Cowgate, in which the Society and its library and museum were originally accommodated.—In the third paper Mr. F. R. Coles described and exhibited plans and drawings of a number of rock-hewn caves in the valley of the Esk and elsewhere in Scotland.—In the fourth paper Mr. Andrew Thomson, F.S.A.Scot., Galashiels, gave notices of some recumbent monumental slabs incised with a form of cross, which has the peculiarity of the arms and summit being cut off obliquely, occurring at Coldingham and Greenlaw, in Berwickshire; at Plus-

carden, St. Andrews; Creich, in Sutherlandshire; and several other places in Scotland. Where it is possible to assign a date to this peculiar form of cross it appears to belong to the sixteenth century.—In the fifth paper Mr. Thomas Wallace, F.S.A.Scot., gave notices with sketches of some undescribed monuments at Conrinth and Kirkhill, Inverness-shire.

The paper read at the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 21 was by the Rev. Francis Sanders on "The Marian Bishops of Chester: George Cotes and Cuthbert Scot."

Mr. F. Oxley Grabham, the curator of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, lectured on March 7 at the meeting of the YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on "The Antiquities and Celebrities of Thornton Dale and Ellerburn." Mr. Grabham remarked that Thornton Dale was claimed as the prettiest village in Yorkshire, and he regretted that some of the old thatched cottages, which were among the few remaining examples in Yorkshire of the old forked cottage, were in course of demolition. These were built with a forked frame extending to the ground, with cross beams and wooden tree-nails. They were of the late Tudor or early Stuart period, and marked the first stage in the evolution of the thatched cottage of today. Referring to the ancient cross, which is at least 600 years old, Mr. Grabham said that Thornton formerly possessed a market and a fair. Whitby Abbey was charged with the payment of 3,000 seasonable herrings yearly to St. Peter's Hospital at York, and the herrings were formerly delivered to the representative of the hospital at the cross in Thornton Dale. Having given some details of the architecture of the church, which dates from the thirteenth century, and of Rõxby Castle, the seat of the Cholmeleys, of which only the site remains, Mr. Grabham described the wonderful prehistoric entrenchments in Ellerburn Wood, which he had been able to trace for ten miles to Farworth, on the line between Pickering and Whitby. The lecturer has quite recently, in conjunction with Dr. Dirk, opened a tumulus in Monklands' Field, at Ellerburn, the property of Mr. R. Hill. They found a complete skeleton lying on its side, with the legs drawn up, the usual position in prehistoric burial, together with an urn, and a large number of stone implements, two good flint saws, a spear-head, and hammer stone. The urn is a splendid example of early Neolithic pottery, about 7 inches long.

Of especial interest was Mr. Grabham's account of the famous Scamridge Dykes, which extend for some miles to the head of Troutsdale, and in this connection he mentioned that the promoters of the Snainton water scheme were proposing to place their reservoir right in the centre of the Scamridge Dykes, while they have the whole of the moors available. He was glad to say the Scarborough Archæological Society were protesting against the destruction of those wonderful remains of the work of prehistoric man, and were going to appeal to the Local Government Board to interfere. He hoped the York Society would join in the protest.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on March 8 Mr. W. L. Nash read a paper on "Some Egyptian Tombs of the Dynastic Period."



At the January meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Mr. Bernard Roth, Vice-President, on behalf of the society, presented the John Sanford Saltus Medal to Mr. Carlyon-Britton, to whom it had been awarded by the ballot of the members at the anniversary meeting for his contributions to the Society's publications. Miss Helen Farquhar read the third of her series of articles on "Stuart Portraiture," describing the coins and medals of William and Mary, including those of the King after the Queen's death. From references in the State Papers and other manuscripts she attributed to George Bower, whose work as cuneator had hitherto met with little notice, the half-guinea and tin halfpenny and farthing of 1689. Following the story of the Roettier family to the death or departure from England of its various members, she endeavoured to trace the earlier dies for the great recoinage to the several engravers, establishing the claims of James Roettier to the principal share of the work, comprising dies and puncheons for the country mints, to the exclusion of Henry Harris, the official chief engraver. She also drew attention to the very gradual development of a more medallist style of portraiture after the dismissal of James Roettier from the Tower Mint in 1696-97, as exemplified in John Croker's gold pieces at the termination of William's reign, and she illustrated by lantern-slides the slight changes which appeared in the portraits of 1696-97, when Croker superseded Roettier.

Mr. Dalton presented to the society the second part of "The Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century." Numerous and interesting coins and medals in illustration of the subject of Miss Farquhar's paper were shown by Mr. S. Spink, Mr. A. H. Baldwin, and the lecturer. Mr. MacIlwaine exhibited five varieties of the early Irish silver penny, as supplemental to Mr. Roth's paper on that subject in the current *Journal* of the society, and Major Freer the badge of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, third class.

Specimens of the new bronze halfpenny, submitted by Mr. Baldwin, evoked the remark from the President that, as on the present money, the mechanism of the striking still raised a faint trace of the device of the one side upon the other, which was a defect unknown until recent years.



A meeting for the Gloucester members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on February 20, Mr. A. E. Hurry in the chair. The paper was by Mr. John Sawyer on "The Making of Gloucestershire." Mr. Sawyer began by referring to the epoch-making Battle of Dyrham, which, he said, though it took place 400 years before the formation of Gloucestershire, was the beginning of the formative influence from which the county evolved. Proceeding to refer to place-names, Mr. Sawyer said about 90 per cent. of the parishes and hamlets in the county to-day bore names which stamped them as having been founded by Englishmen within a century or so after the Battle of Dyrham, and

there were some place-names of Norwegian and Danish origin, which left very little room for the survival of British names. One-eighth of the parishes and hamlets had names with the suffix "ing," which stamped them as bearing the names of the English families by which they were founded. It was a general view, Mr. Sawyer proceeded, that a large part of the county of Gloucester, apart from the Forest of Dean, was covered by woodland in the early days of the English occupation. No definite evidence could be found to support this view; the geological formation of the land and the laws of forestry did not corroborate it. A recent survey put the acreage of woodland in the county at 61,000 acres, of which only 3,000 acres were returned as land planted or re-planted within the last ten years. Domesday Book set the woodland in the county at 80,760 acres, so that eight centuries ago the woodland area was only about 20,000 acres, or 30 square miles, more than it was to-day. Referring to racial differences in the county, Mr. Sawyer said it appeared that on the Cotswold plateau the conquest by the English was rapid and thorough, while in the Severn Valley and in the Forest the Celtic population made a more determined resistance, and the conquest was less thorough. Though the Celts were gradually overcome, they were never entirely effaced in the western parts of the county. A recent investigation by the medical officer of the county, under the Act providing for the medical inspection of children, supported the view that the inhabitants of the Forest had racial characteristics which differentiated them altogether from the inhabitants of other parts of the county, and especially from those of the Cotswold uplands. They were shorter and less heavily built. In further reference to the conquest of hill, vale, and forest, Mr. Sawyer advanced the opinion that the preservation of Gloucester was due to the powerlessness of the invaders to treat it as they treated Cirencester and Bath, owing to the determination of the native population in resisting the destruction of the city. The lecturer went on to trace the evolution of the county. Present-day Gloucestershire, he said, was made out of the two ancient counties of Winchcombeshire (capital Winchcombe) on the north, and Gloucestershire on the south. With regard to the boundaries of the county, these were defined to a great extent by the boundaries of large estates existing at that time, an influence which still guided the fixing of boundaries in the case of modern boroughs. The first mention of the county as it was known to-day was in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of 1016.



Other meetings have been the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on February 22, when a manuscript copy of the Subsidy Roll for Northumberland of 1296 was presented by Mr. G. G. B. Cresswell to the Society; the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on February 28; a lecture by Mr. E. M. Beloe on "Seals and Impressions of Seals—Episcopal, Municipal, and Others," at Norwich before the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 9; a conversation at Grays of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 22; the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 7; the BRIGHTON

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on March 1, when Mr. J. S. North lectured on "Ancient Parish Churches near the River Adur"; a lecture on "Historic Sites in the Spen Valley," by Mr. J. J. Stead, before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 15; and the NORTHAMPTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 23, when papers were read by Mr. A. H. Thompson on "Northamptonshire Chantry Surveys under the Acts of Henry III. and Edward VI.," and by Mr. J. A. Gotch on "A Squire's House in King James's Time."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A ROMAN FRONTIER POST AND ITS PEOPLE: THE FORT OF NEWSTEAD IN THE PARISH OF MELROSE. By James Curle, F.S.A.Scot., F.S.A. Four plans, 97 plates, and 61 figures in the text. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1911. Demy 4to., pp. xx, 431. Price 42s. net.

This noble volume contains the history and the ample justification of one of the most remarkable archæological enterprises of recent years. In 1905 Mr. Curle began the excavations which it was expected would be completed in a few months; but it was some five years before the work was finished, and none of those who began it had the least idea of the extent and importance of the discoveries which were before them. Mr. Curle superintended the operations throughout; and now, in this splendidly produced and most liberally illustrated volume, he has written a full account of the work, comparing the results obtained with, and illustrating their meaning and value by, those of like undertakings in recent years both in these islands and abroad. Besides this most important and valuable comparative study of Roman military posts, the volume contains the fullest details of the extraordinary series of finds which were made at Newstead.

The site, being hidden beneath farm lands, gave but slight indication of the archæological wealth it contained. But as the work progressed one remarkable feature after the other was brought to light, till Newstead Fort, as revealed by the spade and carefully planned by its explorers, was found to be a most unusually extensive Roman fort, with remains of walls and ditches still capable of being traced, and affording clues to a series of occupations which can be dated with some degree of accuracy, and containing in its recesses, in its pits and wells, a whole host of relics of the greatest interest and value. Specially important is some of the armour recovered. A set of iron pieces found in one of the pits—two pieces are illustrated in one of the magnificent series of plates (Plate XXII.) which adorns the volume—

forms part of the kind known as *lorica segmentata*—the armour of Trajan's legionaries, of which no specimen had been found, or at least preserved, prior to 1899. There are also specimens of scale armour (*lorica squamata*—Plate XXIII.). From one pit 346 armour scales of brass, "which in the wet black mud had preserved its golden yellow colour," were recovered. The third variety of body armour (*lorica hamata*) was also illustrated by finds in one of the pits at Newstead. But most remarkable among the discoveries in this class were the three soldiers' helmets and part of a fourth which were brought to light. One is of iron, undecorated, and is, says Mr. Curle, "probably the ordinary legionary helmet of the end of the first century"; the second, of iron, with a visor-mask—a relic most remarkable from its rarity—and the third, of brass, are both highly decorated; while of the fourth the brass visor-mask was found. Mr. Curle discusses these extraordinary finds very fully, and splendid plates elucidate the descriptions. Tools, weapons, implements, domestic appliances, articles of use and ornament, in great profusion and variety, were among the finds. Lack of space forbids more than this general reference to the extraordinary extent of this archæological wealth; nor can we do more than point out in passing the thoroughness of Mr. Curle's treatment of the remains of pottery and other of the smaller articles. He writes with full knowledge, and employs the comparative method most effectively. Specially noteworthy is the treatise on *Terra Sigillata*, or Samian ware, with its fine series of illustrations, contained in chapter xi, pp. 190-242.

It is not too much to say that, apart from the special problems of military construction, there is hardly an aspect of Roman life or Roman history on which light is not thrown, not only by the discoveries at Newstead, but by Mr. Curle's masterly handling and discussion of their meaning and significance in relation to other discoveries elsewhere. The illustrations number more than 1,300: some are in colour, some in photogravure; all are excellently produced, and add immensely to the usefulness of the book, which is well indexed. In five appendices Mr. H. F. Tagg reports upon the vegetable remains, Professor J. C. Ewart on the animal remains, Mr. R. G. Linton on the skulls of the Canidæ, Professor T. H. Bryce on the human bones, and Dr. George Macdonald on the coins, of which no fewer than 249—98 of silver and 151 of brass or copper—were found. It is difficult to speak of this volume in terms which may not savour of exaggeration; but it is certainly no exaggeration to say that as a contribution to the study of Roman life, military and domestic, and of the history of the Romans in Scotland, it is not equalled, or indeed approached, in importance by anything which has been published for many years past.

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THE SANCTUARIES AND SANCTUARY SEEKERS OF MÆDAL VALLEY ENGLAND. By the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. With coloured frontispiece, 20 full-page plates, and 12 line drawings. London: George Allen and Sons, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 347. Price 15s. net.

This handsome volume is a fresh testimony to its author's untiring industry. It embodies so much

fresh material and treats so thoroughly a subject which has been handled hitherto but partially and ineffectively that it must clearly be the fruit of years of research. While not professing to be in any way exhaustive, it should do much to clear away the confusion of thought and genuine ignorance of the subject which are frequently conspicuous in the references in books intended for popular reading to sanctuary rights and customs. Dr. Cox shows his readers how to distinguish between the temporary sanctuary privileges which attached to every consecrated church, with (it is important to remember) its surrounding graveyard, and those of a more permanent kind attached to the chartered sanctuaries—such as Westminster and Beaulieu in the south and Durham and Beverley in the north. The chapters dealing with the chartered right of sanctuary in connection with the great churches named, as well as those of St. Martin le Grand, Hexham, and some other places, are particularly important. There were occasional cases of gross violation of sanctuary, but the nature of contemporary references to such cases and the excitement they caused serve to show how powerful must have been the custom as ordinarily respected, and how infrequent, comparatively speaking, were such violations. Dr. Cox naturally quotes or refers to all the well-known historical instances of sanctuary seeking and of sanctuary violation, but he has also turned to good account his researches among the State Papers of the Record Office, the Episcopal Registers, and other muniments. One of the Domestic State Papers quoted on pp. 72-74 shows that in 1532 there were no fewer than fifty fugitives, including a woman, who were living under the shelter of the Abbey of Westminster. They were prisoners for life, and one had been there for twenty years. The crimes of which they had been guilty include debt, sacrilege, felony (robbery), homicide, and murder. One of the murderers was a priest. The Durham Episcopal Registers give many particulars of sanctuary seekers, most of whom had been guilty of either murder or homicide. *A propos* of the famous Durham knocker, we note with pleasure Dr. Cox's vigorous exposure of the common delusion about so-called "sanctuary knockers," which, with hardly an exception, are simply closing-rings (see pp. 120-125). The moment a fugitive set foot inside the churchyard of any church he was (temporarily) in sanctuary, and clinging to a knocker was unnecessary, though no doubt, as Dr. Cox says, if hotly pressed, the fugitive might well and instinctively cling to the knocker. But no special privilege or reputed clung to the closing-ring on that account. Beverley possessed the oldest and most important special sanctuary rights in the kingdom. The Beverley Sanctuary Register of 1478-1539 still exists in the British Museum, and from this Dr. Cox extracts much interesting detail, both as to the crimes of the fugitives and as to their occupations. The later chapters of the book give a selection of sanctuary references extracted from the Episcopal Registers, the Patent and Close Rolls, and the Assize and Coroners' Rolls—the latter especially important because of their freshness, and because they show how very generally used was sanctuary privilege throughout the country—with, by way of afterthought, a few

notes on sanctuaries in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The volume may be strongly recommended as really the first attempt to grapple in any thorough way with a subject hitherto, as a rule, either misunderstood or neglected. It is handsomely produced and appropriately illustrated.

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THE MAKERS OF BLACK BASALTES. By Captain M. H. Grant. Ninety-six plates, illustrating nearly 300 pieces. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1910. Large demy 4to., pp. x, 400. Price 42s. net.

The author of this volume has set himself a somewhat difficult task in attempting to revive some interest in a branch of the potter's art, of almost exclusively English production, which enjoyed a considerable vogue during the latter part of the eighteenth century, but which has of late years been somewhat neglected by the collectors, and is now, if it has not always been, *caviare* to the million. As the subject of a treatise, save for the use of the connoisseur, it may seem as dry as it is dark; but the pleasant way in which the author has presented it, and the lively manner in which he irradiates its darkness by his mode of narration, has made it of great interest to the general reader, while the numerous and most excellent illustrations given on every alternate page make it a book of the utmost utility to all engaged in the pleasing occupation of collecting china.

The value of black as a ground colour for pottery was fully understood in ancient times, and its beauty can be appreciated by a visit to the vase-rooms of the British Museum; but the blackness of the Greek and Etruscan wares was only skin-deep, laid on over the red ground of the clay of which the vases were formed, while the true English basalt ware—or basaltes, as our author calls it—was black throughout its substance, and such as was produced by Wedgwood was avowedly made in imitation of the natural igneous rock of that name. That this was so is clearly shown by the fact that when the ware first made its appearance it was called "Egyptian black," and it was only after Wedgwood had taken it in hand that it received the name of "black basalt." But although the ware "in nobility of tint, surface and outline, and in technical supremacy, recalled the bravest days of old only to surpass them, seeming, indeed, to fulfil the utmost demands of art as applied to fayence," yet as an imitation of the natural basalt, with which by its name it was unfortunately put in competition, it was not a success. One cause was the want of sufficient density, impossible to avoid in anything manufactured of clay, and which in basalt ware is very much less than in basalt rock; and a comparison of the head of a King (No. 1073), or the statue of Uah-ab-ra, carved in black basalt in the Egyptian galleries of the British Museum with any of the numerous busts produced by Wedgwood in his black basalt, will show that the singular luminosity of the natural material far surpasses in charm the surface polish, however beautiful, of the manufactured article.

As with bronzes, so with black pottery, both taste and education are necessary for their proper appreciation; but there is no tint to be compared to black for exhibiting the graceful outlines which can be given to the potter's products, particularly if they are placed,

as Wedgwood himself advised, before a yellow background; and it is the elegance of their form, quite as much as their decoration, which gives the charm to the best of the Greek vases. This point was dwelt on by Gladstone on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the Wedgwood Memorial Institute at Burslem in 1863, when he said, "Of the different constituents of works of art . . . form, colour, and character of ornamentation . . . form is the foundation of the whole."

The book opens with two chapters on "The Ethics of Earthenware" and "Black Wares of the Past," and concludes with a few hints for collectors; there is a copious index, and in an appendix is given a large number of marks on black basaltes, some of which are facsimiles. It is extremely well produced and profusely illustrated; and while it will form an indispensable guide for the collectors of this particular product, it will be an interesting addition to the libraries of all connoisseurs and lovers of earthenware.—J. T. P.

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MEMORIALS OF OLD LINCOLNSHIRE. Edited by E. Mansel Sympson, M.A., M.D. With many illustrations. London: *George Allen and Sons*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 348. Price 15s. net.

The interest of this volume, which deals with a county long famous for its ecclesiastical architecture, is naturally to a large extent ecclesiastical. The editor's paper on "Mediæval Rood-Screens and Rood-Lofts in Lincolnshire Churches" contains more than its title suggests. It is really an essay on the origin and meaning of screens in general, with a careful classification illustrated by the examples surviving in the county. Dr. Sympson also writes on "Tattershall Castle and Church." The spacious church is dismissed in a few paragraphs, but the account of the history and the description of the fabric of the castle—"a huge square pile of perhaps the most admirable mediæval brickwork in the kingdom," more massive than picturesque—are full and well done. Lincoln is unusually rich in churches with architecture of pre-Norman type; and under the title of "Saxon Churches in Lincolnshire," Mr. A. H. Thompson cites and describes many examples, using "Saxon" not as necessarily implying a pre-Conquest date, but indicating early features other than those known as "Norman."

Other ecclesiastical articles are "South Lincolnshire Churches"—a group including some truly magnificent fanes—by Mr. W. E. Foster; "The Church of St. Andrew, Heckington," a very fine example of a church built at one time and little touched or added to later, by Mr. W. G. Watkins; "The Sepulchral Brasses of Lincolnshire," by the Rev. G. E. Jeans, who seeks, with some success, to show that the county deserves more credit for its brasses than it has usually received from antiquaries; a detailed account of Boston Church, by Mr. G. S. W. Jebb; and a brief note on "Kirkstead Chapel," by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler. There is also a readable paper, partly ecclesiastical in subject, on "The Town and Church of Grantham," by Mr. A. H. Thompson. Historical subjects are few. The Rev. A. Hunt sketches "Prehistoric Lincolnshire" as it may be traced in the many archæological relics found in the county; the Rev. E. H. R. Tatham has a good

paper on "The Romans in Lincolnshire"; Mr. Crowther-Beynon contributes another on "Stamford," which would well have borne amplification; and the incidents of the great Civil War connected with the county are well described by Mr. Tatham. A paper on the Elizabethan mansion of Doddington Hall, by the Rev. R. E. G. Cole; a too slight article by Canon Maddison on "Lincolnshire Families"; and an account of that very interesting institution, now two centuries old, the "Spalding Gentleman's Society," by Dr. Marten Perry, complete the volume. It would be easy to point out omissions, for the churches of the county, splendid as they are, seem to have had rather more than justice done them in the matter of space, to the exclusion of other sides of the county's storied past; but the editor, no doubt, had a very difficult task in deciding what to include and what to omit. We are content to express our gratitude for a volume which, with its many beautiful illustrations, enshrines so much that is worthy of record.

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THE HIGHLAND GIRL: A PLAY IN FIVE ACTS BY VOLTAIRE. Translated, with Introduction, by W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. Kendal: *Titus Wilson*, 1910. 8vo., pp. xvi, 82. Price 1s. 6d.

Voltaire's *L'Écossaise, ou Le Café*, written and produced in 1760, has attracted but little attention, and that only in connection with the dramatist's quarrel with Fréron, pilloried in the play as Frélon. Mr. Collingwood rightly regards it as a literary curiosity from quite another point of view—viz., as an attempt to "picture Scottish character under the stress of the great Celtic upheaval which has made the Jacobite enterprise and its failure a national theme, second only to the *Morte d'Arthur*." The translation is close, but reads well and naturally, while Mr. Collingwood has tried with indifferent success to do what Voltaire could not possibly do—to indicate the differences between Highland and Lowland Scot. Some of the characterization—of the manservant Andrew and the maidservant Molly, for example—is curiously suggestive of creations later familiar in the fiction of Scott and his school. The little book, so neatly produced, is itself a literary curiosity for the library of eighteenth-century and Jacobitish Scottish literature.

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EGYPT AND ISRAEL. By W. M. Flinders Petrie, F.R.S. Illustrated. London: *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, 1911. 8vo., pp. 150. Price 2s. 6d.

"The purpose of this volume," says Professor Flinders Petrie, "is to illustrate the general historical setting of the narratives of the Old Testament and Christian times; to see how we must understand them as part of the history of the period; to see what consistent conclusions we can reach on taking into account all the circumstances; and to show the point of view of a general historian in regard to these narratives." Biblical students must welcome a work with such an aim, and written by one so well qualified to perform the task described. From archæological and historical evidence the author illustrates the various links between the Hebrews and the land of Egypt, from the days of Abram onwards. The migrations from

Ur, the conditions of Israelitish existence in Egypt, the Exodus, the period of Judges, the Monarchy and the Captivity, are the main points treated in the first two-thirds of the book, and every chapter abounds with illuminating detail and not a little ingenious conjecture. Then comes, under the head of "Israel Triumphant in Egypt," an account of the remarkable discovery of the temple of Oniah on the southern frontiers of Egypt, and a very interesting discussion, in several chapters, of the life and thought of the Jews in Egypt as heralding the approach of Christianity, of the relations between the fragments and scraps of documents discovered in Egypt in recent years, and the growth and development of the Gospels, and of the far-reaching effects of Egyptian thought and worship on the development of Christianity, with various related matters. It is a little book which will give its readers much food for thought.

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THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE MUTINY IN THE BLACK WATCH. Compiled and edited by H. D. MacWilliam. Illustrations. London: Forster Groom and Co., Ltd., 1910. 4to., pp. cxxviii, 240. Price 12s. 6d.

The mutiny in the Highland regiment, formed in the year 1739, and known to undying fame as the "Black Watch," took place in 1743. It is pretty clear that the men believed they were enlisted for local service only, and were not liable to be sent abroad. In the spring of 1743 the regiment came south, being particularly well received as they passed through the North of England, to be reviewed by the King. When they found that they were actually ordered abroad—regarding Flanders, the alleged destination, as a mere blind for a design to ship them to the deadly West Indies—112 of the more daring assembled on Finchley Common. Some of their officers hurried to the spot and tried to induce them to return to duty, but in vain. The men started on a return tramp to Scotland, apparently expecting that the rest of the regiment would follow them. A second desertion of about forty-four men took place the next day. In the end most of the deserters surrendered to the troops which were sent in pursuit. Imprisonment and trial by Court Martial followed. Three men were shot, and the rest drafted to different regiments on foreign service. It is a lamentable story, and there can be no manner of doubt that the Highlanders were deceived and harshly treated. Whether this incident had any direct effect on the rising of 1745 is doubtful. Mr. MacWilliam tells the whole story well and fully in his Introduction, and prints the whole of the Records of the affair in full. The volume, which is carefully indexed, is a contribution to military history of considerable importance.

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TWENTY SPORTING DESIGNS, WITH SELECTIONS FROM THE POETS. By George A. Fothergill. Edinburgh: Printed by Neill and Co., Ltd., for the Author, 1911. Large folio, pp. xiv, 110. Price 21s.

Mr. Fothergill is a very versatile and prolific artist. This remarkably handsome volume displays many aspects of his skill. The selections from the poets dealing with sport of various kinds include some little-known verses, but are otherwise not very remarkable;

while the collector's comments are sometimes more colloquial than critical. It is in the designs and in the incidental sketches that Mr. Fothergill shows once more his admirable mastery of line and his vigorous and powerful draughtsmanship. The subjects are somewhat outside our scope; but we have found a special pleasure and interest in the clever invention, the humour and suggestion displayed in the remarkable borders to the full-page designs. For instance, in the deep border to Plate I.—"The Good Grey Mare"—are stout clematis stems sketched from nature, which take somewhat of the form of an interlacing Celtic design; a charming miniature of a fair lady; lovely tulip-tree blossoms, sketched at Hankhurst, Kent; two bosses of nuns' heads, which are to be seen carved in stone in the chancel of Croft Church, Yorkshire; and several horses' heads. All are cleverly and most affectively combined. The frontispiece is a fine plate of "The Knight's Leap," with Charles Kingsley's verses inset. The ornamental side-borders are sketched from a Nevill marble recumbent figure in Staindrop Church, near Raby Castle. In Plate VI. is a mantelpiece sketched at Eglington Hall, near Alnwick, in the little room where Cromwell is said to have supped on his way to Dunbar. The border to Plate V. introduces a modified dog-tooth pattern to be seen in the yew-garden at Ravelston, Midlothian. These details, which do not appear in the book, and others for which we have no space, we owe to the courtesy of Mr. Fothergill, whose inventive genius and artistic skill have brought together and most effectively combined designs and details drawn from many sources and various originals. We could wish that he had added a page or two explaining and accounting for these interesting and suggestive borders, which, besides such borrowings as we have noted, contain much that is original and fanciful. We must congratulate the author on the admirable manner in which his spirited drawings have been here reproduced.

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THE PAPER OF LENDING LIBRARY BOOKS. By Cedric Chivers. Illustrations. Bath: Cedric Chivers, Ltd.; London: Truslove and Hanson Ltd. [1910], 4to., pp. 34. Price not stated.

This slim quarto contains a summary of two lectures on the paper of library books, and of the relations between paper and binding, delivered by Mr. Chivers in America and in England in 1909. Mr. Chivers is known as an expert on all subjects of library administration, and he here has much to say on the technicalities of paper and binding, especially paper, which should interest librarians and others concerned in economical administration. The details of the composition of paper that lasts, its varying thicknesses, the comparison between the paper of English and American fiction—the more lasting character of the former being apparently due to the greater use of paper with grain across instead of down the page—and the many other points that are brought out, are curious and important. The diagrams and "photomicrographs" are valuable helps to the text.

* * *

M. Etienne Dupont, who is a Juge au Tribunal Civil at Saint Malo, kindly sends us a copy of a learned

and very interesting pamphlet (fifty pages) he has published (Paris, Robert Duval, Libraire, 74, Rue de Seine), entitled *La Participation de la Bretagne à la Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands*, in which he discusses the share which the men of Brittany had in the great invasion, their part at the Battle of Hastings on the Conqueror's left, their mighty deeds in that valiant fight, and the traces of Bretons among the successful invaders still to be found in this country, with biographical notices of some of the more noteworthy members of the Breton contingent.

* * *

Messrs. J. Curwen and Sons, Ltd., 24, Berners Street, London, W., have published, price 2s., *Lancashire and Cheshire Morris Dances*, collected and edited by John Graham, and a very pleasing collection they make. The tunes, as taken down when in actual use by Morris dancers, include adaptations of one or two familiar airs, such as "The British Grenadiers," but are for the most part unfamiliar. One, called "Three Cans Morris," has a quaint charm, and all are melodiously rhythmical. But for students interested in the revival of our old folk-dances the introductory text will have a stronger attraction than the music. Mr. Graham gives many interesting particulars as to the history of Morris-dancing, and an account of early references thereto in Lancashire. He also describes the modern leaders of the Lancashire Morris, with directions for dancing it, and notes on the various tunes and figures. Besides a sketch of Morris characters of about 1625, there are several photographic groups of present-day Morris-dancers. Altogether this is a useful and timely publication.

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The *Architectural Review*, March, besides the usual profusion of illustrations of professional interest, contains a fine series of reproductions of C. R. Cockrell's drawings of "Restorations of Ancient Rome," with comment by Mr. Phené Spiers. There are also three drawings by Inigo Jones illustrating a brief article on "Inigo Jones as a Draughtsman," by Mr. J. A. Gotch.

* * *

A new part of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* has reached us. The *Journal* purports to be published quarterly, but this part—a thick issue of 152 quarto pages—is dated February–November, 1910. The contents, which are numerous and varied, include papers on "The Irish Volunteers," "Parliamentary Representatives of Ulster from 1559 to 1880," "The Churches of Loughinisland, Co. Down," and "The Battle of Benburb, June 5, 1646 (old style)." The part is liberally illustrated.

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We welcome a supplementary part of the *East Anglian*, which includes the Index to Vol. XIII., as well as the concluding part of selections from the Depositions in the Consistory Court of Ely, 1532–1539, illustrating "Cambridgeshire in the Sixteenth Century," and other record contributions, and some reminiscent and appreciative verses addressed to the Rev. C. H. Evelyn-White by Mr. J. L. Clemence. We are very glad to note that there is just a possibility—it is hardly more—that this useful periodical may be continued in quarterly issues. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, February.

Correspondence.

THE OLD SQUIRE.

TO THE EDITOR.

I AM writing a book, which will be published shortly, on the Squires of England, a race which will soon be extinct. I should be most grateful if any of your readers will kindly send me any stories relating to them—humorous, pathetic, descriptive, or otherwise—with any notes or references to their lives, virtues and achievements.

P. H. DITCHFIELD.

Barkham Rectory,
Wokingham.

March 14, 1911.

ST. PATRICK'S BELL.

TO THE EDITOR.

Would any of your readers be so good as to give his opinion as to the genuineness of St. Patrick's Bell, kept in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, or to say where its history is to be learnt? A photograph of it is given in Dean Spence's four-volume *History of the Church of England*.

Would it form a suitable emblem of St. Patrick for a medal or the like, and, if so, with what motto? "The Breastplate" does not seem to admit of any token that could be made intelligible for the purpose. What one wants is a miniature representation of something incontestably relating to the Saint that would serve to recall his name and memory. The shamrock would need an explanation for which there would not be room, but the Bell, if it has a history, could perhaps be made to indicate sufficiently who was intended by it.

I should be grateful for any hints.

A. W. H.

[Will "W." kindly send the Editor his name and address?]

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



MAY, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

THE Department of Architecture and Sculpture of the Victoria and Albert Museum has recently acquired two important examples of early French Gothic art, which are now on view in Room 8 immediately to the right of the main entrance. One of these, a cluster of five detached grey marble shafts, with united bases and capitals of stone, is said to have come from Villemer, a little village between Fontainebleau and Nemours, where it appears to have stood at the corner of a small cloister. The boldly-cut foliage and grotesque heads on the capitals are of a very early type, recalling the similar work on the north door of Chartres and the west door of Notre-Dame at Paris in the first half of the thirteenth century. The other is a beautiful early fourteenth-century statue in sandstone of the Virgin and Child, said to have come from Ecouen; the type is a traditional Parisian one, and the treatment of figure and drapery is closely akin to that in the admirable reliefs on the northern apsidal chapels of Notre-Dame, which were probably executed between 1296 and 1316 under the direction of Pierre de Chelles. The upper part of the body of the Child is unfortunately lost, but in spite of this the statue is a singularly charming example of the mediæval sculpture of the Île-de-France at what is, perhaps, the most gracious point in its development.

For some years past the known site of a Romano-British settlement at the northern

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extremity of the town of Kettering has been yielding various objects of interest. During the last year or two, however, owing to the systematic excavation of part of the site by ironstone digging, the finds have naturally increased in number and importance. The digging is still proceeding, so that at the moment it is hardly worth while giving an exhaustive account of the recent results. It may, however, shortly be stated that the usual items of pottery, utensils, ornaments, and coins found on a settlement of this character are all present, though so far the traces of buildings are small. We hope later on, when the site has been further explored, to give a more detailed account.

The *Athenæum* of April 8 says: "The exhibition in the Castel S. Angelo, which forms part of the patriotic celebrations in Rome, and was opened last week, comprises a very interesting section dealing with Roman topography from the fifteenth century onwards. Among the plans and panoramas is the unique 'Cartaro' of 1576 and the panorama of very large dimensions made for Paul V., of which only three examples are known. Other notable exhibits are Heemskerck's beautiful drawings of the Septizonium, numerous drawings by Vanvitelli, and a large series of water-colours by Roesler Franz, 'Roma sparita,' a melancholy record of the many changes which have taken place in the Eternal City within comparatively recent years."

We mentioned in a brief note last month that the Cambridge Antiquarian Society will hold from May 15-20, in the Guildhall, Cambridge, an Exhibition of Stuart and Cromwellian relics. From further information we gather that the collection will be of unusual interest and importance. It will cover the period from the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, till the death of the Cardinal, Duke of York, in 1807. Collectors like Lord Dillon, Earl Sandwich, Earl Denbigh, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Moray, Prince Duleep Singh, Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A., and Mr. Berney Ficklin, besides several museums and the local colleges, are lending their treasures. Sidney Sussex College is lending its famous portrait of Oliver Crom-

well by Cooper. Many of the personal relics which attracted such attention at the London Stuart Exhibition in 1888 will be on view at Cambridge. The Curator, specially appointed by the Council of the Exhibition, is Mr. W. B. Redfern, D.L., one of our contributors, who is himself showing gloves of King Charles I. and of Oliver Cromwell. There is every indication that the exhibition will be on a considerable scale, and will be worth going a long way to see.



A gold coin of Valentinianus II. (A.D. 375-392) was found at Cheddar at the end of March in the course of removing gravel from the cliff side. Some 100 bronze coins were also found, besides a portion of a Roman bronze armlet. Near the armlet were unearthed a skull, five lower jawbones, fragments of bone, hair ornaments studded with bronze, a portion of a bronze brooch, several other human bones, and many pieces of pottery, some containing beautiful patterns.



Mr. Alderman Jacob writes as follows:—"The great works at Winchester Cathedral for practically putting in new foundations to preserve the vast historic structure for all time have resulted in the discovery of quite a large collection of antiquities from Roman to recent times. The underpinning process is now in full operation under the wall of the south aisle of the nave, which has 'spread,' and may have possibly to be buttressed, as it once was, by the Norman or later cloister. Some 9 feet beneath the present surface there has been found a fine fragment of tessellated pavement in three coloured tesserae, red, black, and white, with a circular design. Mr. Ferrar, the able and intelligent manager for Messrs. Thompson, of Peterborough, had the pavement lifted entire, and it has found a temporary shelter in the ancient entrance to the Priors' Hall (the Deanery), where are reset other fragments of Roman pavement. A few days since, close to the site of the above tesserae, but rather lower in the earth, the workmen found a Roman vessel of dull buff pottery, which had its mouth covered with fragments of pottery. The workmen got the vessel out without injury. It was, save the moulded lip, perfect. It exactly

resembles in character and shape some vessels figured by the late Llewellynn Jewitt in his great work on pottery, and found by him in a Roman pottery at Headington, Oxfordshire. It tapers to a rounded point at the base, and must have, before its conversion to cinerary purposes, have been bedded in sand or earth, and used for liquid of some sort. There were never any handles. The waterlogged soil had filled the vessel, but amongst this were human bones, the result of cremation in Roman or Romano-British times. Not far off a coin of Magnus Maximus was found, also a rude and broken copy of a Roman lamp. Some light on the date of the burial may be thrown by two coins found close to the urn, tesserae, etc.—a bronze coin of Claudius and another of Nero. The tradition that the Cathedral occupies the site of important Roman residences, and even a temple, seems amply verified by the discoveries made all round and under the Norman foundations. Close to the site of the above room, if such a word is appropriate, a thick semicircular wall was uncovered, built of flint, with reddish 'Roman' mortar. It is thought by Mr. Ferrar, who takes the greatest interest in the antiquities, that this is part of a large well or dipping-place, for part of a step was found within the walls. The spreading of the wall on this south side of the church has affected the upper part of Wykham's beautiful chantry, but not seriously. That great architect prepared this in his lifetime, and carried out a critical operation—viz., cutting in half each of the vast Norman piers, he cased with his Perpendicular work, and situated on the east and west ends of the chantry, and replacing the destroyed stonework with the chantry walls, altar, niches, and statues. At that time the cloisters existed, and their removal in Elizabeth's reign may have contributed to later weakness in walls. The Fabric Fund of £100,000 still requires a few thousands to complete it. An anonymous donor has just given £1,000, and about £8,000 is required to finish the Fund, and, we hope, the vast task of new and imperishable foundations of the 'mausoleum of the Seed of Cerdic,' of Canute and his son, and later Princes, prelates, and great founders of charities and schools."

The *Architect* of March 24 remarks: "The magnificent collection bequeathed by the late Mr. George Salting to the Victoria and Albert Museum has now been arranged in accordance with the testator's wishes—'kept all together according to the various specialities of my exhibits.' The salient characteristic of the collection is the uniformly high standard of the various items included; therefore, from the standpoint of a student who aims at designing or producing artistic things which he may reasonably hope will to-day find purchasers, the Salting collection of *objets de luxe* represents rather the unattainable ideal for which he may vainly hope to obtain commissions, than examples of the class of work for which he may expect to find a ready market. Only a millionaire could afford to fill his house with furniture and equipment of the quality that is here displayed.

"The scope of the collection is an exceedingly wide one, and embraces examples of practically the whole of the artistic crafts in every material—metal, wood, stone, pottery, glass, ivory, textiles, all are included, together with miniatures and engravings; and in each department we have the work of the best masters, and often specimens of their best work."

The bequest occupies four rooms on the first and two rooms on the second floor. The greater part of the collection bequeathed by Mr. Salting was for many years exhibited on loan in the South Court, but the miniatures, the medals and plaquettes, the Japanese ivories and sword-guards, and most of the lacquer, bronzes, and furniture, etc., are now exhibited at South Kensington for the first time.

During April a comprehensive exhibition of ancient and beautiful embroideries and lace, ecclesiastical and domestic, was held at the Royal School of Art Needlework, in the Exhibition Road, S.W. Specially remarkable was the princely gift of a complete set of ecclesiastical vestments which was made by the Venetian Republic to Pope Clement XIII. These vestments are very exquisitely embroidered, the delicate work and perfect colouring in chasuble, dalmatics,

maniples, and stoles being particularly noticeable. It will be remembered that the Rezzonico Palace (the residence of Cardinal Rezzonico before he was raised to the Holy See) in modern days became the home of Robert Browning. A small group of Stuart embroidery, and a few examples of petit-point from the Montague Guest Collection, may also be noted. In another room was to be found some wonderful old lace, including specimens of rose-point, point-de-Venise, Sicilian, and the rare and exquisite point d'Argentin, contrasting admirably with a few pieces of Carrick-ma-Cross and old English white embroidery.

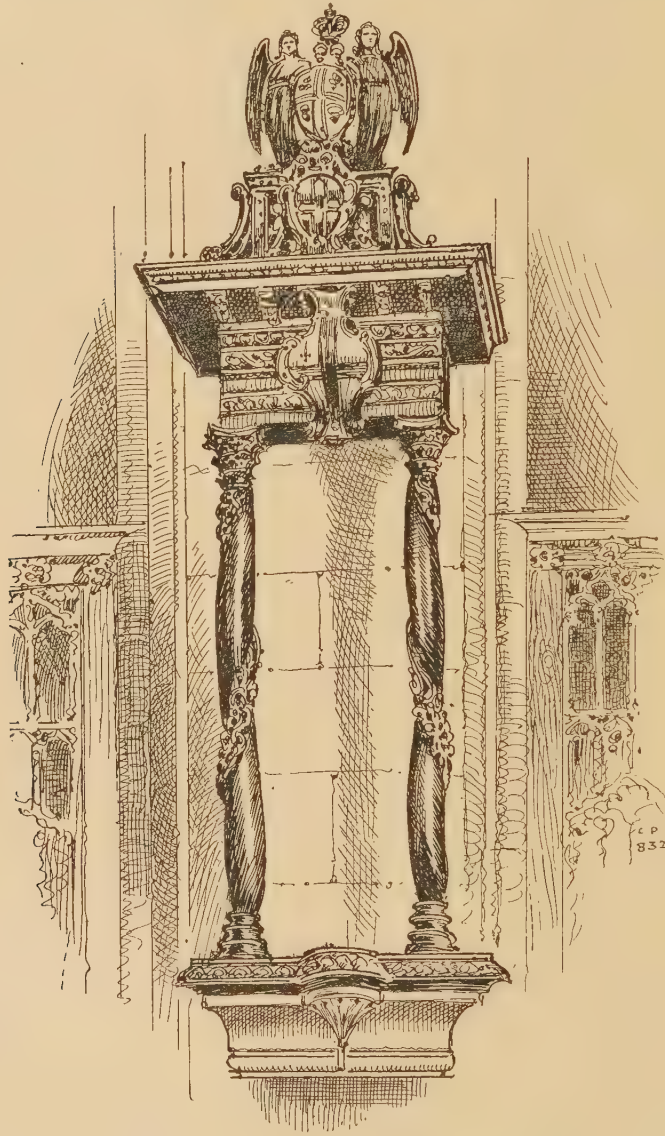
The Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for 1910 records extensive building operations and improvements. The chief addition to the Museum during the year was the series of Late Celtic relics discovered at the Meare Lake village in May and June, during the excavations conducted by Mr. A. Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray. Many other lesser collections and antiquities have been also added.

The Third Interim Report of the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1910, by Mr. H. St. George Gray, extracted from the *Proceedings* of the Dorset Field Club, has been issued in pamphlet form. It is much longer and more exhaustive, and is more copiously illustrated, than its two predecessors. A noticeable new feature is a sketch-plan, which many antiquaries will find extremely helpful. The pressure upon our space forbids any detailed notice of this important Report, which deserves careful study. Copies are sold for the benefit of the Excavation Fund at 1s. (1s. 1d. by post), and may be obtained from the author, at Taunton Castle, or from the Secretary of the Fund, Captain J. E. Acland, Dorchester. The excavations will not be renewed until the summer and early autumn of 1912.

We reproduce the interesting illustration on the next page by the kind permission of the *City Press*. "This beautiful sword-rest," says our contemporary, "is, we believe, unique, so far as the City is concerned. It consists of oak, and not, as usual in the case of such

rests, of iron. The rest was placed in position in 1664 during the year of office of Lord Mayor Sir John Lawrence. It bears

to its present position on one of the pillars taking place on the reseating of the church some years ago."



A SWORD-REST AT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE.

the Arms of Charles II., the City, and Sir John, and is surmounted by the Royal Crown. Originally the rest was placed at the end of the Lord Mayor's pew, removal

Mr. Athelstan Riley has been demolishing an old house, the Maison d'Ancienté, he owns at La Moye, Jersey. In the course of the work the men engaged upon it found, on

March 23 or 24, in a hole in a wall thirteen spade guineas of Charles II.'s time. This find was amusingly exaggerated in not a few of the London newspapers. In a paragraph which appeared in the *Times* and elsewhere the coins became 200 in number, and the world was also informed quite gratuitously that "a second urn was found bearing the monogram of the Emperor Vespasian."

All who are interested in London antiquities must have read with gratification the announcement made towards the end of March that the King had appointed Mr. Harcourt, Lord Esher, and the First Commissioner of Works for the time being, to be Trustees of the projected London Museum, and that His Majesty had graciously placed the State Apartments of Kensington Palace temporarily at the disposal of the Trustees for the exhibition of the collections already and hereafter to be acquired. It is hoped eventually to obtain some permanent and suitable building in which the Museum can be housed. The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra have promised a loan of some objects of London interest to the Museum. Mr. Guy Francis Laking of 3, Cleveland Row, St. James's, has been appointed Keeper and Secretary to the Trustees.

The Trustees have issued an appeal for contributions to the Museum by way of gift or loan. They state that they "have received from a generous donor, who desires to remain anonymous, a sum which enables us to lay the foundations of a museum on the lines of the Musée Carnavalet in Paris.

"We have already secured as a nucleus the Hilton-Price Collection of London Antiquities. This fine collection contains specimens of the Stone and Bronze Ages, of the Roman period, of Samian ware vessels imported during the first and second centuries from the South of France, English pottery ranging from Norman times to the last century, English tiles and many pewter vessels and plates, mediæval glass and interesting articles of domestic use, Tudor cloth caps found in the London Ditch, leather work, spear and lance heads, stirrups and spurs, ink-horns of mediæval date, bankers' scales, coins and

tokens and lead crosses from the burial pits on the site of Christ's Hospital, and an infinite variety of other articles of local interest."

The Council of the Photographic Record and Survey of Sussex have issued their Seventh Annual Report, which chronicles much quiet, useful work. We notice with special interest a gift by Mr. J. C. Stenning, the hon. treasurer, of 484 lantern slides. As many of these slides, which represent 150 localities in the county, are from negatives taken thirty or forty years ago, a comparison with more recent photographs of the same subjects cannot fail to be of interest. These county Photographic Surveys—Surrey also has a similar energetic organization—are doing very useful work, and should be supported by all antiquaries. Mr. Stenning's address is Bexley, Saffrons Road, Eastbourne.

We take the following paragraph from the *Builder* of April 7: "Mr. Tristram, at a meeting of the Tempera Society on Tuesday last, exhibited a large number of drawings from the wall-paintings in our mediæval churches. It is not generally realized what an immense amount of painted work covered the walls of our churches previous to the Reformation, and how much of this is still in existence, though possibly in a more or less damaged state. As Professor Lethaby pointed out, it was customary to cover the whole interior with decoration in one form or another, and, while the work of English painters was influenced by Byzantine and subsequently by Italian work, there is much possessing marked interest and definite character. Mr. Tristram's valuable labours in reproducing typical examples, and his remarks on the mass of work still but little known, elicited the view that the work of recording such scattered treasures should be taken in hand by an influential society or by the Government. We fear that the latter alternative is too much to expect, but the subject is of so great an interest and artistic value that it would well repay the attention of one of our archæological societies."

Mr. Sydney Vacher has recently presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum a valuable

series of studies of Pompeian ornament and mural decoration made by him in 1879, and a number of these have now been arranged for exhibition in the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design (Room 70). Among other additions to the exhibition rooms of this Department are a series of tracings of Old English stained glass, chiefly from the Minster and other churches in York, by Mr. Lawrence B. Saint (Room 71); original designs for woven silks, made at Lyons in the second half of the eighteenth century (Room 72); while, to the collection of tools and materials illustrating the process of making Japanese colour-prints, in Room 74, a case has been added containing a set of Japanese brushes (the gift of Mr. B. H. Webb) and original drawings (unused), by Hiroshige, Kuniyoshi, and Kunisada II. In Room 65 a collection of Japanese colour-prints is now exhibited, illustrating the treatment of landscape subjects in this method by various artists.

A find of relics is reported from Wrotham Heath, near Dartford. During excavations on the golf-links, workmen, the newspapers report, unearthed several Roman urns, a quern, and some bronze rings and flanged tiles, all in a good state of preservation.

A meeting of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Scotland was held at Edinburgh on March 28, Sir Herbert Maxwell presiding. The Commission had under consideration the proof-sheets of their third report and relative inventory of monuments and constructions in Caithness, now in the press. With regard to the proposed memorial at Holyrood to the late King Edward, the Commissioners decided to express in the report their sense of the great importance of preserving existing examples of old Edinburgh architecture included in the scope of that scheme. The secretary (Mr. A. O. Curle) reported that work was being organized for a survey of the ancient buildings in burghs, and that a start would be made with the city of Edinburgh. He further reported that preparations for undertaking a survey of the monuments and constructions of Galloway were well advanced, and that the inspection of these would be undertaken in the course of this summer. The Commissioners resolved

to proceed with a survey of the monuments and constructions in the county of Dumfries after that for Galloway has been completed.

In March Mr. St. Clair Baddeley addressed the British and American Archæological Society at Rome upon the subject of "Astarte-Aphrodite," with special reference to the temple of the Syrian gods recently excavated within the grounds of the Villa Sciarra, on the Janiculum. The lecturer pointed out the assimilative power of the Roman religion, which interwove the cults of foreign divinities with that of the national gods in a manner most convenient for the diverse races of a far-flung Empire. He then traced the influence of the Semitic worship of Astarte upon Aryan civilization, and showed that the Goddess of Fortune, worshipped at Antium and Præneste, was only a disguised form of the Eastern deities known under the generic name of Gad. Mr. Baddeley further illustrated by means of lantern slides the systematic practice, revealed by the principal statues found on the Janiculum, of bisecting the cranium horizontally—a practice due to the rite of anointing, and analogous to the tonsure of the priests of Isis. After describing the various functions of Astarte and the forms under which she was worshipped, ranging from a white cone of stone up to the Aphrodite of Melos, the lecturer demonstrated the spread of her cult from Amathus and Paphos in Cyprus throughout the Hellenic world.

A landslip at Thorpe, near Aldeburgh, on the Suffolk coast, caused by an unusually high tide, has brought to light a miscellaneous assortment of coins and other relics. An inquest was held at Aldeburgh, in the old Moot Hall, on April 13, concerning the finding of the various articles, which the Crown sought to prove were treasure-trove. Mr. Vulliamy, Coroner for East Suffolk, conducted the inquiry, which was attended by the Superintendent of Police, representing the Crown, and the Receiver of Wrecks. Evidence was given by a divisional officer of coastguards (Lewis Dennis), who produced a large quantity of the coins and other articles found. Evidence was also given by the fishermen and those who picked up the coins, etc. In cross-examination by the Police

Superintendent the witnesses stated that the coins were picked up above the normal high-water mark. Alfred Alexander, an old fisherman who has been collecting coins on the beach at Thorpe for many years, made the most valuable discoveries. His finds included the only gold coin found. He also found a number of buckles and pins. This witness explained that a number of old wells had been exposed, and in them were discovered some pottery.



The principal witness was Miss Nina Layard, of Ipswich, a well-known East Anglian archæologist. Miss Layard said of the 110 articles found 86 were of no practical value. These comprised eighteen Georgian coins, all halfpence; fifteen Victorian coins, mostly pence and halfpence; one Edward VII. coin; two foreign coppers; eleven Nuremberg tokens; three tradesmen's tokens of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; and other unrecognizable and broken coins. The twenty-four other coins included one gold Ludovic Louis X., ten Henry III. and Edward I. coins, one Henry VII., two Henry VIII., one James I., six Charles I., and one James II. coins. Seventeen of these coins were silver, and, with the exception of two, they were all silver pennies and halfpennies. The other articles or coins found were bronze or brass. There was also the bronze top of a purse of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The articles and coins found ranged from 1216 to Edward VII. Speaking of the numerous wells that had been exposed, Miss Layard said they contained what she believed was fourteenth-century pottery, which was evidently used for domestic purposes. She was strengthened in this idea because all around the wells were the foundations of houses. The jury came to the conclusion that the finds were not treasure-trove.



The annual Congress of Archæological Societies will be held at Burlington House on July 5.



The Morant Club, of Essex, have issued their first annual report, which records a

year of active work with very limited funds. In July the large conical mound in the grounds of the Manor-House at Lexden was opened, but with no results of archæological value, the mound appearing to have been previously rifled. Investigations of two hitherto unrecorded prehistoric sites near Rayleigh have been made, and exploration of two remarkable groups of mounds on the marshes near Maldon and Hull Bridge, respectively, have been begun. The Club co-operated with the Barking Urban District Council in excavating the site of the ancient Abbey. A separate interim report concerning this work has been issued; but "the results, though of considerable interest, are small in comparison with what might have been expected on such a site." Other work is mentioned, and the formation of the Club has certainly been amply justified. During the present year the Club's Committee hope, they say, "to carry out investigations in connection with the mounds at Hull Bridge, the large tumulus at East Mersea, a supposed pile-dwelling at Woodham Walter, and a remarkable pottery site on the Thames bank near Tilbury. Further, if a special fund can be raised, it is hoped that a systematic examination may be made of the Roman City of Othona, at Bradwell. This was very imperfectly explored in 1866, and there is reason to believe that most interesting results might be obtained from a more thorough investigation."



The *Globe* of April 6 says that the archæological excavations in Nubia which have recently been undertaken by the Survey Department of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Excavations were conducted at Bega, Shellal, Khor Bahan, and other important sites. The first pre-dynastic remains met with were at Shellal. The bodies, which had mostly been buried in the usual contracted position, were found lying on their left side, and were in each case accompanied by hematite pottery of superior workmanship. In one grave a most unusual number of bodies had been buried, no less than twenty-five persons of both sexes.

At Khor Bahan some very ancient graves

were examined, but the bodies in these graves, though in a perfect state of preservation, were so fragile that it was found impossible to remove them. Many graves of a later period were found covered with drift sand, but on removing this, some pottery, slate palettes, axe-heads, and beads were brought to light. Between Shellal and Dehmir some graves of the Pharaonic age were cleared, but owing to the infiltration of the Nile, especially at Shellal, the graves were found to be so damp that most of the bodies had perished and crumbled away at the slightest touch. None of the bodies had been bandaged in the Egyptian style, but occasionally they were found covered with reed mats or skins.



In the presence of the King and Queen of Italy and the German Crown Prince and Princess the Archæological Exhibition in Rome was opened on April 8 at the Baths of Diocletian. Professor Lanciani in a speech explained what had been done in restoring the celebrated baths, which were for many years occupied by wine shops and covered with coal deposits.

All the thirty-six provinces of the Roman Empire in Europe, Africa, and Asia have contributed to the exhibition (says a Reuter telegram). The exhibition contains twelve sections, the principal of which are Rome itself and the provinces of Spain, the three Gauls, Britain, Helvetia, Egypt, Numidia, Mauretania, Belgica, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Germany, and Pannonia. Germany is largely represented, and the Emperor himself sent as his own gift a magnificent reproduction of the wolf and pine cone of Aix-la-Chapelle Cathedral. Greece has the most complete show, while Great Britain, in strange contrast with her splendid exhibit of fine arts, is in this display at the Baths of Diocletian scarcely represented.



On the "Petite Noblesse" of the Continent.

By S. H. SCOTT.

HERE has always been some misunderstanding in England with regard to the lower nobility which, with slight variations of status, is common to the countries of Western Europe with the exception of England. For one reason or another, the equivalent rank in England became merged in other classes as feudal conditions gave way to modern, so that we do not even possess a term in colloquial English which is synonymous with the French *petite noblesse* or the German *Nieder-Adel*; for the expression "minor nobility," which some writers have applied to English gentlemen, is, as we hope to be able to show, misleading, and due to a misconception. Consequently, the expression "noble" is by some understood to imply more than in reality it does, while others, going to the opposite extreme, unduly depreciate a rank which is too widespread to accord with English notions. To avoid confusion, the French word *noblesse* will be a convenient term to use in this special sense, as implying something different to our English conception of nobility.

What, then, do we understand by the untitled noblesse of the Continent? To arrive at a precise definition of the lower noblesse is not easy. Down to a certain period the way is much more clear, for the Continental noblesse is in some respects a perpetuation of mediæval ideas which were held in England as in the rest of feudal Europe, and is based on the broad distinction of free and unfree, of the division between the military and the non-military classes.

When we speak of "gentle" and "simple" we are using the equivalents of the French words *gentil* and *roturier*, and the term "gentleman" includes all those classes which ranked above the yeoman, or *valettus*.

Sir George Sitwell points out (*The Ancestor*, i. 58) that till the fifteenth century the expression "gentleman," to denote a separate class between esquires and yeomen, is not found. The lowest rank of gentility was that

of the esquires, and "gentleman" means a nobleman—*gentilhomme* in French, and *Edelmann* in German. Sir George Sitwell makes this very clear and definite, but the fact was laid down already by some of the seventeenth-century writers, and is accepted by Dr. Burnett (Woodward and Burnett, *Treatise on Heraldry*, 1892), although he seems to be in error in his further conclusions. The grants of nobility in 1448-49 to Nicholas Cloos and Roger and Thomas Keys, who had been engaged in the works at King's College and Eton (*Herald and Genealogist*, i. 45) are quoted by both writers. The grants are nothing unusual in English practice, for, as Sir George Sitwell remarks, England had previously been a great Continental power, and English Kings made grants of nobility or gentility to their French as well as to their English subjects.

So far so good. But from this time onwards, when a new gentry was arising and mediæval social conditions were giving way to modern, our difficulties of definition begin, for in the next century, apparently, the word "gentleman" acquires a new meaning, and a gentleman in England is so styled because he can keep up a certain standard of living, precisely as we use the expression (coupled with its secondary meaning with regard to an unwritten code of manners) at the present day. This is the fundamental difference between the Continental conception of noblesse and the English idea of gentility.

In England the yeoman or tradesman who bought land and a good house became a gentleman in right of his purchase. He was a gentleman because he lived in a gentleman's house. But in France, though he might base his claim to be ennobled on the fact that he was living *gentillement*, he did not become *gentil* till ink was set to his patent, and to-day you may find in Germany families whose ancestors for generations have been officers of the army or members of the learned professions, gentlemen by all the canons of English judgment, who are nevertheless outside the pale of the lower nobility, ineligible for presentation at Court, and to that extent in an inferior position to the ennobled parvenu. Perhaps a man may be descended from ancestors whose position as doctors of law gave them *ex officio* the rank

of noblesse, and the privilege of being classed in the sumptuary laws with the knights. No matter; the hereditary character of the rank of these *Gelehrter-Adel* was always in doubt, and, unless a patent has been obtained, their descendants, although they may have been men of learning and culture since the sixteenth century, are in no wise noble. We cannot therefore say that any longer we may consider gentility and noblesse as equivalent terms.

Scarcely a less important difference is the view with regard to trade in England and on the Continent. Commerce is incompatible with the Continental idea of noblesse. Any sort of traffic, even in agricultural produce, was derogatory to the noble; and though in practice, no doubt, the land-owning noblesse were not averse to such profits of farming as might come their way, it was actually provided by the edicts of Lorraine and Bar that any bartering or any form of profitable labour exposed the noble to the risk of the loss of his nobility.

Not so was it with the English gentleman. Not only were the ranks of the citizens and merchants constantly recruited from the knightly classes, but gentlemen of ancient family were in no wise held to suffer loss of dignity by their change of condition. Mr. Oswald Barron, writing in the Introduction to *Northamptonshire Families*, puts it aptly. He says: "The younger sons [of the long-descended squire] followed honest trades without shame. . . . Squire Poyntz of Midgam might tell the generations of his ancient Norman stock undisturbed by the fact that, as the son of a London undertaker and upholsterer, he was born over the shop in Cornhill."

Then we must touch upon the statement, which has been somewhat vehemently insisted on of late by a well-known compiler of heraldic works of reference, to the effect that the grant of coat-armour is in reality a grant of minor nobility, and that all those entitled to arms duly recorded at the College of Arms are (however recent the grant) exactly in the position of the noblesse in the Continental sense.

From what has been already said it will, we think, be evident that there is an essential difference between the English "armigerous

person," as he has been quaintly styled, and the noble across the Channel. As a further consideration, we may remember that, while a grant of arms is in practice open to any person prepared to pay the fees (for the proviso as to suitability is a shadowy one), a grant of noblesse is not, and never has been—in theory, at any rate—open to any applicant at a very moderate figure. Moreover, certain privileges and prerogatives, though not, perhaps, an essential attribute of nobility, have in general been associated with it, and in themselves constituted an effective safeguard against nobility being too easily acquired. While the King of England was scarcely likely to trouble himself because a grant of arms was within the reach of a large number of his subjects, it is scarcely to be expected that a grant of noblesse, conferring important privileges as to remission of taxation, was to be had by all comers prepared to pay a fee which was inconsiderable in proportion to the material advantages which were gained.

But if conclusive proof be needed that an English grant of arms is not the equivalent to a Continental grant of noblesse, it is found in the fact that even on the Continent a grant of arms did not necessarily imply a grant of nobility. Dr. Seyler, in his introductory volume of the new edition of *Siebmacher's Wappenbuch*, quotes instances of grants of arms in which there is no mention of noblesse. For instance, it was not unknown for a grant of arms to be attached to the imperial authorization issued to a notary—a document quite distinct from a patent of nobility. In 1643 such a *Notariats- und Wappenbrief* was granted to one Gabriel Drescher by the Emperor Ferdinand III. The document recites the social privileges accorded to Drescher as a notary, and the duties which he is entitled to perform. It describes the arms granted to him and to his descendants of either sex, but there is no mention of nobility, nor can we conclude that Drescher was already of noble rank, for he is described as "worthy and learned," but not as "noble." In an age that was so prodigal of sonorous adjectives, it is inconceivable that anyone entitled to it would be deprived of an epithet which was bestowed so freely. Moreover, Drescher's

crest is to be placed on a closed tilting helmet, not on the barred *Spangenhelm* appropriated to the noblesse, and claimed also by the *Gelehrter-Adel*.

In fact, although a grant of coat-armour is usually a part of the patent of noblesse, the bearing of arms was a concomitant of noblesse, not the token of it, and arms were borne in the Middle Ages and in later times by those who had no pretensions to nobility.

To sum up, then, we may say that up to the time of the change in the fifteenth century of the old order of things our English gentry were practically the equivalent of the Continental noblesse, but that from the conclusion of the Wars of the Roses a new idea of gentility came into existence with a new gentry. While the practice of creating noblesse or gentility by patent became established on the Continent, in England it soon dropped out of use, so that from this time onwards the Continental noblesse differs essentially, as something strictly defined and rigidly exclusive, from the English notion of a gentleman.

We have no class now corresponding to the Continental lower nobility, save that such of our English families as can boast ancestors who were termed "gentlemen" before the seventh Henry mounted the throne might fairly claim a similar standing with those families of the Continent whose noblesse goes back to the time before the usage of creation by patent was established. These families are called in Germany *Uradel*—that is to say, of the original nobility, as opposed to the *Briefadel* or nobility created by letters patent. Naturally, it is to the *Uradel* that pride of place is given, and our oldest landed families may in that sense claim to be as noble as any of the untitled noblesse.

But those families which have acquired land and fortune at a later date are on a different footing. Above all, English gentlemen are not *nobiles minores* in the Continental sense by virtue of a grant from Heralds' College, and Englishmen may be thankful that economic causes have spared them from the existence of a noble caste, and in consequence from the violent uprising of democracy, as in France, or the narrow class pride of eighteenth-century Germany. No small factor in our national

greatness has been the absence of any marked division between classes, each merging imperceptibly into the other. A wave of snob-bishness in the eighteenth century attempted to impress upon English society the contempt for honest trade of a French gentleman of fashion, and led to a certain superiority to commerce in genteel circles in Victoria's earlier days. But we are witnessing now-days a return to the feelings of the preceding centuries, and the readiness of younger sons of our noble families to engage freely in any commercial enterprise is quite in accordance with typically English principles. Even in the fifteenth century the Italian Poggio Bracciolini noticed the freedom with which Englishmen of the higher ranks mingled with those of the trading classes.

Away, then, with those who would prate to us of "armigerous persons" and minor nobles! If manners do not necessarily make a man, they go far, at all events, in making a gentleman, and this is the only basis of gentility which our countrymen will recognize to-day.



A Noteworthy Parish and Library.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

Nor rough nor barren are the winding ways
Of hoar Antiquity, but strown with flowers.

Warton's Sonnet.

"**I** WAS poor when I came to the living; it cost me from time to time much money to purchase books; my successor, peradventure, may experience the same inconvenience; I will therefore, as much as in me lies, prevent it by bequeathing my library in the nature of an heirloom to the living."

The "living" referred to is that of Norton and Lenchwick, situated about two and a half miles north-west of Evesham, in the county and diocese of Worcester; the donor of the "heirloom" was the Rev. Peter Cassy, M.A., and the "library" has (with some exceptions to be dealt with in their

place) been housed since its formation in its original habitat. This orderly sequence of facts, furnished by the above excerpt from a will, provides a triple division of matters which I judge to be of wider than local interest and importance, and thus worthy of permanent record in these columns.

THE PARISH.

Although ecclesiastically recognized as Norton and Lenchwick, this parish actually contains within its circumference of twelve miles three natural districts, with the hamlets or villages of Norton, Lenchwick, and Chadbury, as their centres, and lies in the Vale of Evesham, at the base of a peninsula formed by a curious bend of the Avon. Within its radius, once covered by the great Fechenham Forest, and enclosed legally so recently as 1765, the eye broods over stretches of as yet unspoilt rural England, flecked with fine specimens of black-and-white or timbered cottages, varied by wooded hills and shady knolls, parterred by acres of orchards and cultured and pasture plots, and bounded east and west by the Cotswolds and Malverns. And in the very heart of it nestle quaintly and cosily the old vicarage and still older church, whilst on its southern frontier the destinies of Britain suffered, more than once, fluctuations of a far-reaching character. But as Church land it is more hoary far than those epoch-making periods of history. For while the rapturous songs of Cædmon and the touching story of the passing of Bæda were still resonant in the ears of their countrymen, and half a century before the great Offa came to the Mercian throne, the tract of land with which it was coterminous later had been granted by Ethelred to Ecgwine, third Bishop of the Hwicci, and founder of Evesham Abbey. And Offa is stated to have bestowed upon the latter, some time between 758 and 796, seven manses belonging to it. Even Domesday Book, with its whirl of the Norman eagles, is modern faced by such antiquity. And for centuries it played its sacred part unostentatiously, until the Dissolution diverted its fortunes into more turbulent channels, completely changing its subsequent history, both clerical and lay. Varying vicissitudes befell each of its three districts during both periods, the main

features of which it is the purpose of this paper to chronicle.

Norton (or Nortune), though (with Lenchwick) generically signifying the entire parish, is a district *sui juris*, with a village bearing the same name, and fringing the main road between Evesham and Stratford and Birmingham, as its centre. It is a regrettable feature of this place-name that it honours no less than thirty-seven parishes throughout this island, four of which, by a worse freak of nomenclature, are in the Worcester

Bradley, who, in his *The Avon and Shakespeare's Country*, asserts, with a *causa finita est* air which would be amusing were it less irritating, that "Abbots Norton is the full title, derived, of course, from its intimate ancient association with Evesham Abbey."

Intimately associated with the abbey, Norton of course was, seeing that it was its property, and the church was an offshoot from it in the parishioners' behoof, but its "full title" was never other than Norton simply. So at least I gathered from written



NORTON VILLAGE.

diocese. To minimize an inevitable confusion between these, an attempt, more ingenious than accurate, has been made to saddle the Evesham Norton with an unwarrantable affix. T. Nash is regarded as the inventor of the offending addition, for in his *Collections for the History of Worcestershire*, 1799, he states that this village was "called also *Abbots-Norton*, to distinguish it from other places of that name"; and although no other authority for this statement has been discovered, it was perpetuated by the learned Narcissus G. Batt, Vicar of the parish from 1854 to 1891, and more recently by Mr. A. G.

and oral investigations. Possibly some may regard this manufactured place-naming as *non vero, ma ben trovato*, but authenticity is preferable to either invention or dogmatism. Cocksurenness is also a doubtful basis for phrase-making. But Nash may have slipped into his bit of history-making by having Abbots - Morton (an altogether different locality, in the vicinity of Church Lench) in his mind.

But whatever its real or imaginary title, Norton fascinates the visitor by its natural and artistic charms. Less rich it may be, and is, than Broadway in old-time, creeper-

mantled stone houses, but its justly famed black-and-white buildings, with finely carved gables and quaint bow-windows, possess an attraction all their own. In these latter, Harvington, its near neighbour, runs it a close second. And yet it owns only one row of such abutting on the road, which is bordered opposite by stately elms; but its specimens are so perfect that they compel the admiration of the passers-by. Moreover, it boasts of neither hostelry nor shop, though it possesses a smithy (quite the equal of either that of "The Village Blacksmith" or of "Le Forgeron" of *Nouveaux Contes à Ninon*) and a working men's club, domiciled also in a timbered edifice, formerly a school-house, and rejoicing in a bell-turret and vane. This latter structure faces the vicarage (of which a word later), and a few brick farm and private houses complete the *tout ensemble* of this interesting village.

Lenchwick, the second district, is centered by an old-world hamlet, lying about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Norton, and forming one of what Bradley accurately (here) terms a "scattered group of hamlets generically known as the Lenches." These, known as "the Seven Lenches"—all quaint little villages—consist of Lenchwick, Church Lench, Sheriffs' (or Shreve) Lench, Abbots (or Hob, Habbe or Abbe) Lench, Atch (or Acch) Lench, Rouse Lench, and Lench Rondulph, all once within the circuit of the whilom vast Fechenham Forest sung by Drayton in his *Polyolbion*. Nash seems to give only the first four and sixth, though the others must have been known to him—if not personally, through his main authority, Habington. The etymology of "Lench" is obscure, but it is regarded as equivalent to length, meaning, as a place-name, the hill ridges which abound thereabouts, and Lenchwick itself possesses such variants as Lenchewic, Lenchwyke, Lenchwike, and Lenchwyck. The approach to it from Norton lies round by the new parish schools, by way of King's Lane (so called from a tradition that Charles II. escaped by it after his defeat at Worcester in 1651, although New, in his *Evesham*, vaguely says, "Possibly connected with some Cavalier episode"), a pretty elm-bowered road, down which an abrupt turn to the left reveals the hamlet shelving

down picturesquely, with brick and timbered houses alternating pleasantly to right and left. One of the former, part of which is very old, contains two curious mural paintings supposed to represent the parable of the Prodigal Son, which had for many years remained unsuspected beneath a preserving crust of plaster, but which an accident revealed to admiring eyes. "Lenchwicke was anciently a parish, though at present [1781] Norton is the only Church," writes Nash, and, to quote *A Short History of the Parish* by the Rev. G. Kenneth M. Green, Vicar of Norton from 1903 to 1907, "it once possessed a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, but now totally destroyed, though traces of its existence remain in the stonework and windows of an old barn of great length." The "old barn" crowns a lift of the road, and presents at least one finely chiselled floriated specimen of this "stonework" to the searching eye of the pedestrian.

But similar débris, though from another source, are easily traceable in this charming rural nook of the Vale of Evesham, for says New, "Near to this spot [the "old barn"] stood, until about a hundred years ago, a stately mansion built by Sir Thomas Bigg. A letter is still extant from Sir Philip Hoby requesting permission from the King's [Henry VIII.] agent to purchase stone from the abbey [Evesham] ruins for building, and there can be little doubt that this house was constructed of the same material. By the 'irony of fate,' this mansion, born of the spoliation of that institution, in its turn fell a prey to the destroyer, and fragments of carved stones telling of Elizabethan days may be found in these barns and other farm buildings within the area of the parish."

There are two points in this passage which seem to call for comment. In the first place, Mr. New clearly states that the "stately mansion" at Lenchwick was "built by Sir Thomas Bigg," and in this he is corroborated by Nash, who also says that "Lenchwick was the seat of Sir Thomas Bigg, Knight, who built a house here"; but, in the next, when he gravely asserts that "this house was constructed of the same material"—i.e., "from the abbey ruins"—and that "fragments of carved stones, telling of Elizabethan

days, may be found within the area of the parish," one is led to ask: "How can these things be?" For, on the one hand, it by no means follows that, because Sir Philip Hoby requested "permission from the King's agent to purchase stone from the abbey ruins for building," that Sir Thomas Bigg erected this house from "the same material"; nor, on the other, because "fragments of carved stones, telling of Elizabethan days, may be found," the house was built from "stone from the abbey ruins." The one statement precludes the other. "Elizabethan days" could hardly have commenced before 1558, whereas "stone from the abbey ruins for building" must have been removed any time between 1539 and 1546, the years which fixed the retirement and death of Abbot Lichfield, the last Abbot of Evesham. If, therefore, the "fragments of carved stones" tell of "Elizabethan days," they could not, on this showing, have been "from the abbey ruins." And if so, the "irony of fate" sentiment collapses baldly. But whatever its constructive materials or ultimate fate, certain is it that the mansion has vanished, and that no traces of it can be found beyond a yard or two of garden wall, and evidences, in a field-path leading from King's Lane, of a moat and avenue of elms, though the historically imaginative faculty can readily conjure up scenes of lordly and funereal splendour here, when the Biggs and Cravens indulged in "revelry by night," and were borne, amid pomp and pageantry, to their Temple of Peace in Norton Church. Lenchwick is also said to have once possessed a water-mill, for which it was assessed, as a monastic manor, in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., 1555, at £25 7s. 8d., J. Harrys being "Rent Receiver." Chadbury, the third division of the parish, is situated on the right bank of the Avon, about two miles from Norton village, off the old Worcester to London road. To the left of this beautifully elm-lined road stretch the grounds of the Abbey Manor Estate, owned by Mrs. E. C. Rudge, containing many stone and other relics of Evesham Abbey, and a fine obelisk, marking the site of the Battle of Evesham, 1265, in which Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, fell. Farther on, still on the left, lie Chadbury Lock, old water-mill, and weir,

the approach to which on the Avon by steamer from Evesham beggars description, in the calm beauty of the winding river bordered by drooping pollard willows and nodding reeds—a modern replica of Virgil's Mincio:

tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Et tenera prætexit arundine ripas;

while farther on, to the right of the roadway, the wayfarer looks upon the "Golden Gates" (a rich example of gilded ironwork brought originally from Versailles, the workmanship of which is valued at £15,000) of Wood Norton,* the showy and rambling seat of the Duc d'Orleans, with its fine deer-park and plantations, backed by a thickly wooded and rising hill. This "royal residence" is the English Mecca of French Legitimists, as Farnborough is that of French Imperialists, and is remarkable for the semi-royal etiquette observed therein, as also for its aloofness from British royalty (with the exception of the visit, in 1910, of King George and Queen Mary) and aristocracy—anomalies which are explainable on grounds of political expediency and kingly prestige. Two centuries ago it was a small English homestead, but wing after wing has been added to it since by its royal owners. The Duc, whose full title is Louis Philippe Robert, is head of the Bourbon-Orleans House, and was born at York House, Twickenham, in 1869; is the son of the Comte de Paris, and married, in 1896, the Archduchess Marie Dorothea of Austria, born 1867. His sister, Dowager-Queen of Portugal, is mother of Manuel II., the deposed King of that country. The Duc, who owns, since 1897 (through his great-uncle, the Duc d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe), the inheritance of the Biggs, Cravens, and Seymours, enjoys the reputation of a good landlord, and as lay Rector, although a member of the Roman Communion, is generous to the funds of the parish church. He is also the great-grandson of Louis Philippe, and being *sine prole*, and his brother unmarried, his house will, in the direct male line, become extinct in him. His exile wears on evenly, though in uncertain hope, between

* See an interesting paper by M. Hartley Smith, "Shelter Island: Wood Norton and its Inhabitants," in *The Lady's Realm* for February, 1911.

Brussels and Wood Norton, in the neighbourhood of which, twelve centuries ago, stood another castle, of which the Mercian Ethelred made a gift to Evesham Abbey.

THE CHURCH.

Norton Church, though of uncertain date as to foundation, was certainly rebuilt by John de Brokehampton, forty-third Abbot of Evesham, from 1282 to 1316, presumably about the year 1290, although evidences are extant of an even earlier date. Dedicated to St. Ecgvine, it doubtless fulfilled its purpose peacefully and efficiently through national periods of religious and political stress until,

varied, in which the passing of the years has perhaps played a less prominent part than the neglect and incapacity of man; for in the *Evesham Parish Magazine* of July, 1888, the Rev. Narcissus G. Batt (then Vicar of Norton) wrote thus of them in an article entitled "Churches round about Evesham: Norton":

"I have discovered, built up in the north wall of the nave, some remains of Norman architecture, which show that there was a church here before the fourteenth century, which had a north door with Norman pillars and capitals. The late Mr. Bloxham, in his interesting little work on Gothic



in 1534, John Wyllmott was appointed chaplain and curate, having previously, like the chapel at Lenchwick, been "served" from the abbey, at what time Clement Lichfield, the greatest and last of the Abbots, had commenced the erection of the glorious Bell Tower, still the supreme pride of Evesham—

The tall Belfrey of the Abbey Gate
Yet stands majestic, pinnaced, elate,
And fil's the Vale with music far and wide

—and Walter of Odyngton was probably writing his treatise on the making of bells within the abbey enclosure.

The structural vicissitudes of Norton Church have apparently been many and

architecture, remarks that the large north window of the transept has a very peculiar arrangement of its tracery, which is 'late Decorated,' and also that the principal door of the church has an arch of unusual shape formed of these stones, two leaning on each side towards the flat centre, one like a half-hexagon with cusps below. The present doorway is a modern imitation, but the old stones, marked with a curious incised cross, are now placed over the lychgate I built in 1871 at the entrance of the churchyard from the road. The 'dripstone' above, with the two 'corbel heads' in ancient costume, was brought from the demolished church of Bengeworth, from which I also procured

the handsome large Perpendicular window now in the north wall of the nave at Norton. It used to stand in the eastern wall of the north aisle at Bengeworth. The church was

time. About fifty years ago [1838], Norton Church was much in the same plight as Llandaff Cathedral—that is, a roofless ruin, with a portion to the east rudely partitioned



NORTON CHURCH: CHANCEL AND ARCH BEFORE THE RESTORATION IN 1906.

inconveniently dark before, as there was only one two-light window on the north side of the nave. The chancel is altogether Perpendicular, and seems later than Brokehampton's

off for parochial uses. It is so represented in May's *History of Evesham*, and old residents have described to me how you went down into the nave, which was full of graves

open to the sky and covered with ivy, and saw on one side the old tower, and on the other the lath and plaster partition, through which you entered the little galleries and pewed-up place of worship. St. Lawrence, Evesham, was a ruin, too, and, after its restoration, my predecessor, the Rev. William Brown, afterwards Rector of Broadwas, raised a subscription, and not only repaired the nave at Norton, but enclosed the churchyard, which had previously been merely part of a large field used for pasturage. Mr. Solomon Hunt, builder, carried out the work. The flat plaster ceiling and the ungainly, uncomfortable seats are certainly such as would not now be tolerated, and the window tracery is decidedly debased. The old one was not so bad. Still, the work is a vast improvement on the previous ruin and neglect. The parishioners have now a commodious and decent church, which has lately been warmed with hot-water pipes, and put into good order in other respects. The chancel, never having become ruinous, retains more traces of its ancient architecture."

The restoration from an absolute state of chaos to one of comparative, though still imperfect, order, to which the learned Vicar alludes, was presumably that effected in 1843-44, of which the *Short History* (*ut supra*) says:

"It was badly restored, whereby much of its beauty and dignity was destroyed, especially in the structure of the south wall of the nave."

But a more thorough and permanent restoration has, within the last five years, at a cost of £1,674 19s. 11d., removed what Mr. Batt and others complained of so justly.

Two lancet or single-light windows in the western wall, long hidden beneath plaster, have been reopened with deep embrasures. The "flat plaster ceiling and ungainly, uncomfortable seats" have disappeared, and been replaced by a solid roof boarding, exposed timber joists, and more modern oak seating; the flooring has been lowered and flagged, a vestry built outside the north wall, and the nave and chancel have been thoroughly renovated. Vicar Batt had already presented, in 1887, three handsome sedilia to the church in memory of his sister, and in 1903

a new Positive organ replaced the old one. Outside, also, the hand of the pointer is visible, which, to the anointed eye of an exacting antiquary, somewhat detracts from the old-time, hoary aspect of the structure; but the restoration of this may safely be left to the mellowing hand of Time. The tower, square and western, embattled and crocketed, and adorned with some eight grotesque gargoyles, contains a fine peal of six bells,* rehung in 1901 (the original peal was presented in 1723 by the Hon. Charles Craven, of Lenchwick, afterwards Governor of Carolina); and the entire roof is covered with quaint old stone tiles, the *tout ensemble*, standing some fifteen yards from the roadway, being girded by a well-wooded graveyard, wherein "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

(*To be continued.*)



Sir Marmaduke Whitechurch of Loughbrickland, Co. Down.

BY CAPTAIN R. LINN, F.R.S.A.I.



SIR MARMADUKE WHITECHURCH was descended from the family of Whitechurch, County of Stafford; his father was a London lawyer. He married, first, Annie, daughter of — Jones of Denbigh, Wales; secondly, Mary, daughter of Richard Philliston of Emral, Flintshire, Wales, and had three daughters, viz.: Frances, who became the wife of Marcus Trevor, afterwards Viscount Dungannon; Eleanor, who married the Rev. James Symonds, Prebendary of Armagh (died June 23, 1637), and afterwards Sir Faithful Fortescue; and a third, who married Lieutenant Wisely.

It is not known when Whitechurch came to Ireland. He was present at the humiliating defeat of the English forces at the Blackwater, County Armagh, on August 14, 1598, as an officer in Sir Henry Bagnal's troop of

* On the fifth bell it is recorded that Richard Sanders (of Bromsgrove) "made us all six."

horse. Ten days after the battle Whitechurch writes to Ormond as follows :

"1598 Augst 24.

"On Weddensday the 16th of this psente, wee beeing at the Newry, the Chaunter of Armagh came thether, wch when we understoode of, we went unto him to entreate hym, yf he cold, to use som meanes for the obteyning of leve from Tharch traytor Tirone to bringe the deade corpes of the Marshall Sir Henry Bagnall from Armagh (where yt then was) unto Newrie, wch the Chaunter promised us he wold doe his beste to pforme; that he wold go himselve unto Tirone about it. Then we demaunded of hym what newes he had heard from Tirones campe concernynge the number of tharmye that was slayne, and the number that was likewise slayne of the Rebels; to wch he answered; that he had newes from Tirones campe by some of his owne people that came from theynse, that they did reporte amongst themselves howe they had killed 600^{ths} of Her Majesty's Armye, and that there was killed of their own men but six score, whereof, the Chaunter said the chefest were two of Art M'Barrons sonnes, two of O'Cahans sonnes, M'Kennahs sone of the Trough, and a sonne of Donell M'Sorleys sonne: and the Chaunter told us for certen 600 was all that Tirones campe did make reporte of, they had slayne of the armye. And thus much is all that we can delyver touchinge this matter, wch wee will if we shall thereunto be required, affyrme uppon our corporall oathes to be the true reporte of the said Chaunter unto us. Witness o^r hands the 24th of August 1598.

"MAR: WHITECHURCH, Lieftenente of the Marshalls horse troope.

"JOHN LEE, Secretary to the Marshall."

Harris says that Whitechurch came to Ireland as an army contractor,* and states that he "removed to Ireland to Cloath the Army, and had Loughbrickland and other lands granted to him in Debenture for that Service"—a financial process not unknown in later years—but there is no record of his

having received the lands of Loughbrickland on that account. In the business of acquiring land he graduated under Bagnal, and continued the work long after the death of Bagnal at the Blackwater. Bagnal was an expert in this line of business, and Whitechurch seems to have been an apt pupil.

Davis states in his "Abstract" that Whitechurch had six balliboes of Abbey lands in the barony of Onealan, Co. Armagh, subject to plantation conditions. In the barony of Orior, same county, he had a grant of the lands of Ballymacdermot, containing one ballibo (120 acres) at a Crown rent of 16s. 3d. English, "to hold for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin, in common Socage." In the discharge of his military duties, which took him all over the counties of Down, Armagh, Louth, and Monaghan, he had opportunities of spying out the fair lands of these counties. In addition to his Down and Armagh properties he owned considerable estates in Louth and Monaghan. Whitechurch was one of the earliest Servetors under the Plantation Scheme (1608-1620). In his quest for new possessions he found the Magenis family possessed abundance of acres, but little or no money, and here a chance offered of dealing with them; so he exchanged for their lands some of his savings out of army contracts and other sources, and thus secured a vast property in the parishes of Seapatrik and Aghaderg, not by the "Charter of the Sword," but in a peaceful and legal manner. In acquiring the Magenis lands he was not fettered by Plantation conditions, as Down was not comprehended in the Plantation Scheme; thus he had a freer hand, and was largely independent of conditions and Government interference.

Sir Marmaduke had a much easier task in founding a colony, and in establishing a prosperous community, than those who undertook a like work in the more northern parts of Ulster, where the Macdonalds, MacQuillans, O'Dohertys, and others, were in constant warfare, with records of forays and massacres. Whitechurch was a model colonizer, and deserves to rank high as such, and might have written a book on the "Art of Colonization" with great advantage to his contemporaries. Few men of his

* *Ancient and Present State of County Down*, p. 83; Dublin, 1744.

time were able to do such important work with so little friction. He seems to have lived in his castle at Loughbrickland in perfect quiet with the Magenises and his neighbours in adjoining counties. He had a strong sense of justice and honour, characteristics hardly known in his day in dealing with the old owners of the soil. His methods in dealing with the Magenises remind one of the policy adopted by William Penn in his transactions with the red man in Pennsylvania. In a more limited way Whitechurch was the William Penn of Ulster. No attempt was made during his lifetime by the Magenise family to disturb or harass him, which is strong evidence of his consideration, justice, patience, and genial character. One of the first acts in his scheme of colonization was to settle his lands with a farming class, and to encourage such he granted long leases at low rents, built mills, secured patent rights for holding fairs and markets at Loughbrickland and at Ballykeel, near Banbridge, and built the villages of Loughbrickland and Ballykeel. He was not unmindful of the spiritual wants of the new settlers. Harris, in his *Ancient and Present State of County Down*, says that Sir Marmaduke removed the church to its present site, and that "he first made this a town (Loughbrickland) by encouraging Protestants to settle in it, and also built a strong house near it on the edge of a lake."

Such is the brief but imperfect record of a remarkable man, whose memory should be held in high esteem. His work in laying the foundations of a prosperous community in Aghaderg and Seapatrick is well attested by the general well-being of the people of these parishes, and their high character for law and order. Altogether Sir Marmaduke Whitechurch stands out as one of the most notable men in the history of Ulster. He was knighted on June 26, 1626, by Viscount Falkland, and died on May 1, 1636, being buried in Loughbrickland Church. His wife died July 1 in the same year.

His memory, like that of many another Ulster worthy, has not been honoured by any monument. He only lives in the dim tradition of the inhabitants of the district in which he

lived and laboured. One would have expected that his descendants, who gained so much by his work, would have removed the reproach of forgetfulness and ingratitude long years ago by erecting a dignified memorial to his memory.



Worked Flints from the River-Drift at Holt, Wilts.

BY W. G. COLLINS.

THE old gravel-pit at Holt, a village situated two miles east of Bradford-on-Avon, is, during summer-time, an arid but very interesting spot, and those who have taste and opportunities leading in that direction may do well by devoting a little time to examining it. The place is a veritable storehouse of ancient odds and ends, of many different kinds of stone, of curious minerals and fossils, and, what is more to the present purpose, an abundance of yellow, blue-grey, and black flints may be found there.

While the softer stones and fossils are rounded and waterworn, the harder flints are not so, but still retain angles and edges which are fairly sharp; the greater part of them, however, are deeply stained with yellow from the ochreous surroundings, and further, they are glossy.

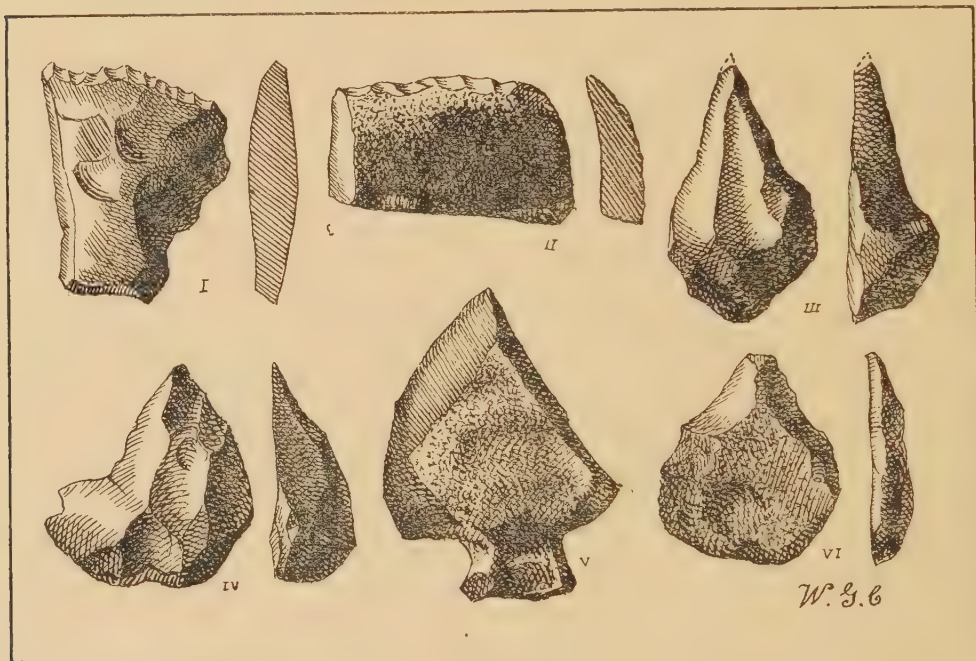
This last feature is a characteristic of long-continued immersion which has never been properly explained. All flints do not seem to acquire it, and at some sites a polish is imparted which far exceeds what is ordinary. The implements from Savernake Forest, for instance, are so brilliant that they present an appearance of having been recently varnished.

The pit now being considered is excavated hard by the Great Western Railway Station, very near its western end. It is approximately oblong in shape, and is 180 paces long from east to west, and 100 paces wide from north to south. It is not, perhaps, advisable to be more exact in describing either size or form, because, in consequence of working, both are subject to alteration. When viewed from within, the inner surface is seen to be 3 or

4 feet lower than the surrounding country, owing to the removal of material; the north side is bounded along its whole length by a natural wall of soil and gravel, and at the ends, east and west, are two others, similar; but on the south, where digging operations probably began, the boundary is very much broken and not so deep.

Complete exposures of the section may be seen wherever there has been recent working, and it consists of 2 feet of reddish soil sur-

sidered, but it should be remembered that to some men these early examples of human handiwork are more valuable than diamonds, and moreover, there are other compensations. As the learned author of *The Oldest Human Industry** writes: "The labour which is necessary, and the mud and bad weather that must sometimes be encountered in the search, are hardships, it is true; but the effort is worth while to those who would see Nature, and even human life, from fresh points of



mounting 4 feet of peculiarly fine, clean gravel, which rests on a foundation of Oxford clay.

By the favour of Mr. Alexander, the owner, who allowed free access to the works, searching began in the early part of 1908, continuing at intervals during the favourable seasons of that year and on to the close of summer in 1909, with the result that a dozen presumably worked flints were discovered, of which six are shown in the accompanying illustration. Scale seven-eighths of real size.

It may be thought that a dozen worked flints constitute but a meagre result when the amount of time and labour required is con-

sidered. The country-side, to speak only of the external aspect of the pursuit, wears a new and more beautiful appearance from the middle of a ploughed field to what it does from the hard road; and there are points of beauty in a gravel-pit which are by no means to be despised."

Fig. 1 represents a tiny implement, probably a scraper, made from an irregular fan-shaped spall. It is dark yellowish-green, speckled with red, and glossy. In length it is 1.3 inches, extreme width 1.2 inch, and

* *The Oldest Human Industry*, by Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, M.A.

greatest thickness 0.3 inch. Both front and back faces are slightly curved (see section). The latter shows flattish bulb of percussion near the centre, while the former is, by means of broad and shallow flaking, brought to a thin upper edge, which is undulating, and neatly and evenly chipped throughout. This specimen was found *in situ*, and picked out of the face of the gravel; but undue importance should not be attached to that fact, since the other examples, by their glossy and stained appearance, as Sir J. Lubbock says, "speak for themselves."*

Fig. 2 is also a scraper, made from the outside portion of a cylindrical flint. It is 1.4 inches long, 0.75 inch in width, and has a thickness of 0.3 inch. The section is given at the side. Chipping may be seen along the upper edge of the implement. The back and lower faces, as well as the two ends, are brownish-green, and exhibit the usual gloss, but the curved front face shows the outside pitted bark or crust.

Fig. 3, a borer made from a blue-grey four-sided flake, is moderately glossy; its length is 1.45 inches, extreme width 0.85 inch, and thickness near the butt end 0.5 inch. The back face, which is much larger than the others, is flat, and its area is bounded by the outline of the drawing. The front face is triangular, and made to slant towards the point, thus giving, with the two triangular side faces, the requisite pyramidal form. The point is broken and the right side edge fractured as if by use; but this happened before immersion, since the breaks are equally glossy with the rest.

Fig. 4 is very peculiar. It is blue-grey, and has a reddish translucent appearance, but is not glossy. Its length is 1.2 inches, greatest width with barb 1.25 inches, and thickness at butt end 0.5 inch. The back face is flat, and, like the last example, has a margin which is coincident with the extreme outer edge of the implement. What seems to be a portion of a rather large cone of percussion has been struck off from the lower part of the flat back face. From the thick butt end one broad facet in front, with others slanting to the right and left, form the point; but on the lower left-hand side smaller but still broad flaking is employed to shape a

sort of barb, so that the appearance of the implement suggests a one-barbed arrowhead. For this, however, it seems to be too thick and heavy. Altogether, with its smoothly worked facets and unusually sharp angles, it looks less ancient than the other examples. The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, whose letter is referred to later, says, regarding its red translucent hue, that the "structure is altered by fire."

Fig. 5 represents a striking but withal somewhat doubtful specimen. A black outside tabular splinter 1.8 inches long, 1.35 inches across the widest part, and having an average thickness of 0.35 inch, has been fashioned by Art or Nature into an accurate semblance to a light spearhead. There is no secondary work, but only the roughest hacking. Two interior angles towards the lowest part form the stem as well as what may be called barbs; the left-hand angle is natural, but that on the right has been removed as cleanly as if it had been cut out with a knife. Now, the removal of this interior angle, without at the same time breaking off the adjoining weak stem, implies a degree of manual dexterity which is simply inconceivable.

The various surfaces of the flint represent three different periods. As before mentioned, the piece is an outside splinter, and the front face, with its rough, deeply pitted bark, is of the earliest period. When the tabular splinter was separated from the original nodule of flint, the back face, having been an inner part, showed the usual dull granulated appearance of recent fracture. Long exposure to the weather, however, dissolved out the colloid silica, and left a white smooth layer, which represents the second period. The third period is shown upon those dark and glossy surfaces, including the trimming on the stem, which were resultant from that removal of material which was necessary to form the spear-head. The shaping surfaces, therefore, must have been brought into existence at the same time, since they are all alike and different to the other parts; and this wellnigh simultaneous production of certain essential portions, together with the characteristic likeness, is almost conclusive evidence in favour of the implement having been made by man.

* *Prehistoric Times*, 3rd edition, p. 353.

Fig. 6 is made from a thinnish outside flake, deep yellow in colour and very glossy. It is 1.25 inches in length, 1.1 inches across the widest part, with an average thickness of 0.2 inch. The back face is flat, showing the bulb of percussion at the lower part, and having an area which extends to the outer edges. The front face retains a portion of the original crust, and is, by means of very broad right and left flaking, made to assume a pointed shape. This implement might have been used as a borer, or, if inserted into a cleft stick, would serve as the point of a dart. Like Fig. 1, it was picked out of the face of the gravel.

It must be admitted that the implements described above are quite unlike the usual river-drift forms, and because of their small size and anomalous character, it was thought advisable that they should be subjected to the scrutiny of some good authority. The E. H. Goddard, Hon. Secretary, to the Wilts Archæological Society, was therefore applied to, and, in accordance with his suggestion, the worked flints, with some others from a pit at Freshford, were forwarded to the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, who is an eminent authority on stone implements. The reverend gentleman, after examining the specimens, wrote as follows: "Every one of them has, in my opinion, undoubtedly been either chipped into shape by man, or used by man;" nor did his kindness stop here, for his letter contained many valuable notes of interesting points which had previously escaped notice, or, as in the case of Fig. 4, had not rightly been interpreted.

A suggestion has been offered to the effect that larger varieties should be sought for, but it is doubtful if the search would be successful. Holt is a place of deposit for its own peculiarly fine and clean gravel, and the current which brought it there would have parted with the heavier burdens long before reaching the spot. Small variations, both more weighty and lighter, may and do occur, owing to cross-currents and eddies, or entanglement in the main body of conveyed material, but no very great difference in regard to size need be expected. The same reasoning may explain the absence of fresh-water shells, since, being so much lighter, they would be swept on farther; much as chaff is

separated from corn in the process of winnowing.

Very little can be said respecting the precise age of these implements, except that, in spite of their tiny and almost neolithic appearance, they must, owing to the position in which they were found, belong to the oldest or palæolithic period. Sir John Evans says: "It is evident that the least antiquity that can be assigned to the implements is that of the beds of gravel, sand, or clay in which they occur, and of which, in fact, they may be regarded as constituent portions."* When, however, the age of the deposit at Holt is considered, it is impossible to pronounce with any degree of accuracy, and all calculation in the matter can only be relative.

The gravel was probably deposited under widely different conditions to those which are prevailing at present. Some agency, possibly abnormal, certainly powerful, such as an increased and continuous rainfall, or, more likely still, the melting of vast accumulations of ice, must in former times have urged the sluggish Avon over a greatly widened waterway at an unwonted speed, and so caused the laying of the gravels at Holt, and elsewhere along the course of the river. Since that time the valleys have been deepened, and the river, now dwindled to a mere thread flows slowly by, at least 15 feet lower than the gravel-pit which still marks its former level.

At Bradford, less than three miles distant, an old gravel terrace has lately been brought to light, which is 30 feet above the present stream, and there also the river must have been lowered to that extent since the deposit at Holt. Now, when the above-mentioned altered conditions are considered, together with the infinitely slow rate of the subsidence of the river-beds,† it becomes evident that a deposit which originated during the existence of those different conditions, and has endured through the lengthened period which embraced so much of change, can only be described as being of extreme antiquity. It may therefore be safely asserted respecting

* *Ancient Stone Implements*, 2nd edition, p. 662.

† The Thames is lowered 1 foot in 11,740 years; the Tay 1 foot in 1,482 years (Evans, *Stone Implements*, 2nd edition, p. 668).

the worked flints found at Holt that the later neolithic implements fashioned by the Romano-British nearly 2,000 years ago, and still to be found about their ancient settlements and upon the sites of Roman villas, are, in comparison with these river-drift forms, but as the things of yesterday.



Birsay Palace, Orkney.

BY EDWARD TYRRELL.

(Concluded from p. 140.)

HERE, then, in this palatial building, erected at a cost of so great tribulation to the people, the lordly Earl and his court lived and made merry, continuing, and even increasing, his exactions of the people. His household, "to the number of six or seven score," says Balfour,* "were quartered on the people." His other tyrannies may be found mentioned in Balfour's *Oppressions*, and included execution and banishment without trial, tampering with the weights and measures, and even—not content with goading the Udalers into flight—forbidding anyone to leave the islands without permission.

Earl Robert died in 1591, still in possession, in spite of several half-hearted recalls of his grants; and Birsay Palace passed with the rest of the earldom to his son, Earl Patrick, the worthy successor to and improver of the father's methods. He lived partly at Birsay and partly in his yet more stately palace at Kirkwall, raised by the old methods. Here is a contemporary description† of the princely state affected by this Earl: "His pomp was so great as he never went from his castle to the kirk, nor abroad otherwise, without the convoy of fifty musketeers and other gentlemen of convoy and guard. And sichlike before dinner and supper, there were three trumpeters that sounded still till the meat of the first service was set at table, and sichlike

at the second service, and consequently after the grace . . . he made sic collection of great guns and other weapons of war, as no house, palace, nor castle, yea all in Scotland were not furnished with the like."

The fame of the Earl's court spread abroad, and in 1602 we find Birsay the scene of great pomp and gaiety. "In the moneth of August 1602 yeirs, John Earle of Sowtherland, being accompanied with his brother Sir Robert Gourdown, Houcheon Macky, the Laird of Assint, and diuers gentlemen, went into Orkney to visit Earle Patrick. They shipped at Cromartie, in the Earle of Orkney his warre-ship (called the Dunkirk) and landed at Kirkwall, wher they wer honorablie receaved, and hartilie interteyned by Patrick Earle of Orkney. Having stayed eight dayes at Birsay, and eight dayes at Kirkway, and having concluded a band of friendship with Earle Patrick, they imbarcked agane, and so returned home into ther owne countries. In this voyage Robert Gordoun (the eldest sone of John Gordoun of Kilcalmkill) sickened, and died shortlie afterward; a young gentleman of good expectation."* There was probably no time in the history of the palace during which there was greater pomp and revelry than during the stay of these two powerful nobles of the North, with their court and retinue. An account of a return visit, made in 1604, gives some hint of what took place at Birsay during the visit of the Earl of Sutherland: "The yeir of God 1604, Patrick Earle of Orkney came into Southerland to visit Earle John, and was then Godfather to Earle John his eldest sone, who was called Patrick; bot the chylde lived not long. This Earle of Orkney having passed his tyme a while at Dornoch, honorablie interteyned with comedies, and all other sports and recreations that Earle John culd mak him, he returned into his own cuntry."†

These scenes of revelry were changed in June, 1614, and we come to the first warlike chapter in the story of the palace. Earle Patrick was then lying in the Castle of Dumbarton, awaiting trial for his oppressions. James Law was Bishop, and held the King's commission to hold "all the castles, houses and strengths within the boundaries of

* Account quoted in *Oppressions*, p. 4, but first rescued from oblivion by the late Robert Chambers.

† Macfarlane Manuscripts.

* *Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland*, p. 248.

† *Ibid.*, p. 352.

Orkney and Zetland.”* To him had been delivered Birsay Palace, and he had made one Bernard Stewart keeper of it. The Earl’s son Robert rose in insurrection on his father’s behalf, and we learn from the papers† in connection with the Earl’s trial that “the house and place of Birsay was tressonabillie surpyrset and tane in be thame, and Bernard Stewart, Keiper of the samyn, was maist violentlie expellit furth yairof; quhilk house yai yairafter fortifeit waith muscattis, poulder, leid, airmitt men, and all vther necessar furniter and prouisioun, and held and keipit ye samyn maist rebelliouslie and tressonabillie aganis Mr. Johne Finlaysone, Shireff-Depute of Orknay, nochtwithstanding of ye charge geven in his Maiesties name and autoritie to thame for rendering and overgevinge the said hous vnder the pane of tressone.”‡ From the same source we learn further that the Earl’s son then gathered nine score persons, who signed a bond to aid him, and “came forwardis togidder in battell array, from Birsay towardis ye toun of Kirkwall,” which after a time he took, and imprisoned there Bernard Stewart and John Finlayson.§

The rebels were shortly afterwards defeated in their turn. The Earl of Caithness had no love for Earl Patrick and his friends, and he got a commission from King James to deal with the rising. Birsay Palace again heard the sounds of war, the Caithness Earl coming on the scene with 500 men and driving out the rebels.|| Robert Stewart was captured, and was executed in Edinburgh on January 1, 1615, his father the Earl following him to the same fate on February 6 of the same year.

Peace came to the Palace of Birsay again. The earldom was again annexed to the Crown, but in spite of this it was granted to one rapacious Bishop or nobleman after another, the palace changing hands many times. In the reign of Charles I. the earldom was mortgaged to William Douglas, seventh Earl of Morton, who died in 1648, and was succeeded by his son Robert,

who played a notable part in the next scene in the palace’s history. This Earl was living quietly enough in the palace, when the Orkneys were startled by an event which brought them into prominence and close connection with the rebellion. It is a curious thing that these islands, whose earliest history is a tale of turbulence and invasion, were destined to offer a temporary base for two of the most notable and interesting invasions of Scotland—invasions which brought little harm in the end save to those who made them. In 1263 Hakon of Norway lay in St. Margaret’s Hope, South Ronaldshay, his great oaken galley surrounded by the fleet destined to be destroyed at Largs; and on April 9, 1650, Montrose lies at Flotta, writing a last letter ere he proceeds on his ill-starred expedition.*

Letters and other documents of the time tell us somewhat of the Palace of Birsay in connection with this invasion. Robert Douglas, Earl of Morton, held the palace, and lived there in the autumn of 1649, hearing, it may be, some idle rumour of coming great events,† but assuredly not at that moment expecting the horseman who galloped up to the palace gateway one afternoon in September of 1649. The visitor was no less a person than Morton’s nephew, George, Earl of Kinnoul. Him the Marquis of Montrose had despatched with 80 officers and some 100 Danes, to collect troops and prepare for the invasion of Scotland. It is said by Tudor‡ that “Kinnoul, in consequence of the real or affected reluctance of his uncle Robert, eighth Earl of Morton, to take part in the movement, was compelled to seize the Palace of Birsay”; and Balfour§ says that Kinnoul “took the Castell of Birsay and garrisoned it.” The truth is, however, that Morton was ready enough to join in the invasion, stipulating merely that he should receive a commission from Montrose on the part of Charles, giving him full authority in the county. Kinnoul himself, writing to Montrose from Kirkwall, says: “My uncle Morton was at a house of his own some

* *Conviction of Earl Patrick.*

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Trial of Patrick, Earl of Orknay, before the High Court of Justiciary, February 1, 1615: Conviction.*

§ *Ibid.*

|| *Peterkin’s Notes*, p. 47.

* See letter given *in extenso* in Napier’s *Memoirs of Montrose*, p. 724.

† Declaration by James Butter, in *Peterkin’s Notes*, Appendix, p. 105.

‡ P. 74.

§ *Annales*, p. 431.

sixteen miles from this place. Being very confident of his loyalty, I ventured to land, and, without reposing, I took horse and went in all haste to him. . . . I found my lord more zealous to the obedience of the King's commands . . . than I thought possible a person of his fortune in this place of the world could be; in so much that, after I was bold to call us 500, he wished them heartily thousands, and gave me all assurances that so soon as we could show ourselves to be in a capacity to reduce the country, he would not fail to be assistant to us in life and fortune; which being impossible, I was forced (*by my lord's desire*) to send a party from this to his house of Birza, requiring a positive answer and active assistance; which was so heartily condescended to, that I shall humbly desire your Excellency to consider him as the chiefest assistant, next to your Lordship, of the King's service."* "My uncle," he writes again, "has proved so cordial, and so active, that his doings are beyond the limits of being satisfied with words"; and the writer goes on to ask Montrose to make Morton absolute over the islands.†

The two Earls were busily collecting troops, when they were abruptly removed from the scene within a few days of one another. Morton died in Kirkwall on November 12, 1649, and Kinnoul passed away a few days later in the Palace of Birsay, which he had made his headquarters. There is some mystery as to the cause of Morton's death, of which Sir James Balfour‡ gives this curious version: "The 12 day of November this zeire, Robert Douglas, Earle of Morton, departed this liffe, *of a displeasure concieued at his nephew, George, Earle of Kinowle*, at the Castell of Kirkewall, in Orkney, 1649." Of poor Kinnoul's end—that "most passionate servante" of Montrose—we hear by the pen of Captain John Gwynne, who was himself with the Earl. "Kinnoul," he says, "landed at Kirkwall in September, 1649, and about two months after the Earl fell sick at Birsay, the Earl of Morton's house, and died there of a pleurisy; whose loss was very much lamented, as he was truly honourable and perfectly loyal."§

Kinnoul and his uncle dead, his subordinates wait anxiously for the arrival of Montrose, who is delayed. Meanwhile, at Birsay, and all over the islands, men are being pressed into the service of the invaders. The palace remains in their hands. Early in 1650 more troops come from abroad, raised by the new Earl of Kinnoul. Still they wait for Montrose. At last he arrives. "For the space of seven months," record the Gentlemen of Orkney,* they "did quarter and maintain his Majesties whole forces . . . and they did outreik 2,000 effective well-armed men, with their lieviery and transport money, with their officers . . . besides considerable soumes of money" which they advanced. On April 9, 1650, Montrose is aboard ship at Flotta, and by the 14th he has landed at Duncansby Head and reached Thurso.

But Birsay Palace still remained in the hands of his followers, who were left under command of Colonel Sir William Johnson and Colonel Sir Harry Graham,† the Marquis's brother.

After Cobiesdale, there was panic in the Orkneys and at Birsay. Johnson and Graham escaped in Captain Hall's frigate, "with the whole monition and arteyllarie,"‡ but leaving all Lord Morton's plate and jewellery,§ and get safe away, in spite of a dangerous stranding on the Skerry off Westray. Morton himself—the new Morton—fled. His youngest son was killed at Corbiesdale.|| Leslie's soldiers came to Birsay, but found the house deserted, though the plate and jewels were left behind. James Butter¶ recorded that he saw taken out of the Earl's closet at the breaking open of the same by Captain Cullace—whether at Birsay or Kirkwall does not appear—certain papers which showed that Montrose had been encouraged by Morton when only yet meditating a landing in the Orkneys. Montrose's supporters

* Petition and Memorandum by the Gentry of Orkney to Lord Morton, October 9, 1662, County Record, in *Peterkin's Notes*, p. 106.

† Wishart's *Life of Montrose*, pp. 293, 497. But Graham ultimately rejoined Montrose.

‡ Letter in Wishart's *Deeds of Montrose*, p. 496.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 497.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 493.

¶ Declaration by James Butter, Sheriff Clerk of the Bishopric of Orkney, in *Peterkin's Notes*, Appendix, p. 104.

* Napier, p. 724.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Annals*, p. 433.

§ Napier, p. 727.

were heavily fined and punished, and forty Orkney prisoners sent to slavery. There are no local contemporary records of what followed. Birsay Palace, of course, fell into the hands of Cullace, commanding the forces sent to punish the Orcadians; but this blood-thirsty officer seems at least to have respected the fabric of the old building. Indeed, the palace seems, unlike Noltland Castle, rather to have drifted unto natural decay than to have been destroyed by any final cataclysm. Morton was not hopelessly discredited, for we find him Colonel of a regiment of foot in Orkney under the Protector, and he got possession of the earldom again at the Restoration. He does not appear, however, to have resided there himself, preferring the palace in Kirkwall, which he rented from the Crown at a nominal figure. In 1663 his Chamberlain, Douglas of Spynie, is residing there, and the place is still regarded, at that time, as a place of chief importance in the islands, for we find that in July, 1663, some of the leading persons in Orkney gathered there to concoct a letter to the Sheriff regarding certain public matters.* But the old palace is by now losing its importance, and is, indeed, fast falling into decay. In a description† of the islands, written this same year (1663), it is called a "sumptuous and stately dwelling," though it is not certain that the writer had seen it as it then was. Wallace,‡ writing of it as he saw it about thirty years later (1693), says: "Birsay . . . where at this hour one of our King's chieftest palaces is remaining." But one hears of it again, only seven years later, from one who then saw it,§ that "it was inhabited within these twenty years, but is now fast decaying." Up till then the famous inscription was still visible above the palace gateway,|| as also were the decorations and pictures on the ceilings of the first floor, and that motto of "too great arrogance," *Sic fuit*, etc., which Earl Robert unwittingly put up to be a mockery of himself. A few

years more, and we have another glimpse of the palace (November 8, 1709), showing a scene far from heroic. James Sands, minister of the parish, is had up for sheep-stealing, and the old palace, "now fast decaying," is fixed as the place of trial. The judges are Captain James Moodie of Melsetter, and James Gordon of Kerstoun. The reverend gentleman got off, the matter being hushed up in the end, and we find his signature, side by side with those of his judges and other county persons, appended to a public document in March next year.*

When next we hear of the palace the roof has fallen in—perhaps the genius of the building was disgusted at the descent from the brave days of Earl Robert to sheep-stealing Sands—though, indeed, Earl Robert was not above sheep-stealing himself. In a picture given in Low's *Tour*, published in 1779, we see that the roof has indeed fallen in, though the rest of the palace appears to be entire. Another picture† shows a great difference within the next thirty years. This picture is drawn from the Brough, and shows the palace quite in ruins, no signs of roof at all, and the chimneys standing high above the remaining walls. The stately old palace of the St. Clairs and Stewarts is indeed by then fallen into decay. But if the hand of Nature is heavy upon the ruins, the hand of man is no less so. The last Earl of Morton who held the lands sold them in 1766 to the Dundas family, but it is said that ere he did so he removed the stone from the gateway with the famous ungrammatical inscription. After this example one cannot be surprised that lesser vandals—farmers and such-like—took much of the stonework for building their barns and dykes.

In 1868 the western wall, facing the sea, was greatly damaged by a storm. "One day in the month of February this year (1868), when the West Mainland was swept by a terrific gale, about 30 feet of the strong western façade of the palace, along with two tall chimney-stacks, were blown down, and fell inwards 50 feet across the quadrangle. In the part of the building damaged only 4 feet in height of the wall is left standing above

* See letter referred to in *Peterkin's Notes*, p. 151.

† *A Description of the Islands of Orkney and Zetland*, by Robert Monteith, Laird of Egilsha and Gairsa, dated Kirkwall, September 24, 1663 (in Sir Robert Sibbald's Collection).

‡ P. 84.

§ Brand, p. 46.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 47.

* Articles of agreement betwixt the Hon. Justices of Peace for Orkney and the Presbytery of Kirkwall.

† Barry, p. 32.

the ground, and the imposing effect of the ruins on that side has thus been greatly impaired."*

And so the stately palace, with its "magnificent front and colonnades in the style of Falkland," slowly yielded up its grandeur and slipped away, unheroically and sadly enough, almost unnoticed save by vandals needing stones for their barns, till its bare broken walls and uprising chimneys alone remain to mark the site of that luxurious building—painted even to the ceilings in these wild, far-off, semi-barbarous days—which itself was the last of the old edifices that marked the place where was centred so much of the piety and religion, so much of the strife and sport, of the ancient Jarls and Udallers, and in later days so much of the glory and, alas! of the cruelty of the St. Clair and Stewart Earls.



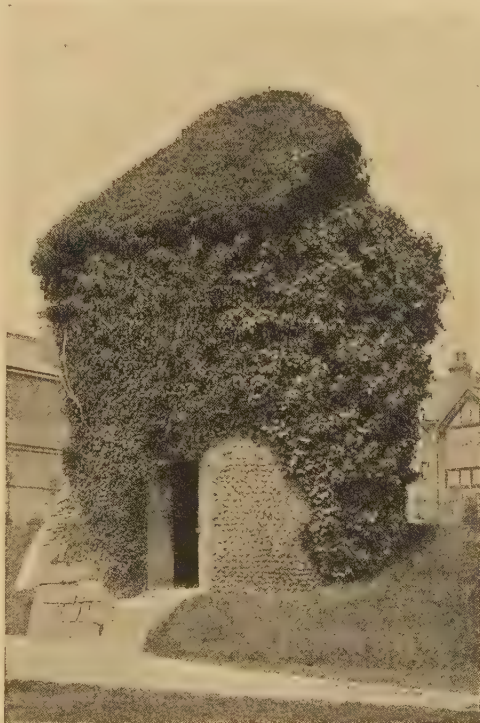
A Mediæval Pleasure-Garden.

BY J. C. WRIGHT.

IN close proximity to the ancient church of St. Mary at Eastbourne there is an old garden known as Motcombe Garden. It possesses a dovecote which takes us back to the time when a manor flourished here, surrounded by luxuriant cornfields. Little is known of dovecotes in Sussex. Up to a century ago one existed at Lewes, and belonged to the Priory of St. Pancras; it was of considerable size, measuring 92 feet from east to west, and containing 4,000 nesting-holes. The majority of these pigeon-houses or dovecotes were erected in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; they were frequently of stone, and were often half-timbered. The dovecote here is comparatively small, is circular, and measures from 12 to 14 feet in diameter. It is built of flint and chalk, and is approached by four steps. How the name Motcombe is derived is not certain; but it is probable the homestead grew up in the "cumbe" or "hollow" below the Mote-hill,

* Gorrie, p. 383. Tudor (p. 313) seems to have mistaken the date.

and that the family of De Motecumbe took its name from the place. It may be noted that among the endowments of the parish church in the fourteenth century there is included "a tithe to be received in money at Motcombe by ancient custom, amounting to ten shillings per annum." Motcombe became one of the leading houses, probably coming into the hands of the Selwyns, one of three families into which Eastbourne was divided, subsequently passing to the Parkers



in 1685, and finally to the Duke of Devonshire.

It is this garden, so interesting from its position, and also from a historic point of view, that the present Duke has recently presented to the town of Eastbourne. Recognizing that the ground should be allowed to retain as much as possible its pristine beauty, and that the dovecote should not be altered or "improved" in any way, the Corporation has laid out the garden in good taste, and provided a capital bowling-green.

The old pond has been allowed to remain ; a survey made in 1840 showed nearly an acre of water, but the area covered is now considerably reduced. The pond was supplied by springs from the lower downs—in fact, is now supplied, though the flow of water is considerably less than in the olden days—and Eastbourne was then dependent for her water from this source. But the place was then a village, or rather a series of villages, for Sea Houses and South Street and Meads were then entirely separated from Old Eastbourne. *Now*, as everyone knows, they are joined, and form the modern health-resort. Round by the Norman church, and in close proximity to this garden, is the old parsonage, which was probably a portion of the rectorial manor in the days of long ago ; and within a stone's-throw the historic "Lamb" still entertains visitors, though probably their stay is not so long as it was in the good old times.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS IN SCOTLAND.

AT a meeting of the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow in January, Mr. John Edwards delivered a lecture, entitled "Notes on the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland in the Fifteenth Century." The lecturer "gave at the outset a sketch of the evolution of the Knights Hospitallers from a small beginning, and that not of a warlike nature, in the Holy Land. The middle of the twelfth century might be regarded as the date of the introduction of the Hospitallers into Scotland, but, largely owing to the loss of the chartularies which must at one time have existed, no connected history of their early doings in this country was possible. When the fifteenth century was reached, documents, it was stated, were more numerous, some of which shed light upon the economic side of the organization. Of this nature was a bull or charter granted by the Grand Master Philibert de Naillac, of

date August 11, 1418, at Avignon. A contemporary copy was preserved at Malta in the archives of the Order. As it referred entirely to Scotland, it had been thought desirable to obtain a photograph, which, by permission of the Keeper of the Records there, had been done. The photograph was shown to the audience by means of a lantern-slide. The arrangement embodied in the charter was very interesting as revealing a carefully considered scheme for placing the financial and religious affairs of the Knights in Scotland upon a satisfactory basis. Before its date—ever since the breaking out of the War of Independence—there had been confusion and quarrels among the members of the Order, who were, strictly speaking, dependent by their statutes upon the Prior of England, whose headquarters were at Clerkenwell. He claimed, therefore, that all remittances should go through him. The result had been that these were irregular, and at times ceased altogether.

"Then French influence, which was always strong in the Order, was exerted to aid in freeing the Scottish Knights from English domination, and eventually, after several setbacks, the arrangement was reached that remittances from the Scottish preceptories were to be sent direct to the common treasury of the Order at Rhodes. This was much better for the finances at headquarters. In the lease embodied in the charter, the estates in Scotland were let, as a temporary arrangement until the next General Chapter to be held at Rhodes, to three brethren of the Order, Sir Alexander de Lychtoun, John Benyn, and Thomas Goodwyn, and they were taken bound to pay in certain specified proportions a rent of 400 gold crowns yearly. The three lessees were Scottish members of the Order, and Friar John Benyn was to get the Preceptory of Torphichen, with its church and certain lands adjoining ; Thomas Goodwyn was to receive the Preceptory of Balantrudach (Temple), also with its church and lands in the neighbourhood ; while Sir Alexander de Lychtoun took the remaining estates and emoluments, including the preceptory and church at Maryculter, on the Dee. The rent payable represented an annual return of upwards of £5,000 according to present-day values. It was probable,

from data which have come down to us, that in the time of Alexander III., before the War of Independence, a yearly sum of about £4,000 in our money went to headquarters from Scotland from the two Orders combined—namely, the Knights Hospitallers and Templars. The document under consideration represented a thoroughly business-like attempt to reduce administration to proper order, and thus to secure, first, the due performance of the religious services and other duties attaching to the churches of the Knights, and those of which they were patrons, and, second, the regular payment of the free revenue as stipulated for behoof of the Order in the East. A comparison with a return got in 1338 was instituted, showing how adverse to the finances of the Order in Scotland the War of Independence had been. Regarding the financial arrangements made with the Government by the last Scottish preceptor, Sir James Sandilands, when he obtained a grant of the estates from Mary Queen of Scots to himself and his heirs and assignees, the onerous nature of the money consideration, 10,000 gold crowns of the sun, was pointed out, and an episode in which Timothy Curneoli, the Genoese banker, who financed the preceptor, figured was referred to.

"The lecture was illustrated by means of a series of lantern-slides of documents, and the preceptories and churches belonging to the Order in Scotland—namely, Torphichen, Balantrodach, and Maryculter—were also shown."—*Glasgow Herald*, January 12, 1911.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE second part of *Book Prices Current* for the present year brings the record up to the sale in February, at Sotheby's, of the extensive collection of printed books, pamphlets, and other works illustrated by George Cruikshank, formed by Captain R. J. H. Douglas, R.N. In this sale the 653 lots realized £4,086 9s., and the entries in *Book Prices Current*, filling more than forty pages, form

quite a Cruikshank bibliography. Besides the publications here recorded, there were 367 lots, comprising caricatures, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, etc., by George Cruikshank, and prints after him, which were sold in one lot to Messrs. Maggs Brothers for £800. As regards the other sales in this part, the books were, for the most part, of an ordinary character, which realized, on the whole, a rather low average price. Among the few special sets or classes of books may be named a small collection of books relating to, or printed in, Canada and the United States (pp. 231-236), the 219 lots fetching but £120 5s. 6d.; and a considerable number of editions of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer (pp. 251-256) from the library of the late Rev. J. H. Dent, of Hallaton. A volume which would be coveted by many book-men, sold at Hodgson's in January, was an autograph presentation copy of the first edition of Izaak Walton's *Lives*, from the author to his sister, Mrs. Beacham, with inscription on the fly-leaf in Walton's hand, and a few manuscript corrections. This realized £31.



The University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge announce two new editions of the Revised Version, in which, for the first time, the text is divided into verses as in the 1611 Bible. There is no doubt that many prefer this arrangement, and that the absence of verses has hindered the acceptance of the Revised Version. Hitherto the Revised Version has only been obtainable divided into paragraphs. One of the new editions, containing central column references, will be published on May 17, the thirtieth anniversary of the appearance of the Revised New Testament, when 1,000,000 copies were sold in the course of the day; and the other edition, text only, will be ready a few weeks later.



The University Presses have also ready for publication a cheap edition of "The Interlinear Bible," which combines the Authorized and the Revised Versions in a most convenient form. Where the versions vary, the passages are printed in smaller type, so arranged that the reader following continuously the upper line has the text of the Revised Version, or following the lower line,

the Authorized Version; and yet sees at a glance the difference.

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Series of books on art and artists are abundant, but few have deserved so well of readers as Messrs. Duckworth's well-known "Red Library," edited by Mrs. S. Arthur Strong, LL.D. In these volumes the text has not been provided for the purpose of padding between the illustrations, but has been written by competent authorities, and, in the main, has been as sound critically as it has been complete biographically; while the illustrations, some fifty in each volume, have been useful handmaids to the text. I make these remarks because I have just seen one of these twenty-two volumes in its new dress. The publishers are re-issuing the whole set at the reduced price of 5s. net per volume. Paper and print and illustrations are as in the original issue, and though the familiar red covers of the Library of Art have disappeared, they have been replaced by a comely brown cloth, gilt lettered, with a particularly pleasing design on the cover. The example before me is Miss Milman's volume on *Sir Christopher Wren*. As this was noticed, when it originally appeared, in the *Antiquary* of December, 1908, it is unnecessary to criticize it in detail now. It is sufficient to say that as a well-written and full account of the great architect's life, and of his numerous scientific interests, and as a competent, well-balanced study of his work, it has no rival, and in its all-round effectiveness may be regarded as typical of most of the volumes of the series. The authors include such names as Professor Ernest Gardner, Sir Charles Holroyd, Dr. Bode, Lord Balcarres, Prof. W. R. Lethaby, and other writers equally eminent in their several departments. The republication of these volumes at so reasonable a price is an event which should interest a large circle of art-lovers. I am glad to note that it is proposed to add new works to the series from time to time.

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Sir J. C. Robinson writes from Newton Manor, Swanage: "The somewhat 'canny' proceedings of the late Mr. Alexander Glen in the matter of Scottish Highland brooches, detailed by Mr. Fothergill in your March issue, suggest further consideration.

"In the meantime I have had submitted to me from a gentleman in the country another Scottish brooch, and I send a photograph of it herewith. This brooch may or may not be one of Mr. Glen's manufacture. I do not think it is, but in any case it appears to me to show still further and more suggestive resemblances to my Anglo-Saxon silver brooch.



"In respect to the Noel Paton brooch, which Mr. Fothergill thinks is the original, and my example a modern copy of it, I should remark that this remains to be proved, and that the two should be brought together and carefully compared. I shall take an early opportunity of bringing this about.

"In the meantime, however, I gather from Mr. Fothergill's letter some indications which I think do not lend support to his conclusions.

"I observe that Mr. Fothergill states that 'the original,' assumed to be the Noel Paton example, is formed of two pieces fastened together with silver.

"Mine, on the contrary, is formed of a single thin plate of hammered, *not cast*, brass, and it is engraved by hand on both sides; moreover, it shows indications of long-continued usage, which I think it would be impossible to simulate."

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The report of the Selden Society, which was presented at the annual meeting on March 29, showed that the number of members remains about the same. The publication for 1911

will be another volume of the *Year-Books of Edward II.*, edited by Mr. G. J. Turner. The work adopted for 1912 is a volume of *Select Charters of Trading Companies*, edited by Mr. Cecil T. Carr. Provisional arrangements have been made for other volumes of the *Year-Book of the Eyre of Kent*, by Mr. Bolland; and the *Year-Books of Edward II.*, by Mr. Turner; and a volume of *Select Ecclesiastical Pleas*, by Mr. H. D. Hazeltine.

Among the reports which the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners hope to issue in the course of the current year are those on the municipal records of the Dean and Chapter of Wells (vol. ii.), and on the respective manuscripts of the Marquis of Bath, the Hon. Edward Wood (Temple Newsam, Leeds), Mr. Reginald Hastings (the Manor-House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch), Mr. H. C. Staunton (of Staunton, Notts), and Mr. Finch (Burley-on-the-Hill). The inspector in Scotland has completed in manuscript vol. i. of the Laing manuscripts in the University of Edinburgh, and a second volume of Lord Polwarth's manuscripts is in progress; also a report upon the manuscripts of Mrs. Tempest, preserved at Dalguise House, Perthshire. As regards Ireland, the seventh volume of the Calendar of the manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde is in progress, together with a report on the manuscripts of Mr. Clements, of Ashfield Lodge, Cotehill, co. Down.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, *à propos* of the Tercentenary of the Authorized Version, are showing a remarkable collection of treasures at their house in Queen Victoria Street. Luther's Hebrew Bible, with marginal notes in his own hand, a splendidly bound copy of the Bible of 1611, once the property of Queen Anne, with copies of many rare editions, are among the exhibits. A twelfth-century manuscript of the Latin Bible, in very tiny characters, which once belonged to Melancthon, is among the curiosities.

Alston Rivers, Ltd., announce *The History of a Bedfordshire Family*, by William Austin, the family in question being that of Crawley.

While primarily of local interest, the book will contain much interesting information bearing on social life and manorial customs.

At a Council meeting of the Canterbury and York Society held on April 6, it was decided to issue another instalment of Bishop Grosse-teste's register as the last part for 1910-11. The first part for 1911-12 will probably be the conclusion of the London register of Bishops Baldock, Newport, and Gravesend, which is expected to be ready in September.

An Anthology of Essex, edited by Miss C. Fell Smith (the editor of the excellent *Essex Review*), is announced for early publication by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., Ltd.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new volume, lvi., for 1910 of *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* is as substantial and well filled a collection as its predecessors. Besides a full record of the proceedings at the annual meeting in July last at Yeovil, it contains eight papers, with obituary notices, reviews, and miscellanea. The Natural History section of the Society is represented by the first instalment of what promises to be a comprehensive study of "The Mollusca of Somerset," by Mr. E. W. Swanton. One or two of the papers have been issued separately, and have already been noticed in the *Antiquary*. Among the others is "Elton Ware," by Sir Edmund Elton, Bart., who, starting with complete ignorance of ceramics, and having his imagination fired by an idea inspired by watching tile-making in the brick-fields, has developed a most interesting industry, with results both curious and beautiful. An important paper, adding its quota of testimony to the desolation of the fourteenth-century terrible year, is "The Court Rolls of the Manor of Curry Rivel in the years of the Black Death, 1348-9," with a translation of the Rolls for those years, by the Rev. J. F. Chanter. An interesting little study in identification is "The 'Cantoche' of Domesday (1086)," by the Rev. W. H. P. Greswell. There are also important reports on remains found on Ham Hill, by Mr. St. George Gray, and on the Glastonbury Abbey Excavations, by Mr. Bligh Bond; and a valuable paper on "The History of the Manor of Newton Surmaville," by the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin.

The Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland, has issued vol. viii. of its *Journal* in two substantial parts. Like previous issues, they contain inscriptions from churches and churchyards in many parts of Ireland, with many illustrations of quaint and curious carvings, of coats of arms, and of various antiquities. We share the regret of the editor, Lord Walter FitzGerald, that more inscriptions of an older date than the average of those collected were not sent in; but the difficulties are no doubt considerable. It is painful to read that "at least three instances have occurred in the last few years of wanton and malicious injury to tombstones, either on account of the form they took, or because of the wording of the inscriptions they bore." Two of these outrages took place in County Dublin and one in County Cork. It is deplorable that such spiteful sacrilege should have occurred, and equally deplorable that no one was brought to justice for such crimes. The publications of the Association should find a place in every genealogical library.

We have received No. 4, January 1, 1911, of vol. i. of the *Journal* of the North Munster Archaeological Society, which bears witness to much fruitful activity. The Itinerary of St. Patrick through north-east Limerick, the coast forts and other antiquities of County Clare, seventeenth-century household furniture, Irish inscriptions at several places, Limerick place-names, Limerick cromleacs, and Limerick printing before 1801, are among the many topics discussed. The writers include many well-known Irish archaeologists.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on March 9, Professor W. Gowland in the chair, Mr. R. Garraway Rice presented his Report as Local Secretary for Sussex. He detailed the finding of palæolithic implements at Coates, in Sutton parish near Bignor Park, and at Coldwaltham in West Sussex, and also showed seven more from the Cuckmere Valley in East Sussex. Several neolithic implements were also described and exhibited. The Bronze Age was represented by a find of four palstaves at Beacon Hill, Elsted, Sussex, one of which was exhibited, as were also some pieces of an urn, found at Pulborough, which appeared to be of that description of pottery commonly assigned to the Late Celtic Age. The Roman Period was dealt with at length, many Romano-British discoveries being mentioned. The condition of Treyford and Elsted Churches was next reviewed. In consequence of the union of benefices and the building of a large church in 1849 to serve both parishes, Treyford Church has fallen into a ruinous condition for want of an available fund to keep it in repair. It is now roofless and overgrown with ivy. For the same reason the nave of Elsted Church has to a great extent been taken down, and presents the appearance of a most formal-looking ruin, the tops of such portions of the walls as remain having been rendered in cement. The chancel has been put in a good state of repair.

A palimpsest brass at Northiam was next dealt

with. It was to one John Sharp, who died in 1583. Having become loose, it was discovered that on the reverse was a portion of the border of a Flemish brass, bearing the words "deyhem die staerf," the last two words meaning "who died." Mr. Mill Stephenson, who contributed the facts about the brass, thinks that the first word was perhaps part of a name. Mr. Rice gave some items from the will of John Sharp, but there was no allusion to the memorial.

The next subject taken was sixteenth and seventeenth century cottages, which the writer said were fast disappearing. Slides of three were shown—viz., one formerly at Fittleworth, another at Pulborough, which was taken down about 1902, and a third at Bignor, which is still standing. In the garden of the Pulborough cottage the fore portion of a dug-out boat, probably of prehistoric date, was found in 1901. Finally, the repairs in progress at Amberley Castle and Cowdray ruins were discussed; the former are being carried out at the cost of the Duke of Norfolk and the latter by Lord Cowdray. These repairs had been criticized by artists in consequence of the removal of ivy and other growth and the repairing of the walls, which gives them a new and more regular appearance. Mr. Rice was of opinion that the right thing was being done, and that the life of both of the buildings, by these judicious repairs, which are not in any sense "restorations," would be increased by a considerable period, probably centuries. He then put on the screen upwards of thirty photographs showing both of the buildings as they were ten years ago, and the appearance they presented in September last, calling attention to the more important points.

Dr. C. H. Read presided at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on March 16, when Mr. Carlyon-Britton read a paper on "Treasure-Trove and the Preservation for the Nation of Objects of Antiquity." Mr. Reginald Smith exhibited on behalf of the Dean and Chapter a bronze panel recently found near the south-east angle of the south transept of Winchester Cathedral. This relic of the Viking period had been brought to his notice by Mr. Nisbett, and consisted of a thin rectangular plate 11 inches by 1½ inches, with several rivet-holes, for attachment, probably, to wood. The depth suggested a coffin, but it might have belonged to a book-cover. The engraving was in the style of the early eleventh century, and closely resembled the Vang gravestone in Norway. The St. Paul's Churchyard slab now in the Guildhall Museum, which had been dated about 1030, was in the same style, and virtually contemporary with the bronze, which was almost entirely free from the animal motive, and displayed the interlacing bands and union-knots of the period, an Oriental origin being suggested for the latter device.

A report by Mr. H. E. Balch and Mr. R. D. R. Troup on the exploration of a Late Celtic and Romano-British cave-dwelling at Wookey Hole, Somerset, was read at a meeting of the same Society on March 23. The report stated that it has been demonstrated that the entrance-gallery of the great cave of Wookey Hole (through which flows the

subterranean River Axe, and which is removed only by the width of the ravine from the Hyæna Den, explored by Professor Boyd Dawkins fifty years ago) was in use as a cave-dwelling for an extended period before and during the Roman occupation. The removal of an insignificant deposit of superficial material disclosed floor refuse of Roman age, which has been found to extend to an average depth of 6 inches, and to contain all the usual types of pottery, pins, needles, articles of bone and bronze, human remains, and coins ranging from Vespasian to Valentinian II. Some eighty coins are included in the list, and they cover practically the whole period. Below this, and definitely separated from it by a marked change in the character of the material, is an important deposit in which is to be found no trace of Roman influence, save that one silver coin of Marcia, 124-103 B.C., occurred near the top. Throughout the whole depth of the excavation relics of the domestic life of the cave inhabitants have occurred, exhibiting decorative art in pottery and in bone. Here also occurred a silver earring accompanying the left frontal bone of a girl, which, the only trace of this skeleton, lay in the ash of a fire; an ornament of bronze leaves, a bronze chain, and a bronze penannular brooch. Similar brooches in iron occurred in the upper deposits. A very large series of iron articles was found. A vessel of curious interest is represented by fragments of an urn bearing inpricked markings in definite groups, which, from their regularity and consistent repetition, appear to be an inscription in some characters akin to Ogam. Bowls of wood, together with a spade of the same material, occurred in the rubbish of a goat's stable. Charred grain and pulse, together with burnt acorns, throw light upon the limited agriculture of the period, and these have been examined by Mr. Clement Reid, of Jermyn Street. The bird remains have been examined and reported upon by Mr. E. T. Reid, late of Jermyn Street. Remains of domestic and wild animals have been found, as also marine and land molluscs. The human remains present a problem, and it is practically certain that the persistent occurrence of these along with waste food bones indicates cannibalism. The work is not yet completed.

A meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held on April 5, Sir Henry Howorth presiding, when two skulls, each of which had been shown at different times as that of Oliver Cromwell, were exhibited. The first forms part of the collection at the Ashmolean Museum, but is not thought to be authentic. The other was exhibited by the Rev. H. R. Wilkinson, whose great-grandfather became possessed of it more than a century ago. Mr. Wilkinson read a paper in which he summarized all the known facts with regard to it, and certainly made a very strong case for its genuineness. The hair-covered head is transfixed by a spike on the broken end of a pole, and there is a quantity of hair on the face. The spike protrudes about half an inch from the top of the cranium. The wood of the pole was certainly old and worm-eaten more than a century ago. While Mr. Wilkinson was speaking, the head was taken

round the room for inspection, and was looked at with intense curiosity. The Chairman, in opening a discussion on it, pointed out that embalming was an extremely rare process in England in the seventeenth century. Certainly the body of a common malefactor would not be embalmed. The fact that this was the head of a body that had been embalmed showed that its owner must have been buried with peculiar honour, and afterwards treated with the greatest indignity. This could hardly have happened except in the case of Cromwell, and it was worthy of note that at the time the head first came to light it was not known, as it was at the present time, that Cromwell's body really was embalmed. In summing up he said it was extremely probable that they had there the head of that famous old Protector who did some wicked things but who also did many fine things for this England of ours. Professor Boyd Dawkins, who followed, pointed out how doubtful was the authenticity of skull No. 1, from the Ashmolean Museum. He was personally acquainted with Professor Rolleston, who sarcastically said that it must be the skull of Oliver Cromwell "when he was a young man." After the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Wilkinson stated that he is not in the habit of exhibiting the skull, which is preserved in all reverence at his private residence. He had ventured to show it before a learned society on account of the interesting questions, scientific and historical, which it raised.

At the February meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, Mr. Carlyon-Britton in the chair, Mr. Shirley Fox read a further instalment of the "Numismatic History of the First Three Edwards," by himself and his brother, Mr. H. B. Earle Fox. Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine supplied an account of an interesting discovery near Dundrum, co. Dublin, in 1893, of 650 half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of the gun-money coinage of James II., contained in a large earthenware vessel which he exhibited. The find added twelve varieties to the recorded list. About 1885, some 200 half-crowns of this issue had been found near the same site.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on March 13, Mr. W. Garson in the chair. In the first paper Mr. Thomas Wallace, F.S.A.Scot., Inverness, described the military roads and fortifications constructed in the Highlands by General Wade and his successors, noticing also the surviving milestones and bridges on these routes. The construction of the roads, which followed pretty much the old horse-tracks, was commenced in 1725, and continued till 1814. In the second paper Mr. James Ritchie described some old crosses and unlettered sepulchral monuments in Aberdeenshire which had not been previously described and photographed. In the third paper Mr. F. C. Eeles, F.S.A.Scot., described the excavation by the Hawick Society of Southdean Church, Roxburghshire, giving a detailed account of the architectural and other features brought to light by the investigation, and showing a large number of illustrations lent by the local society. He also described and exhibited rubbings of a number of small sepulchral slabs, with incised crosses, at Tullich, Aberdeenshire, and an

interesting Celtic cross, carved in relief, within a sunk oval on a boulder-stone on the island of Inchmarnock in the Dee, near Dinnet, also in Aberdeenshire. This newly discovered monument bears a close analogy to the only two monuments of the same kind that were previously known, one being St. Wallach's stone, in the old churchyard of Coldstone, Aberdeenshire, and the other St. Columba's pillow-stone at Iona. In the fourth paper the Rev. F. Odo Blundell gave some notes on the old church of St. Maclrutha at Arisaig, Inverness-shire, and described several monumental slabs of the West Highland type, bearing foliaceous ornamentation, hunting scenes, swords, and other emblems in the churchyard there. Similar slabs and a small free-standing cross, decorated with interlaced work and showing a man on horseback in the upper panel, in the churchyard of Kilchoan in Knoydart, were also described. He also gave an account of the examination of an artificial island in Loch nan Eala, in Arisaig. The island, which is 50 feet in diameter, is largely composed of logs forming a rectangular platform, enclosed by sloping piles or stays roughly pointed with an axe and driven into the bottom in two rows. The upper layers of logs are of oak, the largest measuring 53 feet in length and 30 inches in circumference; the lower layers are mostly of smaller logs and softer wood and branches.

At the meeting of the same Society held on April 10 Dr. Thomas Ross presided.—In the first paper Mr. Egerton Beck dealt with the history of the Hospital of St. Germain, near Seton, in East Lothian, on which the historians of Scottish monasticism have been able to throw little more light than that it was in existence in the thirteenth century. There are, however, some fifteenth-century documents in the Vatican which give interesting details of its history at that period, showing that it was connected with the See of Bethlehem, and served by an order of canons regular of St. Mary or of the Star of Bethlehem, whose presence in Scotland has hitherto escaped notice. The Bishop and Chapter of Bethlehem had possessions, chiefly hospitals, not only in the Holy Land, but throughout Europe, and among these are mentioned in a bull of A.D. 1266 the Church of St. Germain in the Diocese of St. Andrews in Scotland, and the oratory of New Bethlehem in London. The dress of the Bethlehemites in the case of the London Hospital is indicated as being like that of the Dominicans, but bearing on the black mantle in addition to the cross of the hospitaliers the star of Bethlehem in red with a blue centre. In the reign of David II. the Hospital of St. Germain seems to have fallen into decay, and by the middle of the fifteenth century the Bishops of Bethlehem appear to have lost not only St. Germain, but also their English and Italian hospitals, and by the seventeenth century the very memory of the order had completely passed away in these countries.

In the second paper Mr. C. G. Cash gave some archaeological gleanings from the district round Aberfeldy, with illustrative drawings, chiefly of cup-marked stones and rock surfaces, including also the remains of a stone circle at Tegarmuchd and a circle of white quartz stones at Shian, in Glen Quach.

In the third paper the Rev. D. Macrae gave notices of some unrecorded sculptured stones at Edderton, including a grave slab turned up in the churchyard, which bears at the top an incised cross with trefoil ends, and below it a long sword with reversed guard. The stone has evidently been used more than once, as there are initials carved at later dates over the cross, and a lion rampant in its fourth quadrant. A stone lintel, formerly in the mansion-house at Daan, now at Balnagown, shows curious carvings and quaint inscriptions, and a standing stone at Tombreck, parish of Foss, Perthshire, has a plain sunk Latin cross.

In the last paper Mr. Thomas Reid, Lanark, gave a notice of the life of William Lithgow, the traveller, in which he reviewed the evidence for the place and date of his birth, which pointed to the conclusion that he was born in the burgh of Lanark in 1582. His parentage and family connections were investigated, and the mysterious circumstances which led up to the incident of the loss of his ears discussed. The Dutch translation of his travels, of which only two copies were known to be preserved in Scotland, was alluded to on account of its illustrations.

The paper read at the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 21 was by Mr. F. Simpson on "The City Guilds or Companies of Chester," dealing principally with the Barber Surgeons' Company. Among the points touched upon or illustrated were the books and charters of the Company, the Phoenix Tower as a meeting-house, the Plague, the Miracle Plays and Midsummer Show, the seals of various companies, the City Waits, the close connection of the guilds with the civic authorities, the Nine O'Clock Bell, and old city inns and taverns.

Miss H. E. Ansell lectured before the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on April 5, her subject being "The Normans in Sussex." Miss Ansell opened her lecture with a recapitulation of the events which led up to the Norman Conquest, and described the actual invasion. The Conqueror appropriated the lands of Harold, which comprised practically the whole of Sussex. These he divided among his favourites, while he reduced the holders to a state of indigence and servitude. The lands apportioned in Sussex were: (1) The Honour, or Barony, of Pevensey, which he gave to Robert, Earl of Moreton, or Mortaigne, his half-brother; (2) the Barony of Lewes, presented to his son-in-law, William de Warrenne; (3) the Honour of Arundel, to his brother-in-law, Roger de Montgomerie; (4) the Barony of Bramber, to William de Braose, one of his chief friends; (5) the Barony of Hastings, to the Earl of Eu, another friend; (6) certain rich manors had been given by Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of Fécamp, Normandy, and these grants were confirmed and added to by William; (7) other places were granted to the Archbishop, and were called "the Peculiars of Canterbury." These extended from Lewes into the Primate's own diocese; but legislation had since thrown these benefices into the Diocese of Chichester, although the Archbishop

still held the patronage. These "Peculiars," Miss Ansell told her hearers, were: Wadhurst; Buxted; Framfield; Uckfield; Isfield; Ringmer; Glynde; St. Thomas-at-Cliffe, Lewes; Stanmer; Patcham; Edburton; Tarring; Slindon; Tangmere; East Lavant; All Saints, Chichester; and Pagham. The large manor of Ashburnham was held by the same person prior to and after the Conquest. This was one of the few manors where such was the case, and it was interesting to note that it was held by a member of the same family at the present time. Portslade, a smaller manor, was held in the same way by Oswald. It was exempt from land-tax, and the owner could change his residence at pleasure. True to his vow, William laid the foundations of a stately church and abbey, dedicated to St. Martin, at Battle, as a memorial of his great victory. William, however, died before its completion, and the honour of its consecration was reserved for his son, William Rufus. In those days Lewes was an important place. From an earlier date than that of Athelstan it had two mints, and up to the time of Harold it issued a silver coinage. The town and rape of Lewes occupied one-sixth of the whole county. There De Warrenne built a magnificent castle, and made Lewes his principal residence. He also founded the Priory of St. Pancras there in 1077. The successive Earls added to the building of the latter, and it continued to have riches heaped upon it for about 500 years. At the Dissolution the site of 40 acres was given to Thomas Cromwell, who immediately set to work to pull down and level one of the finest monasteries in England; and so completely did he do his work that the very site of the Priory was forgotten, and was only unearthed in 1845 during the construction of the London, Brighton and South Coast branch line.

A meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on March 31, Dr. J. Hambley Rowe presiding. Mr. John Clapham read a paper on "The History of the Baptist Cause at Shipley." Mr. W. E. Preston gave a paper on "Local Pottery Manufacture." He said that the earliest examples of pottery in the district belonged to a period long anterior to the Roman occupations, and they were found in floors of caves and burial mounds. There was evidence of the existence of a pottery in the fourteenth century on Hope Hill, Baidon. Denholme had had its pottery at Soil Hill since about 1780. It was started by a family named Catherall, who were of Welsh origin. Another pottery was commenced at Eccleshill about 1830 by a Mr. Woodhead, who induced many skilful workmen to leave the Staffordshire potteries. The vessels made at Eccleshill were mostly in brown stoneware, decorated with hunting scenes, etc., and were glazed with salt instead of lead. The lecturer exhibited a number of interesting specimens of the Denholme and Eccleshill ware, and also fragments of the pottery of earlier times.

The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on March 29, Mr. F. W. Dendy being in the chair. Mr. John Graham, Coroner for Chester Ward, exhibited a British urn,

skull, etc., which were discovered in a grave near Clara Vale Colliery, Blaydon, and gave some particulars of the discovery. The remains were discovered on March 2 by a ploughman, and the matter was officially reported to Mr. Graham as coroner, who said they belonged to a respected British ancestor of his of over 2,000 years ago. Canon Greenwell had described the skull as the finest he had had through his hands, and he was loath to part with it. How their ancestor came to his death, said the coroner, it was not for him to say. Certainly he had not died of a skull fracture, which was a favourite way of putting people out of existence in those primitive days, before smokeless powder was invented. He had no doubt received an injury to some of the softer parts of his body, and that had put an end to his otherwise happy career. The teeth were in an excellent state of preservation. The Chairman said the breadth of the skull seemed to show that it belonged to one of the people of that Bronze Age who were so numerous and so powerful in that part of the country.

A report on the excavations at Corstopitum during 1910, with lantern illustrations by Mr. Robert Forster, F.S.A., was read by Mr. Knowles. A paper was also read from Dr. Richardson of Beloit, U.S.A., on Bishop Bek; and another paper from Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., on the History of the Manor of Coniscliffe, County Durham.

A meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held on March 13, Mr. J. T. Hotblack presiding. The papers read were by Mr. F. J. Bennett, on "The Evolution of Chipping," and by Mr. W. G. Clarke, on "Pre-Crag Man in Norfolk." Many interesting exhibitions were made.

The annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Lewes on March 22. The report showed a membership of 848, but the Society is hampered by a debt of £300 on Barbican House. At the afternoon meeting three papers were read. The first was by Mr. Michell Whitley on "Visitations and Inventories of the King's Free Chapel of Bosham." In the second the Rev. W. Hudson gave some amusing extracts from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Wiston in the fourteenth century. The third was by Mr. J. E. Ray, on the "Court Lodge, Udimore."

Other meetings have been the annual meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on April 8, when a satisfactory report and balance-sheet were presented; an open meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 13, when various antiquities were exhibited; the annual meeting of the LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY in March, when Professor W. R. Lethaby gave an address on "Westminster Abbey as the Coronation Church"; the concluding Gloucester meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, when Mr. E. A. B. Barnard told the early history of Evesham as a borough; the meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 10, when Mr. T. Sheppard lectured on "The History of East

Yorkshire by Chart and Plan"; the annual meeting of the GALWAY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on March 20; and the monthly meeting of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 4.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A HISTORY OF PAINTING. By Haldane Macfall, with a Preface by Frank Brangwyn. Volume i. of eight volumes to be illustrated with 200 plates in colour. London: *T. C. and E. C. Jack*, 1911. 4to., pp. xxiii, 254. Price 7s. 6d. net a volume.

The enterprise of this publishing house, which has already laid lovers of art under debt, surpasses itself in the project of which the present volume is a first instalment. The work is likely, too, to have a more abiding value than most handbooks of art biography, not only because a history of painting published under such auspices in many volumes, which begin with the cradle of the Italian Renaissance and end with Sargent and Manet, is a serious undertaking, but because a perusal of Mr. Macfall's chapters shows him to bring a fund of knowledge and a curiously fresh gift of expression to his task. The keynote is struck in Mr. Brangwyn's lively Preface, where, in characteristic vigour of utterance, he says "all arts are akin," that "sincerity and truth" should be sought for and praised in lesser men as well as in the giants, and that it is disastrous for one age of art to mimic another. Mr. Brangwyn makes a poke at the "antiquarian value" of much art criticism—"academic guesswork and the froth of wisecracks," as Mr. Macfall bluntly calls it in a later page. A history, however, is a history; and in the sequence of his chapters, which bear a lively and stimulating set of titles (such as "Wherein we are introduced to a Friar with a roving Eye," and "A Dandified Stiggins of Vast Hand's Skill"), Mr. Macfall in this volume presents a learned narrative of biographical and evolutionary detail. He even introduces it with an attempt at a survey of the Art of Antiquity. He is, however, at once critical and catholic. He is able to introduce a deft allusion to the draughtsmanship of Aubrey Beardsley in his account of Sandro Botticelli; his chapter or essay on that re-animate Greek strikes us as especially good and suggestive. Then, again, when he comes to deal with the giant of the Renaissance, Michelangelo himself, he contrives to tell the tale with a new attraction. Any student, indeed, who wants for his enjoyment of the great works in our own or foreign galleries something more than the inspiring persuasion of a Ruskin, will be able to use these volumes (if the standard of the first is maintained) as a ready guide to the facts

about the painters, their correlations, and their schools. Verrocchio was a pupil of Donatello and a teacher of Leonardo da Vinci.

When the reader gets accustomed to certain mannerisms of Mr. Macfall's writing, he begins to like them as expressive and sincere. After all, it is his business with great diligence to tell us that it is our business to "sense" the emotions of a painter. And it is helpful, when one is used to it, to think of the "fourteen hundreds" instead of the "fifteenth century."

Most of the twenty-seven colour-plates in this volume are quite good, and a miracle for the price when so much and such interesting letterpress is added. The "Virgin and Child" of Verrocchio is quite charming. It is a real possession to have the plate of Michelangelo's "Entombment" both for reverence and for study. The index of painters is very full and useful when one finds it. And we expect Mr. Macfall enjoyed drawing that map!

W. H. D.

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SEVEN SAGES OF DURHAM. Sketched by G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A. With 7 illustrations. London: *T. Fisher Unwin*, 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. 288. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The pen of the veteran Dean of Durham has not lost its cunning. These seven sketches—of Bishop Bury, of *Philobiblon* fame, Dean Wilson (1579-1581), Prebendary Peter Smart, Dr. Isaac Basire, Dean Denis Granville, and Bishops Warburton and Joseph Butler—are well written and make good reading; but why "Sages"? The term seems singularly inapplicable to such men as the vitriolic Peter Smart, for instance, or the shallow, overbearing Warburton, or the covetous Thomas Wilson, a layman who was forced upon the Durham chapter by Queen Elizabeth, and who, after writing brilliantly against "Usurie" and the love of money, was not at all scrupulous as to how he laid up treasure for himself. The opening sketch of Bishop Bury is among the best of the seven; but surely it is preposterous to speak of the Grolier Society of New York as knowing, "as we at home had forgotten, if we had ever known it, that Bury had been among the earliest fathers of modern language and of the creation of libraries in England" (p. 61). English book-lovers and men of letters have really never needed to be reminded of Bury's eminence as a collector and lover of books by the Grolier or any other society, though that famous New York society certainly did a generous and graceful thing in so handsomely marking the place of sepulture of the book-loving Bishop. Dean Kitchin draws a lifelike portrait of Dean Denis Granville, an undeniable spendthrift, but a man of winning personality and one of the staunchest of loyalists. The concluding papers on Bishop Warburton and Bishop Joseph Butler are by way of make-weights, but the author sketches very effectively the contrast between the bullying methods and temper of Warburton and the simple kindness and devotion to truth of Butler. Why does he go out of his way, however, to give vent (p. 242) to a pointless sneer at "the patriots of the Mafeking school," whoever they may be supposed to be?

COUNTY CHURCHES: ISLE OF WIGHT. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Nine plates and 12 text illustrations. London: *George Allen and Sons*, 1911. Foolscap 8vo., pp. xii, 180. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The churches of the Isle of Wight are not very striking, architecturally speaking, but they present points of interest of a diversified character. There is much good woodwork of late Elizabethan or early

ecclesiastical history of the Isle of Wight is an admirably condensed summary. Most readers will sympathize with his occasional characteristically vigorous denunciations of vandalism past and present. A conspicuous example of wanton destruction was that perpetrated at Newport in 1854, when the old church, rich in historic and architectural interest, was razed simply in order that a new and supposedly more ornate church might be built in its place. Fortunately, the fine Carolean pulpit was spared. A good illustration of it is given, which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page. It was the gift of a Stephen Marsh in 1636, and abounds in elaborate carving. The arrangement of churches is alphabetical, and Dr. Cox has included some account of the religious houses suppressed at the Dissolution. Both the plates and the text illustrations are to be commended. This useful book will be valued by residents in the Island, not less than by the numerous visitors yearly drawn to its shores by its many attractions.

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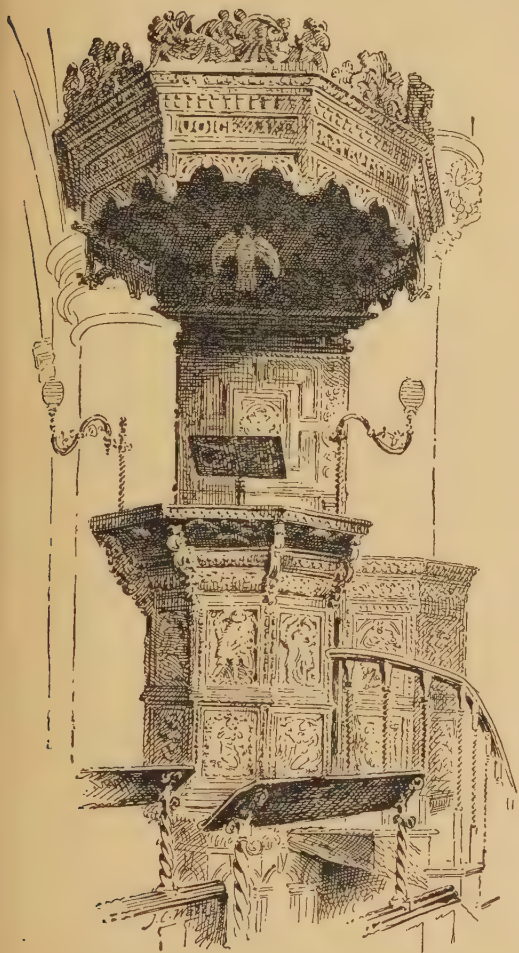
CAT'S-CRADLES FROM MANY LANDS. By Kathleen Haddon. With 59 illustrations. London: *Longmans, Green and Co.*, 1911. 8vo., pp. xvi, 95. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The making of string figures, as all anthropologists know, is a common amusement all over the world, and it was a happy inspiration which led Miss Haddon to collect and illustrate in this attractive little volume so large a selection of examples. The names and designs are naturally often related to local circumstances, while the variety is endless. Some are crude and poor; others are complicated and highly finished. Ethnologically these curious and often amazing tricks and games have a value which, as Miss Haddon says, has not yet been worked out. There are indications of folklore connections which deserve careful study. But apart from the scientific side of the subject, there is a world of fun and ingenious amusement to be derived from a study of the numerous examples here brought together. Both young and old who are clever with their fingers and have an instinct for ingenuity will find their account in this little book, which does its compiler much credit. Miss Haddon has added a brief bibliography.

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GLASPERLEN UND PERLEN-ARBEITEN IN ALTER UND NEUER ZEIT. Von Gustav E. Pazaurek. Seven plates and 96 figures in the text. Darmstadt: *Alexander Koch*, 1911. Imperial 4to., pp. 50. Price Mk. 6.

John Ruskin, in his *Stones of Venice*, lifted up his voice against the use of glass beads, and, speaking of "the men engaged in chopping up glass rods, their hands vibrating with a perpetual and exquisitely timed palsy," says, "every young lady, therefore, who buys glass beads is engaged in the slave trade, and in a much more cruel one than that which we have so long been endeavouring to put down." Nevertheless, within the last few years beadwork has again become fashionable, which our author attributes to the *Biedermeierzeit* revival in Germany, and which may perhaps be ascribed equally, in this country, to the craze for the "simple life" and garden cities; and, the time being ripe for it, he has produced a



CAROLEAN PULPIT, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

seventeenth-century date. There are one or two Norman fonts, a fifteenth-century stone pulpit (Shorwell), a variety of interesting old monuments, a good many brasses, and some sixteenth-century plate. Dr. Cox knows the island churches well, and within the last twelve months has re-inspected all save three. It is hardly necessary to say that the descriptions are full and accurate, and that the Introduction on the

short but valuable treatise on the whole subject of beads, dealing with the processes of their manufacture, their history through the ages, and their application to the fashions of the present day.

In the description of the processes we are shown how from the ardent fires of the crucible and blow-pipe are produced pearls which may outvie those gathered in the cool depths of Eastern seas, and we are taught something about that marvellous production of Roman and Venetian glass-makers, so often moulded into the form of beads, known as *millefiori*. The portion of the work which will, however, most interest the readers of the *Antiquary* is that devoted to an historical account of the use of beadwork in the Middle Ages. Theophilus, it is true, says nothing in his *Schedula diversarum artium* about beads, as he perhaps considered them to be beneath his notice; but there are several examples of beaded embroideries of the thirteenth century to be found in Germany of which we have some illustrations given us. Of these the most interesting are the mitre of the Bishops of Halberstadt, decorated with real pearls as well as beads; a wooden reliquary, the rim of which is covered by a broad band of bead embroidery, preserved in the Cathedral of Münster; and a little pyx, of the usual thirteenth-century type, with beadwork attached to the lid, the body and the spreading foot, now in the art museum of Cologne. That part of the treatise which deals with modern beadwork gives a large number of specimens exhibited at various art centres in Germany, with the names of their designers; and the whole book forms a most useful and interesting guide to a somewhat obscure, though fascinating, branch of art needlework.

J. T. P.

* * *

THE CUSTOMS OF OLD ENGLAND. By F. J. Snell. With 17 illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 312. Price 6s.

Mr. Snell is on the right lines in this book. He treats of old English customs, not from the usual picturesque, descriptive point of view, but "in their fundamental relation to the organized life of the Middle Ages." The design is ambitious, and to be fully executed would need space much in excess of that provided in this volume. The weakness of the book, indeed, is that it touches upon so many aspects of mediæval life, and covers so much ground, that thoroughness in any one department is impossible. For instance, the pages on mediæval punishments for various crimes and misdemeanours, especially fraudulent practices by tradesmen (pp. 216-221), merely touch the fringe of a wide subject. However, the author is well aware of his omissions, and it is a more grateful office for the reviewer to point out how readable and useful the book is so far as it goes. Many familiar customs are here treated in connection with their setting in mediæval life; but there are also many points brought out which will be by no means so familiar to the intelligent general reader for whom the book is intended. Such, for example, was the position of the old-time Serjeant-at-Law as the link between the Universities and the English Judiciary (pp. 127-144). Mr. Snell also has some good and suggestive pages on municipal customs and by-laws

(though the latter term is hardly applicable, at least in its modern sense), as forming connecting links between the Judiciary and the City. The aspects of mediæval life here illustrated by old customs and usages are grouped as Ecclesiastical, Academic, Judicial, Urban, Rural, and Domestic—a comprehensive list. It is a suggestive book, worth buying, and worth careful reading. There is a fair index. The illustrations, which are much to the point, are mostly from mediæval sources.

* * *

THE PEDIGREE REGISTER. Vol. i. Edited by George Sherwood. London, 1907-1910. Published by the Editor, 227, Strand. Imperial 8vo., pp. 390. Price 35s.

The *Pedigree Register* is a well-printed quarterly periodical, and the first volume consists of the numbers issued from June, 1907, to March, 1910. The whole, which is well indexed, forms a goodly book of 390 pages. The aim of this magazine is to set forth the descent of "the professional and middle classes." The various entries are set out in pedigree and not in narrative form. Space is usually left for additional details, and the magazine is printed on special paper, prepared to take pen and ink. Such a journal cannot fail to attract and be useful to genealogists who are working in the humbler fields of ancestral descent. The editor contributes (pp. 273-278) a helpful article termed "Leading Records in Pedigree Cases," wherein is set forth a long list, arranged in chronological order, of the chief sources of genealogical information from Domesday Survey down to the modern publications of the Index Society. Most of this list refers to documents and calendars at the Public Record Office. It is, however, not a little surprising that no reference is made to the Lay Subsidy Rolls, which are more prolific in aids to the pedigree-hunter than any other class of ancient records. A notice of Dr. Bradbrook's "Records of Quarter Sessions" draws attention to printed accounts of these records for Middlesex and Hertfordshire, in addition to those of Bucks. But the writer of this notice omits to mention by far the best work as yet done in connection with this generally neglected class of records—namely, Mr. Hamilton's small volume on Devonshire, published in 1878, and the two full volumes by Rev. Dr. Cox on the Derbyshire Quarter Session documents in 1890, followed by a calendar in 1899. Nor is any reference given to much good work done with the like records of the North and the West Ridings of Yorkshire.

In sending out this volume to the press, Mr. Sherwood has adopted an expedient which is not to be commended, and which, so far as the present writer's experience of over forty years goes, is entirely novel. A type-written page of "Points for Reviewer" is inserted at the beginning of the book!

* * *

NOTES ON WILTSHIRE NAMES. By John C. Longstaff. Vol. i.: Place-Names. Bradford-on-Avon: W. Dotesio, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 166. Price 3s. 6d. net; post free 3s. 9d.

It is gratifying to note the increased attention which is being paid—not in the old style of guesswork, but scientifically—to the fascinating subject of place-names. Professor Skeat and Mr. Duignan

between them have accounted in a most satisfactory manner for some seven or eight counties, and now Mr. Longstaff sends out a companion book on Wiltshire place-names. His work is sound in the main. Like all students of a difficult subject, the best he can occasionally offer is a guess; but it is offered as such, and only in default of something more certain. Mr. Longstaff uses the best authorities, and applies the historical method. He professes that his book is not for scholars, but for the ordinary reader—the “man in the street”—who has an intelligent interest in the town and village names of his county. The work is, however, scholarly, and should appeal to both classes of students. But considering the audience Mr. Longstaff has in view, we wonder occasionally that he is not a little more explicit. For example, we are told that Winterbourne Monkton (p. 27) is “the enclosure of the monks on the winter stream”; but a few words might have been added explanatory of “winter stream”—of the natural phenomenon so common in the chalk country, which accounts for the abundance of Winterbournes in Wilts and Dorset. But this is a trifle. The book is a useful addition to the growing list of works of its class.

* * *

In December last Mr. T. Sheppard delivered his presidential address to the Hull Shakespeare Society, entitled “Bacon is Alive! being a reply to Sir Edwin Durning Lawrence’s *Bacon is Shakespeare*.” This has now been published by Messrs. G. Brown and Sons, Ltd., Hull, price 1s. net. It is an amusing brochure, though disfigured by a few misprints; but we doubt whether such preposterous nonsense as that contained in Sir Edwin’s book deserves any reply or serious notice whatever. We have also on our table copies of the new editions, fifteenth and eleventh respectively, of Mr. W. T. Lynn’s well-known and useful little books on *Remarkable Comets* and *Remarkable Eclipses* (London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, Ltd.; price 6d. net each).

* * *

Conspicuous in the *Scottish Historical Review*, April, is the first part of a learned paper by Mr. J. Maitland Anderson on “The Beginnings of St. Andrews University, 1410-1418,” in which he shows how able and distinguished were the men who founded the new seat of learning. Professor Firth sends four characteristic “Jacobite Songs” of *temp.* George I., taken from broadsides in the Douce Collection in the Bodleian. Among the other contents is a study of “Scottish Burgh Records,” by Dr. George Neilson. The principal articles in the *Musical Antiquary*, April, are the conclusion of Mr. Tillyard’s learned study of “Greek Church Music,” and a contribution on “English Chanting,” by Mr. Robert Bridges, which should be studied by the musical authorities of our cathedrals and churches. The *Essex Review*, April, has a suggestive paper by Mr. Eliot Howard, entitled “Essex Hedgerows as Landmarks of History”; and among the other papers is a “Perambulation of Great Maplestead,” from a record of 1776, valuable for its preservation of field-names. The *Journal* of the Gypsy Lore Society, January, is largely philological, dealing in detail with Jacob Bryant’s Anglo-Romani Vocabulary. We have also received Part 14 of Mr. Harrison’s useful dictionary

of *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W.; price 1s. net); *Rivista d’Italia*, March, and the *American Antiquarian*, January—March, which appears under new editorship.



Correspondence.

SANCTUARY RINGS.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE recent valuable and exhaustive work by Dr. Cox, *The Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers*, leaves much yet unsaid as to the reason for those remarkable features on church doors which are usually known as “sanctuary rings,” a name which will doubtless attach to them as long as the recollection of sanctuary endures. Dr. Cox dismisses the whole subject very curtly in a few sentences, and leaves one under the impression that, in his opinion, they were rings by which to pull to the door, and nothing else. The fact that a large proportion of church doors are provided with closing rings has nothing to do with the question, since these can never be confounded with the great rings placed in the mouths of monsters which are generally, and I am still inclined to think correctly, styled “sanctuary rings”; and if the following four propositions can be established, a good reason will be given for the retention of the popular name.

First, they are not knockers; second, they are not closing rings; third, they must have had some special significance; and fourth, they were associated with the ideas of sanctuary in the minds of the people.

First; not one of these rings was provided with a boss, or had a striking-plate on the door, where that was of wood, to receive the blow. I have sketched and measured a great number of the Continental examples, and have photographs to a large scale of those Italian ones which I have not seen. I have also Lauro Pozzi’s book on Italian bronze doors to refer to, and I cannot find any exception to this rule. At Durham the ring, which is 11½ inches in external diameter, and weighs about 16 pounds, is suspended 4½ inches from the door, so that it would have been impossible to have made any effective noise with it had anyone improperly attempted to use it as a knocker.

Second; most of these rings are placed on the doors in such a position that they could not have been used, or used only with difficulty, as closing rings. At Durham the ring is set 6 feet above the doorstep, and on, I think, the leaf of the door which has to be closed first. The central door of St. Mark’s, Venice, has eight of these rings in a line across the centre, not one of which is near enough to the meeting-rail to use as a closing ring. At Ravello, again, the rings are too high up, like that of Durham; while at Benevento there are four, of which obviously two could never have been used for such a purpose. All the bronze doors of the Renaissance period, and most of the mediæval bronze doors

in Italy, and all those of Greco-Byzantine origin, are without heads and rings altogether. There are none to the great bronze doors of St. Peter's, and the three famous doors of the Baptistery of Florence, each leaf of which weighs several tons, are without any closing rings at all.

Third; the manner in which these great sanctuary rings have been preserved shows the estimation they were held in by past generations, which we know very well was not due to their regard for the architectural taste of their predecessors. At San Ambrogio, Milan, although the ancient cypress-wood doors to which they were originally affixed were destroyed in 1750, the ancient heads and rings, with their cryptic inscription, were replaced on the new ones. The ancient doors of Susa were in like manner removed, but the great bronze heads and rings have been preserved in the Treasury; and I found some years ago the sanctuary ring still attached to an old removed door preserved in the Cathedral of Westerås, Sweden. Indeed, the Durham ring in all probability does not occupy its original position, but was removed from the west front of the church when Pudsey erected the Galilee. Across the bronze doors of the Grotto of St. Michael on Monte Sant' Angelo is a row of lions' heads with rings in their mouths, which, *to this day*, the pilgrims take care to touch and to kiss their hands afterwards.

Fourth; that door-rings, even common closing rings, were associated with the idea of sanctuary in the minds of the people seems sufficiently proved by the two cases in London and Arundel cited by Dr. Cox (pp. 230, 256). In both cases the fugitive was possessed with this idea, and rushed at and seized the ring; and although he was at the time forcibly dragged away from his place of refuge, the Bishop, with all the authority of the Church, supported the fugitive's contention, and he was restored to the sanctuary he had claimed. In both cases the door appears to have abutted directly on to the street, as is often the case with city churches, without any intervening churchyard or other consecrated precinct, and though the circumstance of the door being shut prevented the fugitive from getting access to the building, he believed that it was sufficient to clutch the ring, and his faith saved him. It should be noticed that these great sanctuary rings were placed on doors accessible to everybody, as at Durham, where it was placed on the north door, which gave on to the palace yard, frequented by the general townsfolk, whereas had it been placed on any other door it would have been enclosed by the conventual buildings. Nor should it be forgotten that the idea that in the clutching of the ring was to be found safety was an idea which had been handed down from high antiquity, for there is the well-known case related by Herodotus, book vi., chap. xci., where in Ægina a prisoner had fled to the Temple of Ceres and laid hold on the door-handles and clung to them, and, though he was dragged away, the Æginetæ were afterward unable to atone for their impiety.

I think I have said sufficient to show that at least these rings were not knockers and not closing rings, and that they were much too important and of too distinctive a character to be regarded as merely ornaments. What, then, were they? I think, until

some new and better theory is started which may account for them, the most common-sense view to take of the subject requires us still to call them "sanctuary rings."

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

BIRSAY (ORKNEY) AND "JO. BEN."

TO THE EDITOR.

Will your contributor in your April number, p. 136, who states "Jo. Ben., as John Bellenden loved to call himself," kindly say what his authority is for this statement?

Jo. Ben. in his *Descriptio*, dated 1529, mentions—(1) the suicide of Sir James Sinclair, which we know took place in 1536-7; (2) that the Battle of Summerdale was fought in 1527, whereas it was in 1529; (3) that the English invasion of Orkney took place in 1502, August 13, when Sir John Elder, the English leader, was drowned, whereas the invasion took place in 1558, August 13, when Sir John Clere, the English Admiral, was drowned; (4) that the Earl of Caithness slain at Summerdale was the *avus* of the Earl ruling at the time Ben wrote in 1529, whereas the Earl who was slain was succeeded by his son in 1529, and the latter by his grandson in 1582, the first Earl of whom the slain Earl could have been described as *avus*. Ben's *Descriptio* must therefore have been written after 1582. His date, 1529, may be a slip for 1592; but the original manuscript does not now exist. His account of Summerdale Battle reads as though it had been written long after the event. As John Bellenden died in 1550, he could scarcely love to call himself Jo. Ben. in 1582 or after. If the date 1529 was deliberately so written by the author, then, seeing that his dates are all wrong, his folklore is exaggerated, and generally the whole account bears a suspicious look, I would suggest that the author may have been writing Jo[ci] Ben[eficiu]m!

Was Ben Jonson ever known as Jo. Ben.? I have been told that there is a rhyme in which "Ben Jonson, Jo. Ben." occurs, but cannot get any further information on the subject. Mr. William Fowler, the Scottish poet, was an exile in Orkney, and his manuscripts have been preserved in the Hawthornden Collection. Ben Jonson, when on his famous visit to William Drummond, of Hawthornden, a nephew of Fowler, may have there got material from Fowler's manuscripts on which he wrote the *Descriptio* as a skit on Orkney.

ALFRED W. JOHNSTON.

29, Ashburnham Mansions,
Chelsea, S.W.

ERRATA.—April *Antiquary*, p. 159, col. 2, line 14, for *Hankhurst* read *Hawkhurst*; *ibid.*, line 18, for *affectively* read *effectively*.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.



The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

At the anniversary meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on April 27, the election of officers and Council for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Dr. Charles H. Read; Treasurer, Dr. Philip Norman; Director, Sir Edward W. Brabrook; Secretary, Mr. C. R. Peers. Members of Council: Lord Balcarras, M.P., Mr. John Bilson, Mr. C. A. Bradford, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Viscount Dillon, Dr. Evans, Sir George Frampton, R.A., Major William J. Freer, Professor Haverfield, Lieutenant-Colonel William Hawley, Mr. W. R. Lethaby, Sir Henry Lyte, Mr. William Minet, Mr. Edward S. Prior, Mr. W. H. A. Vallance, and Mr. Lawrence Weaver.

An ancient public-house at Farnham, Surrey—the “Goat’s Head”—has recently been undergoing repair, and the work has led to some interesting discoveries. When some modern lath and plaster work was removed, an earlier covering of rough cast was found, and beneath that, again, traces of still earlier timber-framing, dating probably from the fourteenth or fifteenth century. These early portions formed the nucleus of sixteenth-century additions. Under a floor a document relating to the sale of “dowlas,” a kind of cloth, was discovered, leading to the conclusion that the house belonged to a merchant in the wool trade, which formerly flourished in

Farnham. The house, as now restored, affords an interesting example of an Elizabethan residence.

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The Countess of Lovelace has handed over to the care of the Historical Monuments Commission the ruins of the old Augustinian Priory of Newark, on the banks of the River Wey, in the village of Send, Surrey. The priory is believed to have been founded in or before the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, and was at one time in danger of being demolished. The ruins will now be preserved, and the Surrey Archæological Society proposes to excavate them. This Society, it will be remembered, carried out similar useful work at Waverley Abbey, the Cistercian monastery near Farnham. The ruins of Newark Priory consist of the south transept and three bays of the choir. After the dissolution of the priory, the building was neglected. Some of the walls were pulled down in order that the stones might be used for repairing the roads, and but for the interposition of Arthur Onslow, a former Speaker of the House of Commons, even the present ruins would have disappeared.

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The collection of objects bequeathed to the nation by the late Captain H. B. Murray has now been arranged in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and has been on view since April 27 in Gallery 100 on the north side of the south court. Included in the collection are a series of figures and vases in porcelain of the Meissen and other German factories; German, French, and Italian metal work, including an interesting series of chalices of Sienese and South Italian types, from the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries; a collection of Italian and Sicilian peasant jewellery; a large German wooden figure of Christ mounted on an ass, intended for processional use; a series of portrait miniatures, including examples by Plimer; and a series of fans and fan-mounts of English, French, and Italian work of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries.

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Besides these works of art, Captain Murray further bequeathed the sum of £50,000, the income of which is to be devoted to the purchase of objects to be added to the

collection in accordance with the terms of the will. In the settlement of the details regarding this munificent bequest, the authorities have had the advantage of the kind co-operation of the late Captain Murray's executors, his brother, Sir Wyndham Murray, C.B., and Lady Murray.

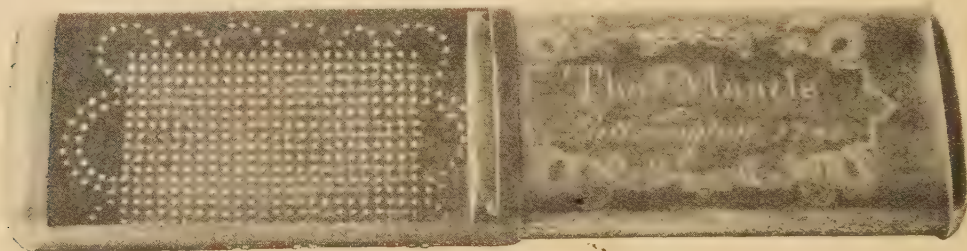
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À propos of the note on wall-paintings from the *Builder* in last month's "Notes," Mr. George Bailey reminds us that some years ago the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, issued a useful *List of Buildings in Great Britain and Ireland having Mural and other Painted Decorations*, which has gone through several editions. We may add that Mr. Bailey himself contributed useful series of articles on the subject, illustrated by his own clever pen, to the volumes of the *Antiquary* for 1891, 1898, 1902, and 1903.

sides the beauty of its situation, it offers to view in its cathedral a wonderful collection of ambones and the splendid bronze doors, while without there are the picturesque ruins of its Saracenic castle—"a miniature Alhambra of an earlier date," as Mr. Tavenor-Perry calls it in an able descriptive and architectural paper from his pen in the *Builder* for April 21. The article was illustrated by unusually fine plates of the north and south ambones in the Duomo, and of the atrium of the Palazzo Rufolo, besides good illustrations in the text, including one of the famous bronze doors of the Duomo.

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Mr. T. Sheppard, F.S.A.Scot., who kindly sends us the photograph reproduced on this page, writes: "An interesting old-time relic is shown in the accompanying illustration.



AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SAND-BOX.

The *Athenæum* of April 24 reports that the beautiful "Maison des Musiciens" at Rheims, a thirteenth-century building, the façade of which is adorned with five admirable statues, has at last been acquired for the city. Some years ago the house narrowly escaped being taken down stone by stone in order to be reconstructed by an American purchaser on the other side of the Atlantic. The fact that it was the property of two owners, who were unable to agree as to its sale, averted this danger. In 1905 a part of the building was purchased by subscription, and recently the society, known as "Les Amis du vieux Rheims," by purchasing the other half of the house, secured it for the city.

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Few Italian cities are more attractive to the visitor, especially to one who is interested in architectural antiquities, than Ravello. Be-

It represents a sand-box, which was in use for drying ink before blotting-paper was known, or, at least, before it was generally used. This is one of the very few dated examples there are, and in addition to the date there appears the name of the owner in a scroll-pattern border. For many years it has been in the possession of a well-known collector of East Yorkshire curios, and has now been added to the Museum of East Yorkshire Antiquities at Hull."

In the illustration the box is shown as open, and when closed the right-hand portion slides into the remainder. The left-hand part of the box is perforated, in order that the sand may be sprinkled on to the ink, and when the box is closed the sand falls into the lid, which is not perforated. The sand-box is exceptionally well made, and is entirely of iron. It is 2 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch

deep, and when closed is 5 inches long; when open it is nearly twice that length. On the top is engraved "Tho. Mantle, Pattrington, 1742."



The third season's archaeological excavations at the great Wiltshire "temple" of Avebury, six miles from Marlborough, which are being undertaken with a view of endeavouring to ascertain its approximate date, were begun on Monday, April 24. The work is being carried out by a committee of the British Association, of which Dr. C. H. Read is chairman and Mr. H. Balfour secretary. The direction of the field-work is again in the hands of Mr. H. St. George Gray.



Some fine photographic illustrations of old French fire-backs appeared in the *Ladies' Field*, April 29, with descriptive notes by Mr. Frederic Lees.



At the April meeting of the Farnham Urban District Council a letter was read from the Clothworkers' Company asking the Council to allow a copy to be made for the company of a cup, which was presented to the burgesses of Farnham in the seventeenth century by Mr. Byworth, who was Master of the Clothworkers' Company in 1602. The application was referred to the Finance Committee for consideration. It was stated that a cup dated 1624, a year later than the Byworth Cup, has been recently sold for £2,500.



Important additions have been made to the collection which is to be placed in the new London Museum which is in process of formation at Kensington Palace. In working on a large sewer which is being laid along Grosvenor Road, in the neighbourhood of the Old Westminster Palace, the labourers have unearthed some relics which date from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries. They include a silver spoon of the fifteenth century, and what is believed to be a link with the Bull's Head Tavern, a noted hostelry near the old palace. This is a pewter trencher, upon which is engraved the sign of a bull's head. A still more curious object is the head of a figure in pottery, which probably formed part of a rosewater dish.

The Society of Antiquaries has arranged with the University of London to present each year to the ablest of its archæological students a scholarship, of which the proceeds are to be devoted to a post-graduate course. It is stipulated that the study thus endowed shall have relation to British archæological science, though the actual field of operations may be abroad.



We are glad to know that the new Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies has already more than 500 members. The first general meeting of the Society was held on May 11, the president, Professor F. Haverfield, in the chair. In the course of an admirable address, the president pointed out that Latin literature had been examined very thoroughly, but outside of literary sources lay the wide field of archæological evidence, a field in which any student could peg out his claim and find his gold. While that archæological evidence was mostly unwritten, it often yielded truer and fuller results than many inferior historical records of written literature. That evidence included not only inscriptions, but pottery, brooches, and the like, which they were just learning to use as chronological evidence. Excavation and exploration had become doubly and trebly valuable since they could now use the results.



The *Architect* of April 28 had an interesting article on the noble monastic church at Edington, Wilts, illustrated by some half-dozen excellent views, external and internal, including one of the solid-looking screen, adorned by much beautiful carving, which divides the chancel from the nave. The number also contained two characteristic original drawings by the late Herbert Railton.



There has been a curious discussion in the *Times*, to which several distinguished antiquaries have contributed, on the identity of that remarkable mediæval heraldic beast, the "Jall" or "Yale" or "Eale"—the "Kynge's Beeste"—which has made its first reappearance in modern times on the restored Tudor bridge at Hampton Court. It has been identified with the antelope, but Mr. G. C. Druce, who writes with authority, in a

letter to the *Times* of April 27, gives good reasons for hesitation on this point. A valuable paper on the "Jall" appears in the current number of *Archæologia*, from the pen of Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, founded on investigations by himself and Mr. St. John Hope. Antiquaries who are interested in the mysterious beast may like to know that two excellent photographic illustrations appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of April 27, showing the earliest known representation of the creature—viz., the "Jalls" on the frieze over the altar-tomb of Katherine of Valois in Westminster Abbey and in the groining of the ambulatory beneath.

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We take the following important note from the *Builder* of May 12: "Monsieur Paul Villemin sends us an article from his pen published in a Tours paper, giving an account of a new method of preserving stone from disintegration, invented by his fellow-townsmen, M. Jousset. The process, which is the result of a long series of experiments and is still a secret one, is said to have nothing in common with the well-known silicate washes and sprays. It is claimed for the new treatment that, in its operation on stone deteriorated by time and moisture, it successfully reconstitutes it, by restoring the elements which the 'nitromonad,' or nitrifying microbe, has removed; the process of petrification, investing the old stone with the hardness and resistance of granite or marble, endows it with a durability under exposure to weather at least equal to that of newly-quarried stone. It also incorporates the outer portions treated with the sound core within in such a manner as to leave no room for fear that they will separate from it later. Time alone can show how far this part of the claims put forward is justified. In the meantime it appears that, so far as superficial appearances go, the experiments have been a success. Visitors to Tours will remember the pretty cloister on the north side of the cathedral, known as Préau de St. Gatien, or Cloître de la Psalette, a spot picturesque in its dilapidation, and much haunted by starveling cats. This charming example of the Transitional manner prevalent under Louis XII., where the Gothic of the cathe-

dral 'Mâitres d'œuvres' is naively interspersed with the arabesques and balusters of the imported Italian decorators, has been neglected for half a century, and year by year rain and frost and wind have worked their will upon it. Recently, however, in consequence of pressure brought to bear by various local societies, the property has been acquired by the State, and measures of preservation considered. Permission was obtained for M. Jousset to experiment with his process upon a portion of the stone-work. The results were examined by the members of the Archæological Society of Touraine on January 20 last. They were able to judge that the stone-work of an arch of the cloister, with its mouldings and scroll-work, treated by M. Jousset, had resumed the appearance and consistency of new stone recently cut. M. Villemin expresses a hope that the process may be largely applied by the Government to the numerous buildings of architectural interest under their care, and, by thus preserving what still exists of the original work, avoid the deplorable results of 'restoration,' which, it must be added with sorrow, is often carried out in France with a drastic thoroughness surpassing even our own efforts in that line of misapplied energy."

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The *Times* reports that the explorations in the River Wye at Chepstow by Dr. Owen have led to the discovery of the site of a Roman ford. On the Gloucestershire side of the river two lines of time-worn piles have been found, with a mass of stone between them, forming a roadway 10 feet wide down the mud to the water's edge. On the Monmouthshire side has been unearthed a large framework of timber in the shape of a pier. This is the construction upon which Mr. Ormerod in 1840 based his idea that a bridge spanned the river at this point in Roman times. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and when the tides are suitable it is to be thoroughly examined.

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We have received the Report of the Colchester Museum for the year ended March 31 last, which again records a large number of additions to the various collections. Specially noticeable are the many donations of objects

of local use, or which were found in the neighbourhood. Foremost among these is a rare and valuable example of Tudor wall-painting, found during the demolition of Hill House, North Hill, which Mr. T. B. Parkington, of Ipswich, though offered a large sum of money for the painting, generously gave to the town Museum. Another noteworthy gift was a large number of "Bygones," those interesting objects of old-fashioned life, comprising many articles of value which had been in the possession of the family of the donors, Mr. and Miss Daniell, for more than a century. Other objects of local interest given are an old Essex cheese-press, a closely allied cheese-room label (a relic of the days of the window-tax), and a set of moulds and tools used in the extinct Colchester industry of pipe-making. Colchester is fortunate in the archæological wealth attaching from its position as a Roman station, and fortunate also in the zeal with which those who control its affairs and those who generously contribute to its collections unite to make its contents thoroughly representative—as the contents of provincial museums should be—of the life and history of the district.



Mr. H. S. Toms, lecturing at Brighton on May 11 on "Brighton in Early British and Roman Times," told a story of a remarkable recent discovery. Referring to the fact that only three early British interments are recorded to have been discovered in Sussex, he said that another, however, had recently come to light, as if for the very purpose of putting into this lecture, and the story of its discovery, too, was remarkable. One day last August a small boy crawled to the edge of a cliff near Brighton with the object of looking on to the beach below; but, on peering over, his line of vision was obstructed about a foot distant from his nose by a pot projecting out of the face of the cliff. Now this boy had previously been brought to the museum for lessons on local antiquities, and being a bright, intelligent little fellow, he at once recognized that he had happened on some object of archæological interest. Aided by another lad, he carefully removed the urn from its perilous position, carried it home,

and soon after his father brought it to the notice of the Archæological Club. The extraordinary luck of this boy has surprised many ardent archæological spirits, and Mr. Toms regretted that circumstances prevented him mentioning his name. This Early Iron Age cinerary urn contained a cremated body, and authorities regarded the age of the urn as Transitional, between Early British and Roman times—that was, between 50 B.C. and A.D. 50.



Bath has been offering to its visitors an addition to its many attractions in the shape of an Exhibition of Paintings, Photographs, and Prints of Picturesque Places around Bath, organized by the Corporation, which was held at the Pump Room, May 20 to 27.



Nature, May 11, remarks that the authorities of the British Museum are to be congratulated on having acquired, at an almost nominal price, the valuable collection of specimens illustrating the religion of Polynesia, which was long in the possession of the London Missionary Society. Many of the specimens are unique, and it would now be quite impossible to form such a collection. Among the most remarkable objects are the great tapering idol of the national god of Raratonga, kept swathed in blue and white matting; Tangaroa, the supreme god of Polynesia, a wooden figure with small human-like objects sprouting from his eyes, mouth, and other parts of his body, typifying his creative power; and a head-dress of black feathers, which completes a mourning costume already owned by the museum. It would have been nothing short of a calamity if a collection of this kind had been dispersed, and the council of the London Missionary Society, which has for some time entrusted the objects to the British Museum for exhibition, is to be commended for its liberality in transferring the collection to the nation.



The *Times* of May 15 contained a long communication from the correspondent of that journal in the Balkan Peninsula, dated Corfu, May 8, giving a very interesting account of the many remarkable discoveries which have recently been made at Corfu, on

the site of the ancient city of Corcyra, and to which celebrity has been given by the recent visit and inspection by the German Emperor.



Hittite Sculpture and Italian Portals.

BY J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

THE employment of lions or other beasts and monsters as a decorative support for the pillars of church porches, so noticeable in the architecture of North and South Italy during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, is a somewhat worn theme; but some of the discoveries which have been made in later years seem to throw a good deal of fresh light upon what is, in spite of much that has been written about it, still a dark subject. A considerable amount of ingenuity has been expended in trying to decipher the intended symbolism of a feature which may have been originally only meant to be an architectural embellishment, and was probably used in imitation of work on other buildings of which only an oral and very imperfect description had been given to the sculptors. One commonly accepted explanation has been found in the fact that justice was occasionally administered in the church porches, as in the case of the galilees in England; and, in imitation of the legendary descriptions of Solomon's throne, they were decorated with lions—hence the formula *inter leones*. But, unfortunately for this theory, the lion is not the only animal which the sculptors placed in this position, as, for example, in the case of the church of Borgo-San Donino, where, although the columns of the centre porch are carried on lions, those of the two lateral porches have bulls and rams; while those of Ferrara and San Zeno at Verona have griffons or other nondescripts, and those at San Nicolo, Bari, are hooved monsters, and at all events not lions.

The geographical distribution of this peculiar feature is almost as remarkable as its architectural treatment. Its earliest mediæval appearance and principal employment

was found in those parts of Italy in which the Lombard influence longest survived, in the Norman-Byzantine provinces of the old Lombard duchy of Beneventum in the south, and on the plains of Lombardy in the north.

Among the best-known examples which may be mentioned are, in the south, Bitonto and Bari, with an earlier and ruder example at Salerno on the west coast; and in the north at Ferrara, Verona, Piacenza, Borgo San Donino and Modena; while outside Italy are the lions of the porch of S. Trophime at Arles, and the monsters under the columns in the narthex of S. Patroclus at Sœst in Westphalia, and of the baptistery of the abbey church of Dalby by Lund in Sweden. All these examples may be taken as belonging to the twelfth century, but late in the next century there was a recrudescence of the idea, and we find that the lions of the porch of Parma were carved in 1281, and some time after 1298 the lion-flanked porches of the Duomo of Florence were built by Arnolfo.

But although these animals were first used structurally in Italy, whether for symbolical reasons or not, in connection with the columns of church porches, they were early adapted to support columns used in other ways, as, for instance, those carrying the ambones both in the north and south of Italy, as well as for those forming the Paschal candlesticks. In the case of the ambones where the animals have been so used, all of them, including the great works of Nicolo Pisano, might be due to Apulian influence, were it not for the case of the one at Barga, which seems to be of an earlier date than Nicolo's time—unless, indeed, its sculptor obtained his inspiration from the same source.

The fact that there was no feature or detail in Greek, Roman, or even Byzantine architecture to suggest the addition of so peculiar an ornament to doorways or portals as that which suddenly made its appearance and came into fashionable if not general use at the end of the eleventh century has made any inquiry into its origin hitherto difficult, if not hopeless. The idea that they were borrowed from the sphinxes standing before the pylons of an Egyptian temple could be dismissed with but little consideration; and

the more plausible theory, that they were copied from the great Assyrian bulls which guarded the entrances to the royal palaces, broke down when it was remembered that Nineveh was, in the eleventh century, in the middle of its sleep of ages beneath the sands of the desert, from which it has only just been awakened.

Very considerable light, however, has been newly thrown on the whole subject by the excavations which have taken place in North Syria and Asia Minor during the last few years. Professor Garstang, in his recently published work on *The Land of the Hittites*, gives accounts and some remarkable photographic views of sculptured lion-decorated portals which have been discovered in the valleys on either side of the Amanus Mountains, and some seventy or eighty miles northward of Antioch.

By far the most important find, in connection with our theme, was made at a place now called Sakje-Geuzi, situated not far from the head-waters of a tributary to the Orontes, and therefore in a valley open to Antioch. Here was unearthed *in situ*, not many feet below the surface of the soil which had accumulated above it, the lower portion of a portal to a palace, the doorway of which was some 24 feet in width. At the angles of the portal were placed lions, about life-size, carved in high relief at the sides, and having their heads and fore-paws in the round projecting from the face of the walling, in the same way as do the Assyrian bulls, and having on their backs a seating in the masonry for carrying the walling above. Between the lions, in the centre of the portal, is the base for a circular column which has been lost, formed of two sphinx-headed lions, just like the Vasilectus Paschal Candlestick base in the basilica of S. Lorenzo, Rome, except that it is proportionately bigger. Similar portal lions have been found at Marash, Sinjerli, and elsewhere, though none in so complete a condition in reference to their surroundings.

It is quite possible, and indeed likely, that these Hittite cities were never, as in the cases of Nineveh and Babylon, entirely lost to view or recollection, in spite of their destruction and the centuries of war and civil commotion which passed over them. At Marash

the gateway lions had been used for the decoration of a mediæval or earlier fortification, and the neighbourhood of the sites of Sinjerli and Sakje-Geuzi seems always to have been more or less inhabited. Doubtless the sculptures were known to Byzantine architects before, in 668, this part of the country fell under the dominion of the Saracens, though it was not of a character to appeal to their particular taste; but when, in the latter part of the tenth century, the country had been recovered by the Greeks as far as Antioch, many Western pilgrims and travellers passing from Constantinople to Jerusalem or the East may have made themselves familiar with these remarkable figures, and brought home such accounts of them as to have inspired the Italian sculptors to produce the lion-guarded portals of the Apulian and Lombard churches. In 1097 the army of the First Crusade, after its victory at Dorylæum, passed through Marash on to the siege of Antioch; and to many in the army, able to appreciate such sculpture, the sight of it must have been a revelation not to be forgotten on their return home. The fact that all this portion of the land of the Hittites at the end of the eleventh century fell under the sway of the Norman Bohemond as Prince of Antioch, and the immediate reproduction of this remarkable feature of Hittite architecture in his native land of Apulia, must be looked upon as something more than a fortuitous coincidence.

This idea of a Hittite derivation for the lion portals of the Italian churches may not seem a sufficient solution of the question, having regard to all the bearings of the case; but it may commend itself to many who have gone into the subject, and is one which could have occurred to no one before the recent discoveries were made in North Syria and Asia Minor, which are so clearly described by Professor Garstang in his *Land of the Hittites*.



British Fire-Marks.*

COLLECTOR mania takes many forms, and the passion developed in recent years by a few enthusiasts for collecting the fire-marks and fire-plates which used to be affixed to the walls of houses, is by no means the most eccentric of such forms.

the Great Fire—each company maintained its own fire-brigade, and as that brigade was maintained simply for the purpose of protecting and saving the property of the company to which it belonged, and for no other purpose whatever, it was important that means of identification of the company in which the insurance of a burning house had been effected should be at once available. Consequently, the fire-mark of a company was

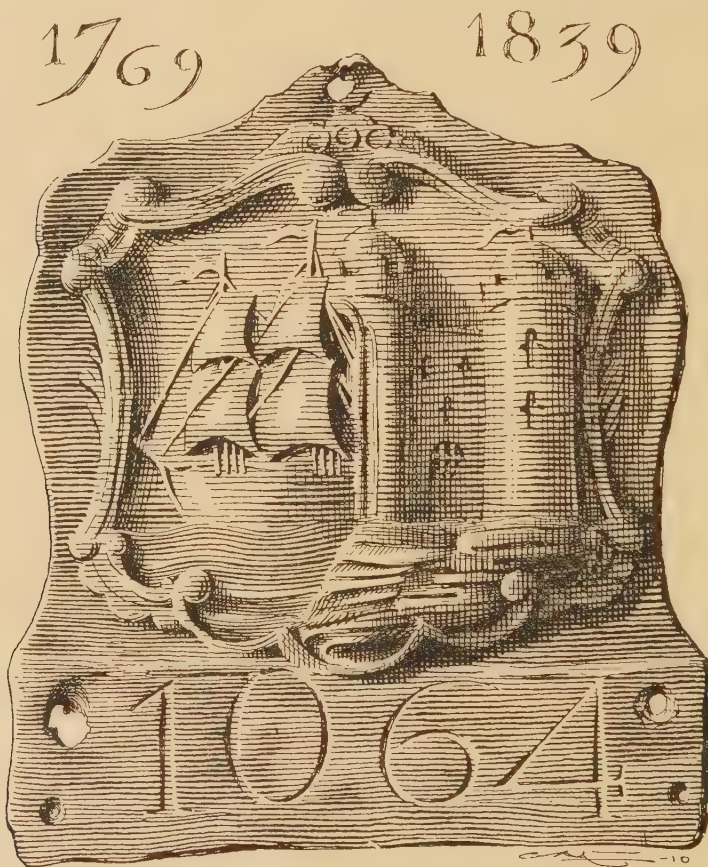


FIG. I.

In the early days of fire-insurance—the first fire office in London appears to have been started about 1667, immediately after

affixed conspicuously to a wall of each house insured in such company, so that, in the event of a fire taking place, a fire-brigade on arriving could tell at once whether it was a fire which their company was interested in putting out, and, if it was not, could comfortably return to their homes and leave the

* *British Fire - Marks from 1680.* By G. A. Fothergill, M.B. With 60 illustrations by the author. Edinburgh and London: William Green and Sons, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 185. Price 7s. 6d. net.

blazing house to be dealt with by some other brigade, or by other folks, who were interested. It was a primitive system, but it lasted a long time—till near the end of the eighteenth century, indeed, when interchange of assistance became common, and fire-brigades assisted generally in extinguishing fires without regard to the office in which the burning building might be insured. The

to houses; and although up to about twenty years ago a large number of the older houses in both town and country retained these old plates, yet the development of the collecting hobby has, within the last ten years, pretty well stripped them all.

A good deal has been written about the early days of fire-insurance, including fragmentary accounts of the history of fire-marks

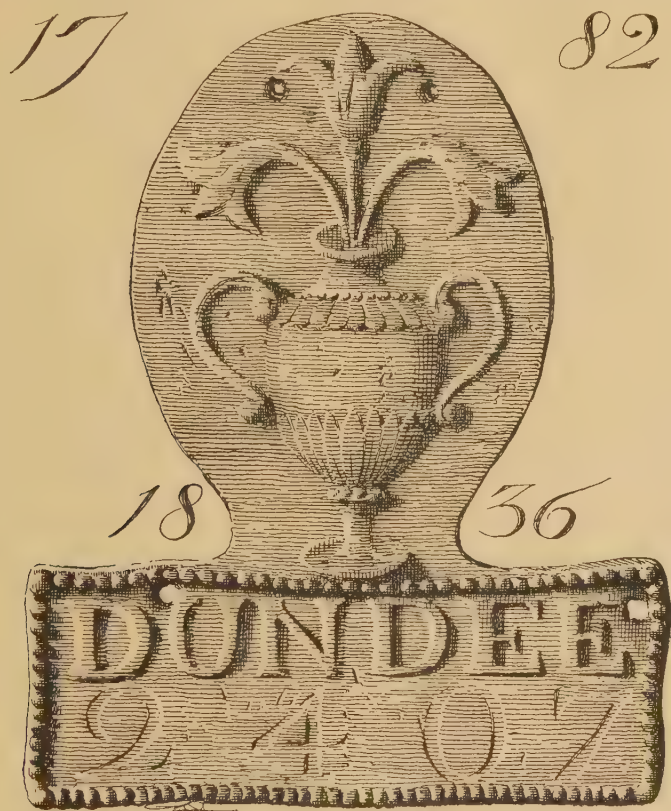


FIG. 2.

fire-mark was no longer needed for identification purposes—the mark was usually stamped, painted, or pierced with the policy number—and appears to have been replaced by the fire-plate, which usually bore no number, and really served no other purpose than that of advertisement.

About fifty years or so ago most of the Fire Insurance Companies had given up the practice of affixing these advertisement plates

and plates in insurance and other periodicals and records; but the comely volume before us is the first attempt to deal with the subject as a whole and in anything like a comprehensive fashion. Mr. Fothergill has been fortunate in having access to several large collections, and has turned his opportunities to excellent account. His text sketches the history, the literature, and even the poetry of fire-marks—Cowper alludes to the “hand-in-

hand insurance plates" in his poem "Friendship," and there is humorous reference to fire-offices and their engines in the famous *Rejected Addresses* of the brothers Smith—and he gives some account of collectors and their collections, besides detailed descriptions of and notes on the numerous specimens illustrated. On pp. 23-25 there are some amusing anecdotes of the semi-felonious

kind of frieze, quaint and decorative, and can be taken down and looked at all over at any moment when required." A third collector on a large scale has kept his specimens just as he acquired them, uncleaned of encrusted smoke and dirt, and has draped all four walls of a large room with these pieces of old metal. "There are," says Mr. Fothergill, "between four and



FIG. 3.

methods by which some collectors have obtained their treasures.

Fire-plates are not exactly things of beauty, and are certainly not easy to display effectively. One collector, we are told, mounts his marks on wooden shields—a practice which Mr. Fothergill deprecates; another "nails his collection of marks and plates in two rows up against a cream distemper wall, above a picture rail. There they rest as a

five hundred of them, including a collection of foreign and colonial plates. Suspended from the top of each wall are five or six rows of picture rails, and hanging by a piece of string from each of these are the marks and plates. Without taking them down, one can handle and turn each round at leisure. *En masse*, they present a somewhat weird, yet interesting appearance."

There are many of us to whom such a

collection would make no appeal; but one collector's meat is apt to be another's poison. The impartial reviewer may certainly express an emphatic opinion that Mr. Fothergill has done good service in exploring this section of curiosity land, and in issuing so useful a handbook to its byways. His numerous drawings, accurate in detail and skilful in execution, will be found very useful by all who are interested in the subject, and, even in the eyes of the unsympathetic, may be found to go some way to justify that interest.

We are kindly allowed to reproduce three quaint examples in these pages. Fig. 1 shows a plate of the Bristol Fire Office (1769-1839), the design on which—a ship dimidiated with a castle—is evidently intended for the Bristol coat of arms. Fig. 2 is a small quaint lead of the Dundee Office, established in 1782, which bears, says Mr. Fothergill, "the arms of the Royal Burgh of Dundee upon it: *azure, a pot of growing lilies, argent.*" Fig. 3 shows a plate of the Protector Fire Office, which was established in London in 1825, took over the Beacon in 1827, and was itself merged in the Phoenix in 1835. The quaint design on this copperplate shows a fireman in tall hat playing on the flames, with a bridge and house in the background.

We may mention that, besides the ordinary edition, the book has been issued in an *édition de luxe*, limited to 100 copies (price 15s.), printed throughout on Japanese vellum, and bound in the colours (sky-blue and lemon-yellow) of an old Insurance Company.

G. L. A.



Monastic Library Catalogues and Inventories.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM HUCK.

I. FOREIGN—WESTERN EUROPEAN.



URING the early days of Christianity, monastic life began in the vast solitudes of Thebais, in Upper Egypt. The essential principle of Monachism, or Monasticism, is seclusion with a view to attaining a higher ideal than is possible in

ordinary social life. This aiming at an ideal is common to all monastic life, whether it be amongst the Brahmans, Buddhists, Judaists, Moslems, or Christians. Seclusion may be adopted as a means for solitary contemplation, for the association of persons with kindred ideas to the exclusion of all others, or for the association of persons with a view to the regeneration of society.

Whatever the form of monasticism, aids to reflection appear to be essential. It is not surprising, then, that literature, and more especially devotional literature, was encouraged in the monasteries almost from their birth. All the monastic rules agreed in authorizing the study of literature. The oldest of all—that of St. Pachomius—required that every monk should be able to read and write: "Omnino nullus erit in monasterio qui non discat litteras et de Scripturis aliquid teneat" (*Reg. S. Pacom.*, V., Alb. de Broglie, iii. 104).

The rule of St. Benedict assigned to every monk four hours daily for study or reading. A rule formulated about a century after St. Benedict's stated that the monks were to study until they reached the age of fifty: "Usque ad quinquagenariam ætatem litteras meditari" (c. 50; cf. Mabillon, *Traité des études monastiques*, 1691, pp. 43, 44; and *Réflexions sur la réponse de M. l'abbé de la Trappe au Traité des études monastiques*, 1693, vol. i., p. 59). St. Jerome wrote to his disciple: "Nunquam de manu et oculis recedat liber" (*Epist. ad Rustic.*). The Venerable Bede mentioned the pleasures of learning in a letter quoted by Mabillon: "Semper aut discere, aut docere, aut scribere dulce habui" (*Epist. ad Accam*; see Mabillon, *Traité des Études*, p. 80).

With such unanimous praise of reading, there was naturally a demand for literature which resulted in the formation of libraries. We learn from Eusebius that libraries existed in connection with monasteries at a very early date. In his *Ecclesiastical History to the Year 324 of the Christian Era*, he says: "Many learned men of the Church also flourished in these times, of whom we may easily find epistles, which they wrote to one another, still extant. These have been also preserved for us in the library of Ælia, which was built by Alexander, who was Bishop there. From this we have also been able to

collect materials for our present work. Of these Beryllus has left us, together with epistles and treatises, also different kinds of works written with elegance and taste. But he was Bishop of Bostra in Arabia."

This library at Ælia, or Jerusalem, was founded about A.D. 212. Cassiodorus collected books for the monastery of Vivarium about the middle of the sixth century. In his work on orthography he gave a list of twelve works he had consulted whilst compiling it.

Many comparatively early lists or inventories are still extant. The late Mr. J. Willis Clark, in his *Care of Books* (1901), traces the development of catalogues, together with the use of the various fittings, from the earliest times. There is no surer key to the standard of culture in any age than an acquaintance with the books read during that age. The early lists or inventories of the monastic libraries thus form a clue to the culture of the monks, and prove themselves of immense historical value.

There is extant a catalogue of 400 books in the library of the monastery at St. Gall in the time of the Abbot Gozbert, about A.D. 816. This monastery had been founded by Gallus, Mang, and Theodore, about A.D. 614. In the tenth century the invasion of the Huns caused the monks, who at that time zealously guarded their library, to remove it to the Abbey of Reichenau for safe custody. The library could then, according to Mabillon, Baluze, and other authorities, boast the finest and most exact collection of manuscripts in existence. They had, besides the usual Latin works, both Greek and Hebrew manuscripts. Hebrew manuscripts could be obtained wherever there was a Jewish community, but Greek manuscripts were very scarce in Western Europe prior to the Renaissance. When the works which had been sent to Reichenau for safety were returned, some of the best had been replaced by comparatively worthless works, so that, whilst the number of volumes returned was correct, there was a considerable loss in value owing to substitutions. Despite this loss, the library flourished till about A.D. 1200. The successive additions to the library have been enumerated by Ratpert and Ekkehard in *De Casibus S. Galli*, a chronicle com-

menced by Ratpert of Thurgovia in the tenth century, continued by Ekkehard IV. to the eleventh, by Burkhard to the twelfth, and by Conrade de Pfeffers to the thirteenth. This chronicle was published, it is said with many inaccuracies, by Goldast in the first volume of his *Alamannicarum rerum Scriptores aliquot vetusti*, 1606.

A description of the monastery from this book, together with two excellent plans, one of which was copied from a plan in the library at St. Gall, was published in the *Archæological Journal* for 1848 (vol. v., pp. 85-117).

The catalogue of Pfeffers was reprinted by Arx in his *Histoire de S. Gall*, I., 295. Besides entries of the Latin classics, it contains entries under Aristotle, Homer, and Theocritus. Greek was studied as early as the tenth century at St. Gall. The monastery here seems to have gradually deteriorated from about A.D. 1200, and the library appears to have been neglected. When Poggio Bracciolini visited Constance as Apostolic Secretary to the Council in 1414, he took the opportunity to visit St. Gall. Here he discovered the *Institutions* of Quintilian, previously known only through a defective copy discovered at Florence by Petrarch in 1350. Poggio transcribed Quintilian in the remarkably brief space of thirty-two days, and immediately despatched his copy to Lionardo Bruni. Poggio complained of the way the library was housed, in a foul and obscure dungeon at the bottom of a tower. The books were covered with dust and filth, the accumulation of generations.

To return to Reichenau. Four catalogues of the Abbey Library there were written during the years 820-850. The first was a general list of the contents of the library extending to 822; two were lists of works transcribed and added to the library; and the last was a list of additions acquired chiefly by donation. These lists were all printed by Neugart in his *Episcopatus Constantiensis Alamannicus*. Reichenau suffered extensively by fire in 1006; this practically demoralized the whole establishment. Under the abbacy of Frederick of Wartenberg, 1428-1453, the library again prospered, as evidenced by the catalogue of that time. His successors, however, did not take an

interest in the library, which fell into neglect. The surviving manuscripts from this once famous library are to be seen at the University Library at Heidelberg and at the Ducal Library of Carlsruhe. Poggio Bracciolini had unearthed some treasures at Reichenau about the time he visited St. Gall. He also visited Weingarten with similar results.

The catalogue of the library at the Abbey of St. Riquier was included in an inventory of the property of the community made by order of Lewis le Debonnaire in the year 831. It was printed in 1661 in D'Achery's *Spicilegium*, IV., 482-486, and reprinted in Edward's *Memoirs of Libraries*, I., 297-301.

The catalogue of the library at Bobbio in Italy was compiled in the tenth century. Bobbio was celebrated for its palimpsests. The catalogue was printed by Lodovico Antonio Muratori in *Antiquitates Italice Medii Ævi, sive Dissertationes de Moribus Italici Populi, ab Inclinatione Romani Imperii usque ad annum, 1500*, six vols., fol. 1738-43. *Vide* vol. iii., 817-824.

An examination of the monastic library catalogues shows that the reading of the monks was not confined to theology. As an example, there appears on a list of books distributed to the monks at Farfa, in accordance with a rule applying the *Consuetudines* of Cluny to this Italian abbey in the year 1009, Titus Livius alongside of Augustine and the Venerable Bede.

A list of works in the library at Monte Cassino, during the time of Gregory VII., 1073-1087, was printed in Pierre Diacre's history of that monastery. From this list it appears that the library possessed a very representative collection of the poets and historians. Some writers affirm that under the Abbot Didier, a friend of Gregory VII., the library at Monte Cassino possessed the richest collection it was possible to find. The Abbot Didier caused Cicero's *De Natura Deorum*, Ovid's *Fasti*, Horace and Seneca, to be transcribed for the library. His friend, Archbishop Alfano, a monk of Monte Cassino, quotes in his works Plato, Aristotle, Varro, Cicero, Virgil, and Apuleius. The Abbey of Monte Cassino had been founded in 528 by St. Benedict, whose rule, formulated the following year, provided for

regular study. At its zenith it was a great centre of learning, but by the time of Boccaccio's visit the library had been degraded, grass was sprouting on the windows, and the books and benches were thick with dust. Valuable books were cut to pieces by the monks to make psalters and charms. The books were not valued, in fact the monks were in blissful ignorance of their value. Fortunately some of the treasures were preserved.

To return to a contemporary of the Abbot Didier, Diemude, a nun, at Wessobrunn in Bavaria, undertook to transcribe a quantity of works which would seem quite an undertaking to many modern readers. The list, which contains thirty-one works, was printed by Bernard Pezsius in the first volume of his *Thesaurus Anecdotorum Novissimus, seu Veterum Monumentorum præcipue Ecclesiasticorum et Germanicis potissimum Bibliothecas erula Collectio*, and is reprinted in Edward's *Memoirs*, I., 322-323. The nuns were quite as sedulous as the monks in transcribing books and forming libraries. Montalembert, in his *Monks of the West*, V., 136, says: "They brought to the work a dexterity, an elegance, and an assiduity which the monks themselves could not attain, and we owe to them some of the most beautiful specimens of the marvellous caligraphy of the period."

Diemude had become a professed nun at an early age. The volumes she transcribed are enumerated in a list written by herself in a *plenarius*. The number of works enumerated was forty-five, but fourteen of these having disappeared, the list was reduced to thirty-one; of these only fifteen volumes remained at the sequestration of the monastery early in the nineteenth century. These were taken to Munich, where a specimen of the writing was reproduced by Hefner with a view to identifying any other specimens of Diemude's work still in existence. Another Bavarian nun, contemporary with Diemude, who was celebrated as a scribe, was Leukardis. She was of Scottish descent and was conversant with Greek, Latin, and German. Laiupold established an anniversary in her memory (*vide* Wattenbach, W., *Schriftwesen im Mittelalter*, second edition, 1875, p. 374).

Edwards also mentions Othlonus, an eleventh-century monk of St. Emmeram at

Ratisbon, who gave an account of his original compositions in his book, *De ipsius tentationibus, varia fortuna, et scriptis*. The early catalogues of the library at St. Emmeram were arranged in the same order as the book-cases in which the books were shelved. Books on different subjects were given different cases, and in this way a rudimentary system of classification was established.

This arrangement was adopted in the catalogues as late as 1460; but Dionysius Menger, some forty years later, divided his catalogue into three divisions, the first vellum manuscripts, the second paper manuscripts, and the third printed books. The books in these divisions were lettered and numbered.

The catalogue of the library of the monastery of Pomposia in Italy, as it was in the eleventh century, was found in the library of the Duke of Modena by Fontanini, by whom it was communicated to Montfaucon. It was printed in Edwards's *Memoirs*, I., 278-281. The catalogues of the libraries at Lorsch, Orbais, Corbie, Fulda, Nonantula, and other monastic libraries were given by Cardinal Mai in the fifth volume of his *Spicilegium Romanum*, 1839-1842. In 1638 four hundred of the choicest manuscripts were removed from Corbie to St. Germain-des-Pres. The remainder were divided after 1794 between the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and the town library of Amiens.

Magnaldi Ziegelbauer, in his *Observationes literariæ ordinis S. Benedicti*, Aug. Vindelic., 1784, 4 vols., folio, gave some interesting lists of the books in the libraries at St. Michael of Bamberg, at Benedictbeuren, at St. Albans, and at other monasteries.

Edwards printed a copy of the catalogue of the library at Corvey on the Weser, as it was at the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century, in his *Memoirs*, I., 239-246. He gave another list, 250-258, showing the contents of the same library at the end of the eighteenth century.

The literary fame of Corvey rests chiefly upon the discovery there of the first six books of the *Annals* of Tacitus in 1508. The manuscript of this work, when discovered, was sent from Westphalia to Rome, where it was acquired by Giovanni de Medici. The library at Corvey which suffered severely

during the Reformation, was presented by the Westphalian Government to the University at Marburg in 1811. The works that eventually reached the University were fully described in Dr. Hermann's *Catalogue of the Marburg Library*, issued in 1838, and in the supplement which appeared in 1841.

Johann Trittenheim, Trithem, or Trithemius, Abbot of Sponheim, undertook to catalogue the abbey library about 1502, but the catalogue is not known to be extant now.

The library contained about 1,646 volumes, and the catalogue was to be classed according to languages. There is a fragmentary list of about forty Greek codices, which has been printed by J. Busæus in his *Paralipomena Opusculorum Petri Blesensis ei Jo. Trithemii aliorumque nuper in typographeo Moguntino*, 777-794.

Jerome had compiled notices of some Christian writers and their works, which Gennadius had continued. Trithem compiled a catalogue of Church writers about 1492, and in 1545 Conrad Gesner printed a larger work entitled *Bibliotheca Universalis, sive Catalogus Scriptorum, Lat. Gr. et Hebr. tam. extantium*, Tigur per Chr. Froschoverum. This, as its title signifies, was not confined to ecclesiastical authors. These works are practically the foundations of modern bibliography. They were added to in 1586 by Sixtus of Siena, who compiled a *Bibliotheca Sancta*, an encyclopædia of biblical literature which mentions many early manuscripts not known to be extant at the present time.

The catalogue of the library of the Benedictines at Tegernsee, dated 1483, now preserved at Munich, gives, in addition to the author and title of the work catalogued, the author's *prænomen*, or Christian name, his rank, birthplace, and sometimes his date. The following extract will illustrate this development in bibliographical description :

- FRANCISCI ds. Florentia PETRARCHÆ heremita et poetæ laureati Liber de vita solitaria. E. 53.
 — Secretum de contemptu mundi per modum dialogi cum S. Augustino C. 29. E. 53.
 — Epistola ad solitarium quemdam de laude vitæ ejusdem, et Epistola ipsius solitarii

responsalis ad eundem de dispositione
vitæ suæ. E. 15.

* * * * *
FRIDERICI III. *Imperatoris, Ducis Austriæ*
Scripta metra aliqua ad quendam Papam
et e contra metra responsalia ejusdem
Papæ ad eundem. N. 19, 2^o.

The catalogue of the library at the Benedictine Monastery at Fleury, dated 1552, which contained 300 entries, was reprinted in Petzholdt's *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft*, 1884, Heft 8 und 9.

Cosmo de' Medici is conspicuous as the founder of libraries during the period of the Renaissance. He founded in 1433, during his exile from Florence, the Library of San Giorgio Maggiore. This library was afterwards deposited at Venice. In 1441, when the necessary accommodation was ready at the Convent of San Marco at Florence, Cosmo de' Medici placed 400 of Niccoli's volumes there. Niccolo Niccoli, on his death in 1437, left his books in the care of Cosmo de' Medici. A list of 180 Greek manuscripts owned by the community here was compiled at the end of the fifteenth century.

Cosmo de' Medici built a new abbey at Fiesole which he provided with a library. To do this he commissioned Vespasiano, who set forty-five copyists to work, and thus produced 200 manuscripts in twenty-two months. The libraries which go to form the Medicean collection, now constitute the oldest part of the collection in the Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana.

It is only possible in a short sketch to pass roughly over the catalogues of the monastic libraries of Western Europe; but sufficient has already been said to show that there was a tendency towards the better description of the books catalogued. Much has been written upon the learning and upon the neglect of learning of the monks. Nothing can have a greater effect in correcting errors of judgment on this question than a careful study of the catalogues of the various monastic libraries. The best collection of monastic library catalogues is to be seen in the Royal Library at Munich.

Before surveying the English monastic library catalogues, it is interesting to note that

a kind of literary brotherhood existed at an early date, not only among the monks of one locality, but among the monks of all countries. In this respect, the St. Benedict Biscop, Founder and Abbot of Wearmouth, undertook five sea voyages to search for and purchase books for his abbey, each time returning with a large cargo—

"Libros non paucos vel placito pretio emptos, vel amicorum dono largitos retulit . . . innumeram librorum omnis generis copiam apportavit . . . Bibliothecam quam de Roma nobilissimam copiosissimamque advexerat."

The monastery of St. Josse-sur-Mer was transformed in the ninth century by Loup de Ferrières into a kind of exchange bureau for the trade in books carried on with England (*vide* Lupi Ferrar, *Epist.*, 62, mentioned in Montalembert's *Monks of the West*, V., 139).

(To be concluded.)



All Saints' Church, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.

BY W. RAVENSCROFT, F.S.A.



THE church of All Saints, Milford, Hants, is a problem in itself, and the difficulty of solution is increased, partly by the unsatisfactory treatment it has received at the restorer's hands, and partly from the accretions of stucco and other renderings with which its walls have been covered more or less, both externally and internally.

In order to realize the nature of the problem, it will be necessary to refer to the ground-plan of the church as now existing, which accompanies this article, and this will show at a glance two peculiar features—viz., the method in which the nave has been widened and the lean-to aisles to the western tower.

Probably there are in England other examples of both of these features, but personally I do not call such to mind.

The question naturally arises in both particulars, why was this done? And there

are items in the history and structure of the church which indicate answers, but how far these may be taken as sufficient must at present remain open to a certain, if small, amount of doubt.

Accompanying the ground-plan of the church as at present existing, I have drawn out a conjectural plan of what I imagine the shape of the building was in the latter half of the twelfth century, and if I may be allowed to emphasize the statement that this is—although based on well-marked indications—a hypothesis only, I submit the danger of its invalidating historic facts will be removed.

was nothing more than an unconsecrated mission station. The point, however, is not important, since no part of the present structure, so far as can be ascertained, can have been erected in Aluric's time.

We next find reference to Milford Church in connection with Christchurch Priory, which is about ten miles distant.

In the time of Edward the Confessor Christchurch was called Twynham, and the church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was held by a Dean and College of Secular Canons. In Domesday the double dedication is mentioned.

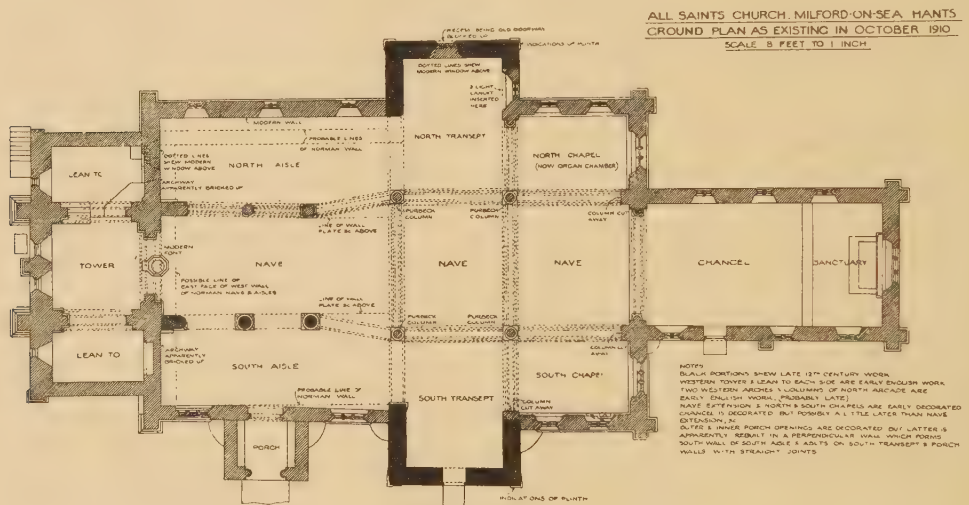


FIG. 1.

Now for some of these facts:

The first mention of Milford occurs in Domesday, and runs as follows:

"*Melleford*.—Aluric holds Milford of the King in exchange for forest land, and Saolt held it of King Edward. It was then assessed at one Hyde, but now at half a Hide only because part of the church land is in the Forest." (Moody's Translation, 1862, p. 54.)

This Aluric was said to have been a physician, and to have obtained permission to build the church in order that he and his successors might be buried in it. This might imply the church of Saxon times (for we have evidence of the existence of such) was not a stone structure and possibly

In the time of Hilary (1150) the Secular College was converted into a Priory of Augustinian Canons, the change being made with the consent of Baldwin de Redvers, to whose ancestor, Richard,* King Henry I. granted the patronage of the church. In the charter to this Richard reference is made to the church of "Hordulla with the Chapel of Melneford." In Baldwin's charter mention is made of the "Church of Mulneford," and in subsequent charters it is spelt "Milneford."

In 1270 Milford paid 7s. 5½d. to the Priory of Christchurch.

The Redvers appear to have held lands

* This Richard was cousin to King Henry I., and died 1137.

and livings extensively in this neighbourhood, and to have been liberal benefactors to Christchurch. Milford being amongst their holdings, it is stated that the church was served by priests from Christchurch, and that the revenues from the parish of Milford went to the Priory.

This is supported from the fact that the first recorded Vicar of Milford was one Walter de Kemeseye, 1339-1347.

The last De Redvers died in 1263, and in 1280 the possessions of the family were alienated to the Crown.

aisle there is a remnant of a Norman abacus returned into the transept, and on each side of the church the arches leading from aisles to transepts appear to be of Transitional character. The thickness of the transept walls also, and the correct position for forming the arms of a cross, all indicate their belonging to the late Norman period. I am aware that this point is not admitted in the "guide-books," which speak of the transept door as in an altered position. No reason for this opinion, however, is given.

Next to the Norman work in point of date

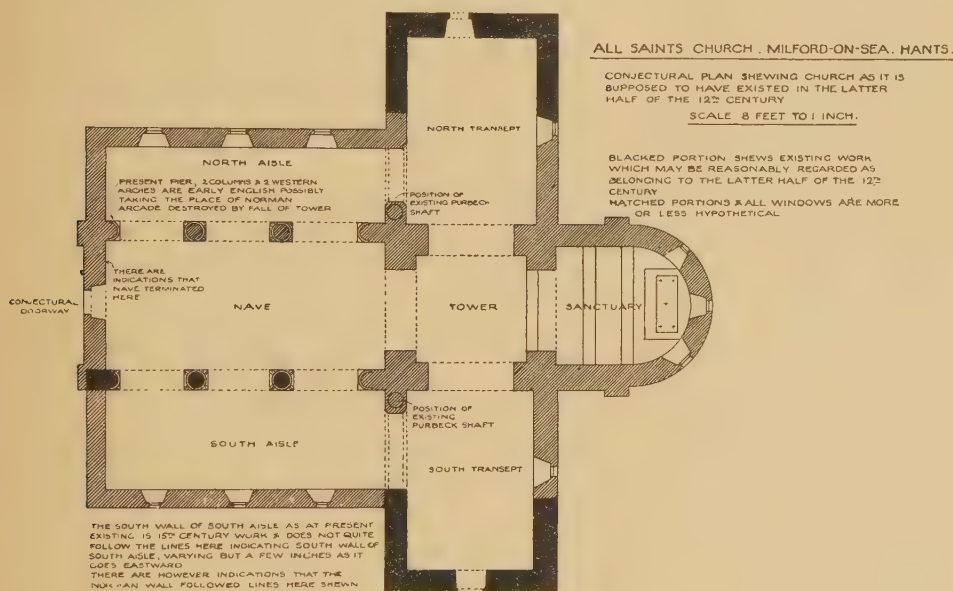


FIG. 2.

Now these men were evidently builders, for to them is due the Castle and Norman house at Christchurch, and as the remains of the Norman church at Milford now existing can be dated about 1161, that date will certainly come within the time of the De Redvers.

These remains consist of the respond, two columns, two arches, and part of a third on the south side of the nave, and a doorway in the centre of the south wall of the south transept.

From all appearances also, these transepts themselves belong to this period, for at the junction of the south transept with the south

comes the western tower, with its lean-to on either side, the pier at the west end of the north arcade, the two columns east thereof, and the two arches and part of a third spanning these supports.

They are of rude Early English work, and appear to correspond in point of date with the western tower and its lean-to on either side, already mentioned. They may possibly be a few years later. Then comes the great alteration, when the church seems to have been considerably enlarged, and this consists in widening out the nave, throwing arches across the transepts, building north and south

chapels beyond the transepts, lengthening the nave, and, finally, erecting the chancel. There is a little later work, to which reference will be made hereafter, but the period at which this great alteration must have been made would be from about 1272 onwards, into the first half of the fourteenth century. This coincides with the time when the De Redvers estates passed to the Crown.

The whole of the arches to transepts, half of those to chapels, and half the Transitional and Early English arches at east end of aisles, are supported upon four dwarf Purbeck shafts, with early Decorated Purbeck caps and bases, and the chamfered orders of each arch (for there are no mouldings on them except in labels) die upon a cylinder imposed on each of these columns, intersecting in a most curious fashion just where each approaches the cylinder.

The easternmost arch of each arcade between nave and aisles is twisted outwards just after leaving the older work, and the labels clearly indicate how much is of the earlier, and how much of the later, period.

Indeed, they point definitely to the substitution of Decorated arches for earlier ones at the east end of each arcade.

The wall-plates and cornices on each side above, however, are not so diverted, but are carried on straight, and terminate against the first of three arches which span the nave, the two westernmost of which are carried over from the Purbeck columns on the north side to those on the south, the third arch being the chancel arch. How far the straightness of the wall-plates and cornices is modern it is difficult to say; the present nave roof, however, is modern.

Now if for a moment we may again be allowed to speculate, the question arises what can be the meaning of all this extraordinary arrangement, except that at one time there were massive piers where the Purbeck shafts now stand which carried a Central Tower.

The difficulty standing in the way of this conclusion is that if there were still existing in the early part of the thirteenth century a tower at the crossing, why was another erected at the west end of the church at that time, while if we suppose that the west end tower was erected subsequently to the fall or demo-

lition of the Central Tower, why was nothing done in place of the latter for another fifty years at least? This delay might, indeed, have occurred, but it seems strange and somewhat unlikely.

On the other hand, it is almost equally difficult to conclude there were two towers of any sort of height to a parish church of moderate dimensions. True it is, Wimborne Minster has two such towers, Christchurch probably had the same; but in each of these cases the central tower would be Norman and the Western ones fifteenth-century work, and both are quite large churches.

Whatever speculation there may be as to this, one thing must be tolerably certain—viz., that at the east end of the nave arcades there must have been massive piers, and these would scarcely have been built unless for the support of work above of some considerable weight. The only way out of the difficulty appears to be to conclude there was a central tower, but that it was very low, probably rising but a little above the ridges of roofs abutting on it, and that before it fell, or was demolished for the late thirteenth-century work, the western tower was built, it may be, for the purpose of a peal of bells.

The general plan of the church, moreover, suggests its having been at one time a regular cruciform church of Norman type, and probably with an apsidal chancel.

And the curious way in which the nave widens out, so as to enable the Purbeck piers to pick up the arches connecting aisles with transepts, together with the increased span and altered character of the easternmost arch of each nave arcade, all seem to point to an attempt to surmount the difficulty caused by substituting light columns for heavy piers.

(To be concluded.)



The Filling-in of the Eastern Ditch at Oliver's Camp, near Devizes.

BY ALBANY F. MAJOR.



THE *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* for June, 1908 (vol. xxxiv., p. 408) contains an account, by Mrs. M. E. Cunnington, of "Oliver's Camp," Devizes, and of excavations carried out there in July and August, 1907, by herself and her husband, Mr. B. H. Cunnington, F.S.A. Scot., Hon. Curator of the Devizes Museum.

From the pottery found, the investigators consider that the camp is pre-Roman, but later than the Bronze Age, and they are inclined to ascribe it to the Late Celtic people of the Early Iron Age. The entrance presented interesting features, traces being found which seem to point to the former existence of gates or barriers across it. But what we especially wish to call attention to is the way in which the eastern ditch has been filled in, and the theories put forward to account for this. The camp is on a promontory of the chalk downs running out towards the west, and is protected by the steep escarpment of the hill everywhere but on the east, where it abuts on the open down. On this side, therefore, the rampart was higher, and the ditch deeper than on the other faces. All round the camp the ditch is now nearly filled up, mostly by natural silting. In the eastern ditch, however, which originally was 13 feet to 14 feet deep, the usual chalky silt only occupies the first five feet from the bottom. Above this is a band of clayey material, full of snail-shells, and about a foot deep, apparently an old surface. Above this again, for another five feet or so, the ditch is filled in with a loose gravelly chalk rubble right up to the present turf line. This filling is of the same character throughout, and differs entirely from the chalky silt found at the bottom.

The conclusion come to is that the upper portion of the ditch must at some period have been purposely filled in, and we think that there can be no doubt that this theory is correct. Fragments of Roman or Romano-

British pottery were found scattered through this rubble filling, while below the old surface mark there were found a few fragments of Late Celtic type. No later relics were mingled with the Roman remains in the rubble above the old surface line, and nothing Roman was found in the chalky silt below. No snail-shells were found in the chalk rubble. The suggestion is clear that in Roman or Romano-British times, when the lower part of the ditch to the depth of some five or six feet was already silted up, and covered with a surface deposit, the remaining upper portion of the ditch was purposely filled in at one and the same time to within a foot or two of the ground-level. The following suggestions are put forward in Mrs. Cunnington's paper to account for this peculiar feature, which has not, so far as we are aware, at present being observed in any other camp that has been explored :

The explorers of Worlebury, that great pre Roman stronghold on the Bristol Channel, came to the conclusion that the bulwarks there had been overthrown, and the ditches as far as possible filled up, after the place was taken by assault by the Romans. May not in some degree a similar fate have overtaken this Wiltshire stronghold? This eastern side is the weak one of the camp ; and if the defences on this side were destroyed, the rest would be of no avail. Perhaps this is why the ditches on the other sides show only natural silting in.

A less romantic, but on the whole much more probable, reason for the filling-in of the ditch is that a large open ditch such as this, even in its partially silted-up state, would have been a constant source of danger to cattle ; for they would be very liable to fall into it, especially young cattle, if stampeding when frightened or excited. Whoever owned many cattle on these downs may have found that in the long-run it was cheaper to fill the ditch in than to leave it open, and possibly the people who lived at the Roman settlement at the foot of the hill may have done this for the safety of their herds. The ditches on the other side, then already partly silted up, would have been scarcely deep enough to be dangerous. For whatever reason the ditch was obliterated, it is curious that the rampart was not destroyed to fill it. It has been suggested that, after the camp was given up as a military stronghold, the enclosure may have been found useful for herding cattle, or for other purposes, and that the rampart, probably then stockaded, was retained for this reason.

Neither of these theories will, we think, bear examination. As the writer points out, the obvious way to fill up the ditch would have been by throwing over the rampart into it, and this method would certainly have

been adopted had the object been to destroy the camp as a stronghold. But if the object had been to make the ditch safe for cattle, while retaining the rampart, this would have been most easily done by cutting away the edge of the fosse along the counterscarp till the ditch was partially filled up, and the angle reduced to a gentle slope. As we are told that the ground outside the eastern ditch at Oliver's camp slopes gently away from the ditch, this would have presented no difficulty. In neither case is it in the least likely that material to fill the ditch would have been brought from a distance. There is nothing to show whence this material was obtained, but that it was brought from an inhabited site is clear from the pottery present. The Roman settlement referred to as lying at the foot of the hill is over 300 feet below the camp, and some 400 yards or more away from its eastern side. It is suggested that the eastern side of the camp may at one time have been strengthened by an outer rampart and ditch, now obliterated by agricultural operations; but even if this theory is right, the presence of the Roman pottery renders it very unlikely that such an outer rampart can have been used to fill the eastern ditch. Further, if the object of filling-in the ditch had been to safeguard grazing stock, we should almost certainly have found the same consideration at work elsewhere, and there would be many instances of camps in which the ditch had been similarly filled in. At present, however, Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington have been unable to find a single similar case.

These considerations point, we think, to some other cause for the laborious filling-in of the eastern ditch of Oliver's camp.

Such a cause would be found, and all the peculiar features of the case would be accounted for, if we suppose that the camp had at some period during Roman or Romano-British times been the object of military operations, in the course of which the eastern ditch was filled in to facilitate assault on the vulnerable side of the camp. In such a case it would have been necessary to bring the materials from a distance, so that the work could be done suddenly, and without warning to the defenders. Such materials would naturally have been obtained

from waste-ground and rubbish-heaps in the neighbourhood of the position occupied by the attacking force. This would explain the presence of fragments of broken pottery. With a force of archers and slingers posted to keep down the rain of missiles from the defenders of the rampart, and perhaps with the help of some such siege contrivance as the classic "*testudo*" for their protection, all the men available could have been employed in bringing up the material in baskets and throwing it into the ditch, and the filling-in would be done very speedily.

It may be objected that, in this case, to fill up the whole length of the ditch seems needless labour, as a storming-party could have made its attack at one or more selected points. But if sufficient men were available, it would be good strategy to compel the besieged to spread their resistance along their whole front, instead of allowing them to concentrate it on particular points of attack. We may safely say that such a mode of assault, if the attacking force were sufficiently numerous, could only end in the ditch being at last filled, and the way cleared for the storming of the rampart—unless, indeed, the besieged surrendered to avoid the inevitable before the work was complete.

To find a record of the siege work of such early days in these islands would be of so great interest that the theory here set forth is likely to be subjected to very close and critical examination, if, indeed, the tendency is not to dismiss it forthwith as too fantastic to be entertained. We submit, however, that there is nothing in it which is inherently improbable, and that it accounts fully and satisfactorily for all the otherwise inexplicable features of the case.

Among the finds during the excavations is one which is described as "an iron object of unknown use." From the illustration of this, which is given in Mrs. Cunnington's paper (Fig. 6), it would appear to be, as pointed out to me by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, a very evident "*calthrop*." From its position and depth (*i.e.*, about 3 feet 6 inches below the present surface of the ditch at the south-eastern angle of the camp), it seems doubtful if it can be in any way connected with the filling-in of the eastern ditch. Mr. Whistler, however, suggests that, if it can be ascribed to the

same date, it might belong to some system of obstruction placed at the angle of the ditch to hinder a sudden flank movement against the weaker defences on the southern face of the camp.

I ought to add, in conclusion, that (though I have not personally visited Oliver's Camp), besides studying Mrs. Cunningham's paper, which goes into full detail, I am fortunate enough to have had the features dealt with above described to me by Mr. H. St. George Gray, of Taunton Museum, who visited the site and assisted in the identification of the pottery discovered. He is not, however, in any way responsible for the theory here put forward.



The London Signs and their Associations.

BY J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from vol. xlvii., p. 459.)



HE *Buck*, or, as it more often occurs, the *Golden Buck*, seems to have been a sign derived from the dexter supporter of the arms of the Curriers' Company—namely, a buck proper, attired and hooped or, and indicating the trade relationship of the publisher and the leather-dresser. So early as 1688, however, Mr. Price says that a goldsmith called Sommers was here, and that Parker and Cradock were also goldsmiths at this sign in 1712; but I think he must be mistaken in saying that he has seen it called the Roebuck, for the Roebuck is described in an advertisement of 1742 as being between the two Pinchbecks,* who were on the north side of Fleet Street, while the present number, 53, the site, as identified by Mr. Price, of the Golden Buck, is on the south side. This sign was more generally known as the "Golden Buck," *q.v.*

The *Buck* in Paternoster Row, the sign of another bookseller, J. Buckland, appears to have been adopted in allusion to the name. Buckland published here a theological Puritan

nightmare called *Earth's Groans*, addressed to the Children of Adam the First, by Duncan Campbell; and *Scripture Marks of Salvation*, by Risdon Darracott, both in 1756.

The *Buck and Ball* was the sign, in 1658, of Edward Hollingshead in Friday Street, Cheapside.

The *Buck and Sun*, *vide* the *Golden Buck*.

The *Buck-skin Breeches* was the sign of a leather-seller in Barnaby Street, Southwark.*

The *Bucket*, or milk-pail, was the sign of Joseph Collet, presumably a dairyman, in Aldersgate Street.†

The *Bucket and Truck*, No. 7, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard. According to the *Topographical Record*, one Bundy was (1760?) a portmanteau, leather fire-bucket, and hose-truck maker (vol. iv.).

The *Buckthorn Tree* was the sign of William Blackwell in Covent Garden, where, in 1775, he sold, amongst other remedies, "blackthorn and elder berries, leeches and vipers." The buckthorn is a prickly bush, or low tree, common in hedges, with oval, pointed, sawed leaves. The flowers are male and female upon different plants, small, and in clusters upon simple peduncles. The calyx is funnel-shaped, divided into four spreading segments. The stamens are usually four only. It produces a round, black berry containing four seeds, which was formerly deemed the most excellent of vegetable purges when made into syrup of buckthorn. But its use is now discouraged. It was left out of the British Pharmacopœia about twenty years ago, being considered an unsuitable and painful remedy; but, in spite of this, poor people will continue to believe in it. The Hackney coroner, in 1901, stated that he once heard of a chemist being asked for "syrup of foxes' lungs." The viper was also used medicinally, among other extraordinary uses being to hang the head of one round the neck to cure a quinsy.

The *Buffalo Tavern* was situated in the once extremely fashionable quarter of London, Bloomsbury Square:

"Saturday next being the Birth-Day of the Lord John Russel, only Brother to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who then enters into the 24th Year of his Age, a splendid

* Bagford, Harleian Collection 5,996, No. 77.

† *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 86.

* *Daily Advertiser*, June 15 and 28, 1742.

Dinner is order'd to be prepared at the *Buffloe* Tavern in Bloomsbury-Square, for his Lordship's Town Tenants, Tradesmen, &c. at his Expence."

The only surviving instance of this sign is at 87, Long Alley, E.C.

The *Buffalo's Head* was one of the numerous and "well-accustom'd" taverns that clustered round the Royal Exchange:

"To be LETT

And enter'd upon immediately,

A GOOD accustom'd Tavern, known by the Name of the *Buffalo's Head* in Threadneedle-Street, in good Repair, and well furnish'd for a Vintner, etc."*

"These are to acquaint the Customers and Friends of

THEO. PERKINS

THAT he has retaken his late Dwelling House, the *Buffalo's Head* Tavern in Threadneedle-Street, where they may be assur'd of an entire fresh Stock of the best Wines, etc."†

In 1696 a Mr. Collet was the landlord.‡

In the middle of the eighteenth century simony blossomed as the rose, though the desert of the impecunious may not have rejoiced:

"ANY Gentleman that has a Living in London, or within ten Miles, not less than £200 a Year, that is willing to change, may have one of a greater Value about seventy Miles from London, in a pleasant Country, and a good Neighbourhood.

"A perpetual Advowson, or next Presentation of a Living, not less than £150 a Year, is wanted, with an immediate Resignation, for which the following Price will be given, viz. nine Years and a half for the Advowson, and four Years and three quarters for the next Presentation.

"Land Security is wanted in Middlesex for 400*l* 500*l* or 600*l*.

"A genteel Place of 1000*l* Value to be sold

"Any Persons that the above may suit,

* *Daily Advertiser*, December 21, 1741.

† *Ibid.*, July 10, 1742.

‡ *Topographical Record*, vol. v., p. 184.

are desir'd to direct for Mr. Robert Lynwood, at his House next Door to the *Buffalo's Head* in Oxford-Road; or at Jack's Coffee-House in Dean-Street, near Soho-Square."*

There was a *Buffalo's Head* at the corner of Newman Street (No. 39, Oxford Street), an ironmonger's, in 1785.†

The *Bugle Horn*—i.e., the horn of the bugle or wild-ox, to distinguish it from other horns which served as signs—the (Hart's) Horn and the (Stag's) Horn—was the sign of a tavern near St. George's Church in the Borough:

Here boon companion, give me leave to warn you
Look sharp's the word, Fœnum habet in Cornu!
The fawning Mischreant that owns this home
Preys upon all his guests that hither come.‡

The *Bull*.—It is highly probable that signs often had their origin in the popular belief in astrology. In Ben Jonson's *Alchemist* the following dialogue occurs:

Face. What say you to his Constellation, Doctor, the Balance?

Sub. No, that is stale and common:

A Townsman born in Taurus, gives the Bull.

Or the Bull's head: in Aries, the Ram,

A poor device.§

The most famous *Bull Inn* in London was the Bishopsgate coaching-house with that sign, the courtyard of which, as the Bull Theatre, was the scene of the early representations of Shakespeare's plays, the "properties" for which are said to have been kept by Sir Henry Tylney, twenty-seven years Master of the Revels, in the muniment-room over the gate of the Priory of St. John in Clerkenwell. The yard of the Bull supplied a stage to our early actors before Burbage and his fellows obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth for erecting a permanent building for theatrical entertainment.|| There is a card in the Banks Collection of Shop-bills in the British Museum showing the courtyard of this once thriving stage for coaches, as it was in 1814. The coaches that succeeded the play-actors plied

* *Daily Advertiser*, December 12, 1741.

† Banks' Collection, "Admission-Tickets," portfolio 1.

‡ *The Vade-Mecum for Maltworms*, circa 1700.

See, further, *History of Signboards*.

§ *Alchemist*, Act II., Scene 1.

|| Collier's *Annals of the Stage*, vol. viii., p. 298.

the Essex Road to Norwich, Bury St. Edmunds, Lynn, Heningham, Sudbury, Braintree, from the Bull, though the coach started also from the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate, a few doors away, picking up passengers and parcels at the Bull. The Bull is associated with memories of Old Hobson the carrier :

... messenger of grief
Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some.

"Hobson's choice" was, on the authority of *Spectator*, No. 509, the first horse in his stables that came in turn for the one who hired it, thus securing the horses a fair treatment all round. It was, for the hirer, the first horse that was available, or none, saith old Hobson. This was his motto, and thence the adage.

During the first half of the eighteenth century, the Essex Road, traversed by coaches from the Bull in Bishopsgate and the Bull in Whitechapel, was, like the other great approaches to the capital, infested by mounted highwaymen, either singly or in small bodies. Paragraphs innumerable appear in the prints of the period, describing robberies committed upon travellers and the mails, and sanguinary encounters were frequent. Few travelled by coach without being well-armed, and Sir Francis Wronghead's manner of accomplishing a journey to London was not unusual. Two strong cart-horses were added to the four old geldings that drew the ponderous family carriage which was laden at the top with trunks and boxes, while seven persons and a lap-dog were stowed within. The danger of famine was averted by a travelling larder of baskets of plum-cakes, Dutch gingerbread, Cheshire cheese, Naples biscuits, neat's tongues, and cold-boiled beef; the risk of sickness was provided for by bottles of usquebaugh, black-cherry brandy, cinnamon water, sach, tent, and strong beer; while the convoy was protected by a basket-hilted sword, a Turkish cimeter, an old blunderbuss, a bag of bullets, and a great horn of gunpowder.* Coach proprietors would, for obvious reasons, "sing slow" about such drawbacks to travelling in their advertisements, but occasionally, to reinstate the confidence of the public, they were constrained to allude to such

"inconvenience," as will be seen by the following interesting account of a day's coaching from the Bull :

"The NORWICH Stage-Coach,
That goes the Essex Road,

SETS out from the *Bull Inn* in Bishopsgate-Street, London, on Monday the 5th instant, and goes in three Days, and will continue going from the said Inn every Monday and Wednesday during the Winter. The Lynn Stage-Coach, that goes the Essex Road, sets out from the aforesaid Inn on Wednesday the 7th instant and goes in three Days, and will continue going every Wednesday during the Winter. The St. Edmund's Bury and Sudbury Stage-Coaches, in two Days, and the Braintree Stage-Coach, in one Day, set out from the aforesaid Inn on Monday the 5th instant, and will continue going every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, during the Winter. Perform'd by

"Alexander Appleyard,
Benjamin Pottinger,
Thomas Goodchild,
St. George Norman.

"N.B. To prevent the being under the same Inconvenience that attended the Stage-Coaches to the abovesaid Towns last Winter, that is, their going from London so early in the Morning, and their getting to their Inns so late, by which the Coaches were often robb'd, and the Passengers very much fatigued, the above Stage-Coaches do not set out from London till Seven o'clock in the Morning, and will be perform'd with five Sets of Horses to Norwich, five Sets of Horses to Lynn, four Sets of Horses to Bury, three Sets of Horses to Sudbury, two Sets of Horses to Braintree, and by the Conveniency of changing Horses so often, the Passengers will get to their Inns by Day-light." *

At the *Bull Inn*, Bishopsgate, the carriers from Wadham in Hertfordshire, lodged, as did those from "Saffron Market, Norfolk." † In 1819 this famous inn, No. 93, Bishopsgate Street, was kept by a Mr. Waldegrave, "in a style worthy of himself and of his frequent guest Mr. John Bull, who, as our readers very well know, can no more resist the temptation of a well-stocked larder, a

* Vide amusing picture of the manners of this time in *The Provoked Husband*; or, *A Journey to London*, by Sir John Vanbrugh.

* *Daily Advertiser*, October 1, 1741.

† *Taylor's Carriers' Cosmographie*.

foaming pot of porter, and a bottle of particularly curious old port, than a Jew can resist the temptation of cent. per cent.*

The *Bull Inn*, Whitechapel.—One wonders whether this old inn, though rebuilt, is still anything of a haven of rest to the Essex farmer, who in the old days came to the Whitechapel Hay Market to dispose of his hay and corn. It was at No. 25, Aldgate High Street, a few doors from the Blue Boar. About the year 1750, Johnson the landlord, formerly "boots" at the inn, being in good credit with his customers, the latter left their samples with him, and he acted as middleman with so much satisfaction that he shortly after opened an office upon Bear Quay, styling himself "The Factor of the Essex Farmers." Having no rival, he acquired a good fortune, which he left to his son; it afterwards descended to his grandson, whose partner, a Mr. Neville, afterwards assumed the name of Claude Scott; and, with the money bequeathed by the father of his partner, carried on an extensive business as a corn-factor.† Then, in 1815, the *Bull* was kept by Mrs. Anne Nelson, a famous hostess, who entertained guests principally from the East Anglian counties. Mrs. Norman‡ informs us that she could make up nearly 200 beds, and lodged and boarded about three dozen of her guards and coachmen. She also owned the Exeter coach. Perhaps it was in her time that Mr. Pickwick arrived here in a cab after "two mile o' danger at eightpence," and it was through this very archway that he and his companions were driven by the elder Weller when they started on their adventurous journey to Ipswich.

The *Bull*, or ox crossing a ford—a rebus on the word Oxford—was a badge of the powerful De Veres, Earls of Oxford, and the sign should be, properly represented, like the seal of this great family, as it was in 1597, by a, probably, wild bull crossing a stream.

To the *Bull Inn*, "over against Leadenhall Street, the Post of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull came."

* *Epicure's Almanack* of that year.

† *Tavern Anecdotes*, by Christopher Brown, 1825, pp. 99-100.

‡ The *English Illustrated Magazine*, December, 1890, "The Inns and Taverns of Old London," by Philip Norman.

(To be continued.)

A Noteworthy Parish and Library.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Continued from p. 177.)



IN my judgment, the whole edifice of Norton Church offers a view that, in its very simplicity, both outwardly and inwardly, is decidedly pleasing and impressive. This, however, is not the opinion of Mr. A. G. Bradley, who (*loc. cit.*), while charmed with the village, remarks of the church:

"The church has been badly restored, and is in itself undistinguished, but contains, nevertheless, some very fine old monuments to the Bigg family."

The trenchant criticism of the first two statements of this sentence challenges investigation.

The first, if written (as it presumably was) since 1906, is absolutely inaccurate, in light of the facts already adduced; the second, while being demonstrably a case of *de gustibus*, and therefore arguable, is singularly at variance with the subsequent admission of the "fineness" of the monuments, which invalidates the charge of "undistinguishedness." These alone would distinguish any church, however unpretentious its architectural features. The only possible warrant for such severe strictures would lie in the (assumed) fact that it was the restoration of 1843-44 which had drawn them; and if so, this should have been clearly stated in a volume issued in 1910, which purports to be a chronicle of impressions received in or about that date. To foist such as recent upon an unverifying public, while they are ostensibly of some years' standing, is an unpardonable specimen of literary sharp-practice. Common justice demands, should the book reach a second edition, by way of *amende honorable*, a very definite retraction or apologetic explanation of what constitutes a glaring literary misdemeanour.

But these two instances are not, as I shall show presently, the sum total of the historical vagaries concerning this church on which Mr. Bradley's readers may batten at leisure.

The monuments referred to, which adorn

the north transept or chapel, compel admiration, being "good examples," as Mr. New observes, "of Renaissance ornament and sculpture of three successive periods."

The first in point of date is an altar-tomb bearing a figure in (except head and hands) full armour, lying beside his wife, and beneath them are small effigies of their two sons and four daughters in panels. Nash describes it quaintly thus:

"In the north wall on a raised monument the figure of a man armed, except his head and hands; under his head a helmet, and at the feet Bigg's crest as before: near this a woman with a hobby open at her feet. The inscription [on a tablet]: 'Here are interred, Thomas Bygg, Esquier, and Mavdalen his wife, sister to Sir Phillipe Hoby, Kt. They were both good Prodestants.* He traveled manye forrane cvntrys and had abrode grace from the Emperor and forran Princes, and at Home, mvch favore from King Henry the 8, who for his service gave him a Castle by Dove, and comavnd of a doble compagne of soldyeres at the wining of Bolloynne.* He departed this lyfe the, 25, of Jvne 1581, at the age of 74. She departed this lyfe 29, of September 1574 at the age of 55.' Over it [on a shield] Bigg's arms; impaling, three fusils in fesse, not coloured. At the head of the monument, his arms, wreath, and crest. On the first pillar at the side, a fesse, with a mollet between two roundles in chief, impaling Bigg. On the middle pillar Biggs impaling on a chevron embattled three roses seeded, between three griffins' heads erased, holding a rose slipped in their mouths. On the third pillar Bigg impaling, on a cheveron three bars gemelles, *Throgmorton*, with a mollet of six points for difference, without colours."

If this monument was erected (as is most likely) in 1581, it was so during the vicariate of John Hill, Vicar (third) from 1579 to 1597. Poor Maudalen's effigy has since suffered the indignity of the loss of its hands and the tip of its nose!

The monument next in order of time, which is attached to the east wall, is a gorgeous piece of workmanship with emblazoned panels, flanking pillars, and canopy, to the

memory of another (but knighted) Thomas Bigg and his wife Ursula, who are represented kneeling at a prayer-desk facing each other, together with the effigies, below, of their four sons and five daughters (the first three of each group kneeling). Nash's description is accurate and technical, but his omission of the motto — *Christus Mihi Vita* — on the scroll beneath the central arms over the arch or canopy, again argues a vicarious rather than a personal examination, as does also the most inaccurate copying of many words of the inscription.* It is this culpable inaccuracy which renders good Master Nash unreliable in details.

"Over this [the monument], upon an arch, are the arms of Bigg, with mantling, doubling, helmet, wreath, and crest, set out with two pillars, on both [right and left corners] of which are the arms of Bigg impaling Throckmorton. On the right side of the tomb are his four sons; the eldest armed, and behind him Bigg's arms, impaling a bend between three falcons. Behind the eldest daughter, a chevron between three griffins' heads erased impaling Bigg. Behind the second, a bend ermine between two martlets impaling Bigg. Behind the third, a blank shield impaling Bigg."

The inscription, incised on an ornamented tablet above the heads of the two central figures, reads thus, with its archaic variations of spelling and punctuation:

"Here rest the bodyes of Sir Thomas Bygg, Knight, and Ursula his wife, who was the fowrthe daughter of Clement Throckmorton, of Haseley, in the County of Warwick, Esquire, They had nyne children, videlicet, Thomas, Edward, Clement, Samuel, Katherin, Anne, Mary, Elyzabeth, and Ursula. Thomas married Anne, the 3 daughter of Wiliam Wytham, of Leadston, in the County of Yorke, Esquier, Katherin married Michael Fox of Chacombe, in the county of Northampton, Esquire, Anne married John Wright of Eastmayn in the county of Southampton, Esquire, Elizabeth maryed Thomas Freame of Lypppyate, in the county of Gloucester, Esquier, These two were both zealous Professors, earnest Fol-

* Copied inadvertently or vicariously by Nash as *Protestantes*. Also *Bullen* is wrongly copied.

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* Thus, he gives "Heere," "Hee," "Shee," "professores," "maintainers," "Gospell," all errors of transcription.

lowers and Maintainers, of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Et qualis Vita Finis ita. He departed this Life, the Fourth of May, Ann. 1613, above the auge of 63 yeares. She departed this Lyfe the 13 of August, Ann, 1601 aboute the auge of 47 yeares."

This exquisite tomb was most likely put up when John Trafford was (fourth) Vicar (1597-1619).

Monument number three, which marks the burial-place of a third Thomas Bigg (knighted and baroneted), the eldest son and grandson, respectively, of the two former, bearing the same Christian name lies against the north wall, and is an altar-tomb surmounted by an elaborate canopy resting on fine jet pillars. Nash says of it: "On the north side of this chapel is a very fair raised monument of marble and alabaster, the roof of which is supported by pillars of jet. On the tomb, which is beautifully gilded, lies the statue of a man armed, except the head and arms."

An epitaph on a framed mural tablet placed above the recumbent figure recites that—"Here resteth the body of Sir Thomas Bigg, Knight and Baronet, who was both faithful to his Prince and loving to his Countri. He married Anne Daughter to William Witham of Leadston in the county of Yorck Esquire, and she in Love and Memory of her Husband erected this Monument. He departed this Life the 11th Day of June Anno Doni 1621. Ætatis sue 45." He died *s.p.m.*, having enjoyed his baronetcy barely fourteen months—*i.e.*, from May 26, 1620.

Nash adds: "Above this an hour-glass, on the top whereof these arms: Argent on a fesse ingrailed between three martlets, Sable, as many annulets Or; in the middle the bloody hand. The motto 'Christus Mihi Vita.' To the right of these arms, an helmet with a plume of feathers: to the left, the crest of Bigg; only the serpent is Argent which ought properly to be Gules. The widow of this baronet married Sir John Walter, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and became again a widow." It will be noted that Nash quotes the motto here, though he omits it in his notice of the first monument.

It is here, and in connection with this monument—presumably built whilst John

Bouchier, M.A., was (sixth) Vicar (1621-1624)—that Mr. Bradley again seeks to pass into currency a spurious for a genuine historical coinage.

"Upon a third tomb," he says, "of marble and alabaster lies a third Bigg, proclaiming the progressing honours of the family, as a knight baronet. He lies alone, though compensated for his solitude by a greater splendour of panelling and canopy even than the others. For his wife put it up to him and then married again. But this last Bigg sold the Manor of Abbots Norton to the Wiltshire Seymours, Dukes of Somerset."

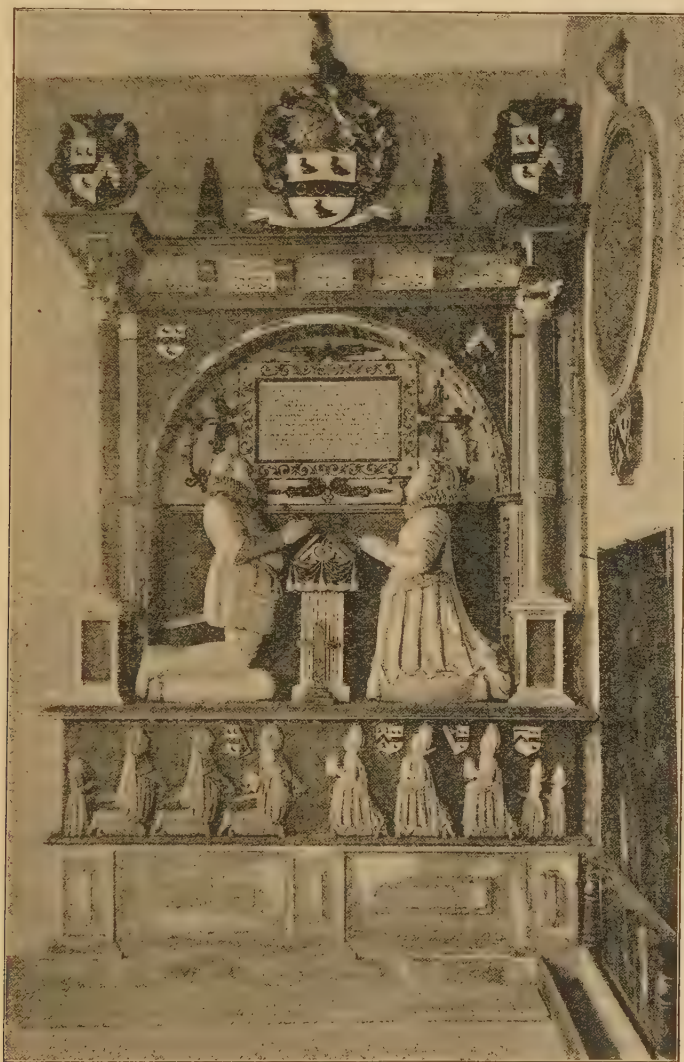
The caustic humour of this passage is spoilt by falsity of fact. The touches concerning the social advancement of the Biggs, culminating in this solemnly recumbent representative, the artful compensation for his loneliness in richness of sepulchral ornament lavished upon him by his sorrowing widow, and her very human compensation to herself for her loss in a twofold remarriage—all these are very delicious, if a trifle unduly cynical; but it is bad wit as well as bad history to foist perverted facts upon the silent victim of his pleasantries. For "this last Bigg" did not sell "the Manor of Abbots Norton to the Wiltshire Seymours," but he did sell his father's inheritance to William, first Lord Craven. It was the Hon. Charles Craven, of Lenchwick, afterwards Governor of Carolina, who parted with it to the "Wiltshire Seymours." The complicity, therefore, of "this last Bigg" in the transaction was (if any) only indirect—a distinction with a difference, which Mr. Bradley ought to have known, and would have known had he consulted Nash, who puts the matter clearly thus:

"The family of Bigg flourished here for three descents—the first, Mr. Thomas Bigg, married Magdalen, sister of Sir Philip Hoby, and had by her Sir Thomas Bigg, Knight, whose son, Sir Thomas Bigg, Knight and Baronet, *selling his estate, Norton and Lenchwick became the property of William, first Lord Craven.* From him it came to Sir William Craven, then to Sir Anthony, and for want of issue male to Charles Craven, Governor of Carolina; *from whom by purchase it came to Sir Edward Seymour, of*

Maiden Bradley, Wilts, who, dying, left it between his three sons: Edward, afterwards Duke of Somerset, Francis of Sherborne, Co. Dorset, father of Henry, sometime

Lady Mary, who married Vincent John Biscoe, merchant in London, who dying left issue male."

Finally the divided estate (or parish)



NORTON CHURCH: TOMB OF SIR THOMAS BYGG.

Member for Evesham, and William, who died a bachelor and left his share to his brother Francis. The Duke of Somerset gave his share, being a third, to his daughter,

of Norton became united under the Duc d'Aumale (by purchase, in the late fifties of last century, from Mr. E. Holland, late Liberal Member for the Borough of Evesham,

and others), from whom it was inherited by its present proprietor, the Duc d'Orleans, his great-nephew.

Here I part company with Mr. Bradley, with, regretfully, the closing observation that, if his misstatements concerning Norton Church are to be taken as samples of his assumed accuracy in his references to other churches, then his entire volume is worse than worthless, from which severe stricture neither his fine writing nor his ingenuity in compressing so much error within so small a compass as his notice of this church redeems it.

But there are other objects in this transept or chapel of surpassing attraction to the antiquary. It is in the order of things that some memorials of the Cravens, successors to the Biggs in the Manor of Norton and Lenchwick, should exist here. Hence the eye of the observant visitor will note with interest several such. On the north wall two age-battered heraldic coats, with helmets, spurs, and swords; on the west wall their quartered armorial bearings, together with a marble tablet to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of William Craven de Lenchwick, obiit September 24, 1687, æt. 44; and, depending from the ceiling, four banners ("funereal flags," New calls them); also, immediately beneath and adjoining the tomb of the last of the Biggs, two flagstones, one inscribed (in English):

"Here lieth interred the body of Sir William Craven, late of Lenchwick, who deceased October the 12, Anno Dni. 1655, in the 46 yeare of his age," the other stating, (in Latin, and lengthily) that beneath the stone lies the youth, William Craven, son of William Craven, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, who died August 3, 1665, aged 16, and also a "most dear sister," Elizabeth Leigh.

But these are not the only tomb-slabs. The flooring of this little transept is composed, every inch of it, of them. Thus, adjacent almost to the last-named, is a somewhat memorable one, covering the remains of Tryphena, daughter of Edmund, Earl Mulgrave, who died in 1679, aged 78. The Latin inscription is worth reproduction here for reasons which shall be stated subsequently:

Tantillum
Quod Terrenum fuit heic deposuit
Honoratiss. Piissima Optima Femina
Tryphena
Nobilissimo Shelfeldiorum Stemate
Edmundi Mulgraviæ Comitiss Filia
Orta.
Clarissimæ Verniorum Stirpi
Conubio tandem
Insita :
Infœcunda prole Virtutibus fœcundissima
Orbata Viro.
Cum hic Fide Charitate Operumq. bonorum fructu
Diu florisset ;
Melius adhuc efflagitans solum
In Cœlum in Æternum floritura denuo migravit.
Nonis Janrii Anno Salutis
C1668.
Ætatis, 78.

Why I am careful that this inscription should find permanency here is because the third line is half obliterated by the wear and tear of generations of footsteps, the transept having been for years used as a choir vestry, and, within recent years, been converted into a side chapel. *Post factum* wisdom is perhaps cheap, but an *ante factum* forethought would have saved me and a local antiquary an hour's labour in a fruitless endeavour to supply the missing words, for "... ima Optima Femina" are erased beyond deciphering. Had good old Nash not copied them they would have been lost beyond recall. Undoubtedly a layer of matting would have spared this disfigurement, and would preserve the other inscriptions, which as yet are legible enough. But how long will they remain so?

An inscription on a stone slab against the west wall recites that :

"H. I. [? Hic jacet] Corpus Misericordiæ Cassy Uxoris charissimæ Petri Cassy hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarii, Exercitatione Vita constanter ornata Rerum gestarum Christianæ Religionis Exemplo, Ex Ævo perbrevis migravit in Æternum. XIV. Cal. Decem. Anno Dom. MDCCCLIII. Ætat. XLI."

Her husband, who survived her nearly thirty-one years, is also interred here, and, as the Rev. W. C. Boulter, M.A. (sixteenth Vicar, 1891-1902), observes, in a most interesting article, "Peter Cassy's Books, at Norton, near Evesham," in *Notes and Queries*, March 30, 1895 (8th. S. vii., 241) :

"An oval [slate] mural tablet [on the south wall], surmounted by an urn, thus

commemorates him: 'Underneath is inhumed the Remains of the Rev. Peter Cassy, A.M., an Exemplary Pattern of all that cou'd adorn the Man; or the Christian. He died the 10th day of October, 1784, In the 87th Year of his Age, Beloved, and Revered.' Below are these arms: Sa., a chevron between three griffins' heads erased or; but as the inscription is in letters of gilt on a black ground, these may not be the right tinctures. One has a regret, which Mr. Cassy would have shared, that he did not compose an epitaph for himself. This inscription, with its bad grammar and its doubtful statement, must be the work of an inexpert stranger. If he was in his eighteenth year in March, 1719, he could not have been in his eighty-seventh year in October, 1784."

Of course not; he was in his eighty-fourth year, but then the ungrammatical author of this inaccurate epitaph did not know Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*, as he ought to have done, and so learned that Peter Cassy matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, March 12, 1718-19, in his eighteenth year. It is further regrettable that the error is perpetuated in *A Short History*, issued in 1905, and, equally ignorantly, in my own sketch, "A Green Nook of Old England," which appeared in the *Manchester Weekly Times*, September, 1910. But I and the writer of *A Short History* cannot be charged with crass ignorance, a charge from which the author of the epitaph is not exempt. There is a difference between copying and composing an avoidable blunder.* However, Mr. Boulter has praiseworthily nailed it to the counter, from which may it budge nevermore!

* Further, we sin in goodly company, for Master Nash (*ut infra* in Roll of Vicars) makes Peter Cassy eighty-three in 1781. Maybe "the inexpert stranger" was misled by him, and if so, he must be held responsible for this series of numerical errors.

(To be continued.)



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A FLINT-FACTORY IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

IN those parts of England situated on the Chalk escarpment, Neolithic chipping-floors or flint-factories are by no means infrequent. The raw material, in the form of nodules in the chalk, could be obtained either by shallow excavations, as at Grime's Graves and Cissbury, or picked up on the surface. Moreover, in those districts that lie to the south-east of the escarpment, the Glacial drifts are generally composed almost exclusively of flint-débris carried thither by the ice. But to the north-west, flint-bearing drifts are less abundant, and in certain parts of the Midlands are quite unknown, with the result that while a few artefacts are occasionally picked up, hardly any sites have been reported where implements were actually made.

It may not be out of place, therefore, to record the recent discovery of such a chipping-floor on the eastern borders of Cannock Chase, in South Staffordshire. During the course of some geological work at Cannock Wood in the autumn of 1910 I picked up a number of flakes, chips, and cores on a small portion of an arable field in the middle of Court Banks Covert. There is some drift in the neighbourhood, but I was unable to satisfy myself that this was the source of the raw material, though I suspect it to be so. A single scraper was the only specimen among those I collected which could be called an implement; but my friend, Mr. G. M. Cockin, F.G.S., of Brereton, whose attention I directed to the site, now informs me that, besides scrapers, knives, and the broken shanks of arrows, he has found, after much search, a beautiful leaf-shaped arrow-head.

There are no signs of earthworks or hut-circles in the immediate vicinity that can be attributed to such an early period, but about a mile to the north stands Castle Rings, one of the finest earthworks in the Midlands. In the same part of Cannock Chase I have found also several good examples of the cooking-places, so abundant in Ireland and South

Wales, where boiling was done by means of red-hot stones. There is good evidence, therefore, that the district was occupied by flint-using and 'stone-boiling' people in some prehistoric period, which may well have been Neolithic.

T. C. CANTRILL.



At the Sign of the Owl.



JUNE will see the publication by Messrs. James Nisbet and Co., Ltd., of a well-timed volume by Dr. Horace Round on *The King's Serjeants and Officers of State with their Coronation Services*. At every Coronation of our Sovereigns the appointment of a "Court of Claims" reminds us of those ancient "services," which the holders of certain manors rendered to our Kings and Queens. "These services," says Dr. Round, "the existence of which can be traced back, in some instances, to the days of the Norman dynasty, bear striking witness to the continuity of our monarchy and to its historic splendour. But they do more than this: those which have survived to modern times give but a faint idea of the prominence of this system at a time when serjeanty was one of the great English tenures, and when the King's serjeants had a service to perform either in peace or in war. The subject, from this standpoint, is of institutional importance.

"For the King's Court, the King's Household, were the centre, in Norman times, of all administrative Government. Of that Household the Chancellor and the cook, the Steward and the baker, the Treasurer and the huntsman, the Chamberlain and the scullion were all alike members. In the late reign there was much discussion of the great feudal offices of State and of their rightful descent, a matter with which this book will deal fully. It will also treat for the first time the whole subject of serjeanty on historical

and systematic lines, and will throw light on early sport, the ritual of the royal table, and primitive domestic ways. The reader will be taken back to times when the King's serjeants were his 'ministers' (*ministri*), and when all government clustered round 'our sovereign lord the King.'"

Two remarkable sales have taken place since my last notes were written, one at Sotheby's, from April 24 to 28, of the fifteenth portion of the apparently inexhaustible store of manuscripts collected by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, the other at New York of the Hoe Library. The total realized at the Phillipps sale was £8,795 17s. 6d., and many very interesting papers changed hands. Mr. Quaritch obtained for £54 the original wardrobe-book of Edward I., 1298, filled with interesting facts concerning the wars in Scotland and Flanders. Another purchase (£32) of the same buyer was a manuscript giving the whole of the accounts, signed by the auditors, for food for the Privy Council while at Westminster "from the xxxviith yere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Henry VIII. to Hillary Terme in the ivth yere of Kyng Edward the Syxt." Among the items and their cost are: "Making of a keye to the utter doore (of the Council Chamber) xij^d; conveying plate frome the Towre; paid for glasyng of the wyndowes whiche were broken at the Coronacion vi^s iiij^d; Rysshes for the Starre Chambre, the Counsaill chambre, &c. vi^s iiij^d; for flowers for ij yeres iijs; payde to my Lorde Chauncellors servaunt for caryenge of plate frome my Lorde Chauncellors house unto the Starre Chambre iijs vi^d; paid for a foldyng table for the Lords to eate oysters x^s; payde Maister Randall for a hogs hedde of Reewyne of Mackarye xxxviii^s viii^d; to Willyam Spencer for oone tonne of Gascoyne Wyne vils; for secke and Malmesey bought at the Taverne iiij^s; for iiij basketts to convey the stuff from Westminster to my Lord gret masters place xvi^d."

Mr. Quaritch also paid £122 for the original collections of Sir William Drysdale, Garter King-of-Arms in the seventeenth century. Mr. Wyatt paid £483 for a Glastonbury Cartulary, 1515-17, not recorded by Tanner

or the Editors of Dugdale's "Monasticon." In 1503 Richard Beere, the Abbot who added largely to the Abbey, began the compilation of this valuable work, and called to his assistance, among others, his "most devoted and faithful counsellor," John Fitz-James, Seneschal of the town of Glastonbury, and John Horner, "a prudent and able surveyor." This manuscript was at one time in the possession of Lord Rolle at Bicton. For £120 Mr. Quaritch secured the original wardrobe book of Queen Mary and King Philip for the years 1554-55. The entries include the expenditure incurred for the Garter robes for Lord Howard of Effingham and the Duke of Savoy, and a page and a half is taken up with a description of the fittings and trimmings of a chair for the Queen's use, and the cost of each item is given. These are but one or two items from an extraordinarily varied collection.



The sale of the Hoe Library, from April 24 to May 5, at New York, was marked by some exciting incidents. At the very opening a superb copy of the Gutenberg Bible, in two volumes, was put up. Bidding began at \$10,000 (£2,000) and rose to \$50,000 (£10,000), at which great price—the highest ever paid for any printed book disposed of under the hammer—the book was knocked down to Mr. George Smith, a dealer, who is said by the auctioneer to have bought the prized volumes for Mr. Henry E. Huntington. The same purchaser acquired a copy of the Boke of St. Albans for \$12,000.



The second stage of the sale began on Monday, May 1, when the competition was very keen. Mr. Pierpont Morgan paid no less than £8,560 for the only known perfect copy of Caxton's edition of Sir Thomas Malory's *Le Morte d'Arthur*, published in Westminster in 1485. This book formed one of twelve Caxtons which were dispersed at the sale in 1698 of the library of Dr. Francis Bernard, physician to James II. For half a crown it became the property of the first Earl of Oxford. Later, at a valuation of fifty-two shillings and sixpence, it passed into the possession of the Countess

of Jersey. On the dispersal of the Child Library in 1885 Mr. Quaritch paid £1,950 for the book.



Mr. Quaritch was a considerable buyer; and it is understood that some of his purchases will reach the British Museum shelves. He purchased Richard de Bury's "Philobiblon," a fine early fifteenth-century English manuscript of forty-four leaves of vellum, written in Gothic characters, for \$1,425, while \$1,875 was paid for the "Heroica Eulogia" of the Earl of Leicester, an English manuscript of 141 pages of vellum, with a number of miniatures and coats of arms, and a contemporary map of England. The very beautiful manuscript of 231 leaves, known as the "Pembroke Hours," fetched \$33,000, and \$7,850 were paid for a very delicate illuminated manuscript by a French scribe of the fifteenth century, entitled "Horæ Beatae Mariæ Virginis," from the library of the Duke of Sussex, purchased by Mr. Smith. A similar "Hours Book of the Virgin," with a number of fine miniatures and illuminations, brought \$5,100, and the big price of \$2,400 was paid by Miss Benson, a granddaughter of Mr. Robert Hoe, for the remarkably fine illuminated manuscript known as the "Hours of Anne de Beaujeu." The sum of \$11,650 was paid for another beautiful specimen of an Hours Book, a manuscript dating from the later fifteenth century, with exquisite miniatures by a Bruges artist, which again fell to Mr. Smith; and another magnificent specimen belonging to the early sixteenth century brought \$11,000 from Mr. Baer, of Frankfurt.



This sale of the late Mr. Robert Hoe's wonderful collection came to an end on the afternoon of May 5. The 3,538 lots which were disposed of brought a total of a little less than a million dollars — \$997,363 (£199,472).



At Leipzig, on May 3, Mr. Pierpont Morgan acquired by auction, after a brief competition, an autograph letter from Martin Luther to the Emperor Charles V., dated April 28, 1521, for £5,100. The letter, in Latin, is in excellent preservation; it is the communica-

tion Luther sent to the Emperor after escaping from the Diet at Worms, and describes the Diet proceedings and his own action.



The Huth Collection of autograph letters will be sold at Sotheby's on June 12 and 13. It is not very extensive—there are but 246 lots—but it contains some noticeable documents, among which may be named the autograph manuscript of Lamb's essay on "Grace before Meat," and Fielding's autograph receipt for £600, paid to him by the bookseller, Andrew Millar, on June 11, 1748.



The Historical Record of the Coronation, to be written by Mr. H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald, and issued with the approval of the King and on the authority of the Earl Marshal, will be published by Messrs. McCorquodale and Co., Limited, Coleman Street, E.C., in royal quarto, illustrated in colours and bound in purple morocco. Only a limited number of copies will be issued at the subscription price of four guineas.



At a meeting of the Glasgow Archæological Society, held towards the end of April, Professor W. B. Stevenson showed a series of nine unpublished Voltaire papers and letters recently discovered in Glasgow. They refer to a lawsuit in which Voltaire was involved in 1751, and had belonged originally to the famous German jurist Socceji, one of the judges who tried the case.



Readers who are interested in early Nonconformist history in this country may like to know that Mr. H. Clifford has issued a booklet entitled *Early History of Nonconformity in Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire*, which appears to be carefully and accurately done. Copies can be had, price 6d. post free, from the author, at 156, Finborough Road, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE most noteworthy papers in the new volume (xliv.) of *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, are "The Architecturally-shaped Shrines and other Reliquaries of the Early Celtic Church in Scotland and Ireland"—a class of relics of singular interest—by Dr. Joseph Anderson, with some excellent illustrations; "Further Notes on Tempera-Painting in Scotland, and other Discoveries at Delgaty Castle," also well illustrated, by Mr. A. W. Lyons; and notices of a very interesting example of an early "Seventeenth-Century Sun-dial from Wigtonshire," remarkably rich in inscriptions, and of "A Stele, discovered in Galatia, Asia Minor, decorated with a design resembling the Mirror and Comb Symbols found in Scotland," by Mr. J. Graham Callander. Mr. F. R. Coles supplies his usual "Report on Stone Circles," this time in the Aberfeldy district of Perthshire, with measured plans and drawings. There are various notices of Chambered Cairns and Sculptured Stones, papers on "The Ecclesiastical Revenues of Shetland after the Reformation Settlement in 1560"; "A Viking-Grave Mound" in Arran, and a variety of other topics, archæological, ecclesiastical, and bibliographical.



The *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society (vol. x. of the third series) contain only seven papers, together with fourteen short papers or notes under the heading of "Miscellanea." Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Harold Brakspear contribute a most valuable paper on "Haughmond Abbey," the result of their excavations there in 1906, illustrated with twenty-one plates. Another most important paper is that by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, on "The Certificates of the Shropshire Chantries"; it contains complete transcripts of all the certificates relating to Shropshire in the Public Record Office, with a long introduction and full explanatory notes. The Rev. J. E. Auden writes on "Shropshire and the Royalist Conspiracies, 1648-1660." Mr. H. B. Walters completes his papers on "The Church Bells of Shropshire," and also gives further extracts from "The Churchwardens' Accounts of Worfield, 1572-1603." Miss F. C. Herbert commences a parochial "History of Wrockwardine." The remaining paper is "An Account of the Mayors of Shrewsbury, 1652-1689." An excellent index, arranged under a variety of subdivisions, is given; as also a second index to the papers published in the *Transactions* during the past ten years. A new series commences with the current year.



The new part, vol. xii., part i., of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society, contains a very interesting paper, well illustrated, by Messrs. Miller Christy and Guy Maynard, on "Some Early Domestic

Decorative Wall-paintings recently found in Essex." Such decorations are naturally of much rarer occurrence than wall-paintings in churches, and the literature of the subject is scanty. Both for its illustrations, two of which are in colour, and for its text this paper is particularly worth noting. A careful study of agricultural conditions in "The East Saxon Kingdom" is contributed by Mr. George Rickword. The other papers are "The Wyncoll Family," with a folding pedigree, by Mr. L. C. Sier; and "On Some Wells at Waltham Abbey," by Mr. J. French.



In vol. iv., part ii., of the *Old Lore Miscellany* of the Viking Club the continuation of Mr. Frith's study of "An Orkney Township before the Division of the Community" is accompanied by some interesting illustrations and a plan of an old farmhouse in Orkney. A view of other Orkney farmhouses, from original water-colour drawings by that careful antiquary, the late Sir Henry Dryden, forms the frontispiece of the part. The miscellaneous matter is as varied and useful as in preceding parts. The Club has also issued vol. i., part v., of *Caithness and Sutherland Records*, containing thirteenth and fourteenth-century ecclesiastical documents.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 30.—Sir Edward Brabrook, Director, in the chair.

Mr. W. Dale, in presenting his report as Local Secretary for Hampshire, exhibited a large palæolithic implement of peculiar form, intended to be held in the hand, from Southampton, and a finely chipped neolithic celt from Sholing. This specimen was particularly interesting, as it had evidently never been used, and in fact was unfinished, being probably just ready for rubbing smooth. Mr. Dale also exhibited specimens of New Forest pottery from St. Denys; a large sixteenth-century jug from Southampton; and slides of the ancient trackways near Winchester, of the Lynchets on Shawford Down, and of the Longstone, a megalithic monument in the Isle of Wight. He was able to announce that the corporation of Southampton had decided to purchase the Tudor House, which had been in danger of destruction.

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon communicated some notes on recent finds, chiefly of the Anglo-Saxon period, from Market Overton, Rutland. The ironstone diggings, which were begun at Market Overton in 1906, have brought to light what are unmistakably two distinct Saxon burial-grounds, separated by a considerable interval. Both have yielded interesting series of relics. The finds in the north cemetery were exhibited and described before a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in January, 1908. The present paper dealt with the discoveries in the south cemetery during 1909-10. No excavation on scientific principles had been found to be possible, the result being that the objects cannot be collected into grave groups, and thus are not so interesting or instructive as might

have been the case under more favourable conditions, since the methods employed for obtaining the ironstone are fatal to any good scientific results. Among the most striking finds in the collection exhibited were: A gold bracteate in perfect condition, displaying a riderless horse and a bird; a gold bead; a gold spiral expanding finger-ring; a silver torque; three pairs of silver hook-and-eye clasps, two of these having flattened centres of a type (it is believed) not recorded before; and a silver brooch of the "radiated" type, with an oval foot, and decorated with animal patterns. The bronze brooches included four good examples of the "square-headed" type (one having a border wire, and decorated with animal patterns, a feature also believed to be unique), and three of the "cruciform" type. There were examples of the "applied" circular brooch, the "saucer," and some twenty specimens of annular brooches of various forms, as well as many smaller objects of bronze. Beads were represented by a collection considerable both in number and variety. The finds also included thirty iron spear-heads and twenty-five pots and urns of different types. The objects which can be assigned to the Roman period have not been very numerous or unusual, with the exception of some pieces of pottery decorated with a peculiar phallic pattern not previously met with in the district, though somewhat similar decoration is recorded from Corbridge. A few unimportant finds of mediæval times were included in the collection exhibited.

Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds added some notes on the bracteate and the silver brooch.—*Athenæum*, April 8.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—April 6.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. P. Warren exhibited a chest or cupboard from St. Sennan's Church, Bedwellty, Monmouthshire, having at one end carved panels of the five wounds and the emblems of the Passion, and in front panels carved with a tracery pattern. The chest appears to be of the early sixteenth century, although some authorities consider it to be earlier. Mr. Warren also added some notes on Bedwellty Church, an interesting point about it being that the Tower turret had evidently been used for a beacon fire.

Mr. W. Pailey Baildon read some notes on a Wardrobe Account of 16-17 Richard II., 1393-4. The principal objects of interest mentioned were a number of white harts, Richard's well-known badge, one of which was made of "cokill," probably mother-of-pearl; three sets of reticulated horse-trappings, with pendants and bosses of laton, and cygnets in the interstices; a pair of "patyns" for the king; and a case of combs, containing also a mirror and a pair of scissors. Dealing with costume strictly so called, Mr. Baildon traced the history of the sleeveless outer garment, known to brass-rubbers as the cyclas or jupon, from the Arabic *jubbah* or *jibbah*; this word became naturalized in English, through the French as *jupe*; though its proper English equivalent seems to have been petticoat. The jupe was worn by both sexes, at first as an outer garment, like the *jubbah*; in the fourteenth century it began to fit closer round the waist and developed a fulness in the lower part, approaching to a skirt. By the

middle of the fifteenth century it had become an under garment, as it still continues; but while men have retained the upper portion, the waistcoat (called a petticoat in Kent as late as 1736), women have retained the lower portion, from the waist downwards, which they still call the jupe or petticoat.

Two remarkable garments were made for Richard probably for a masque of some sort. One was a hanselin (a sort of loose cloak) of white satin, embroidered with leaches, water, and rocks, and embellished with 15 silver cockles and 15 whelks and 15 mussels of silver-gilt. The other was a white satin doublet, embroidered with gold orange trees, and adorned with 100 silver-gilt oranges. The large number of garments and other articles of green and white suggests that these were used by Richard as his livery colours at this period.—*Athenæum*, April 15.

The paper read at the meeting of the *Society of Biblical Archaeology* on May 10 was on "The Legend of Osiris, and the recent Discoveries," by Mr. F. Legge.

"The possibility that the manufacture of counterfeit coins was practised in Britain in the year 100 A.D.," says the *Morning Post* of April 21, "was suggested in a paper on 'A Find of Ancient British Coins of a New Type,' read by G. F. Hill before the ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY yesterday. It was pointed out that though the coins were found some years ago at a place in South Hampshire, close to the Dorset border, they had been in a private collection, and it was not until recently that Mr. Mill Stephenson recognized the importance of the discovery, and called Mr. Hill's attention to it. A typical set of the coins has been acquired by the British Museum. The hoard, which was contained in an earthenware pot, consisted of Roman coins, barbarous or semi-barbarous imitations of Roman coins, native British coins, both struck and cast, a few coins which might be either British or Gaulish, and one or two blanks. The Roman coins ranged from the second century before to the second century after Christ, as the latest pieces (of Hadrian's third Consulship 119 A.D., struck at some time between 119 and 138 A.D.) were in a very fair preservation. This suggested that the hoard had been buried about the middle of that century. The occurrence of a number of local barbarous imitations was the most interesting feature of the Roman portion of the 'find.' It seemed possible that some of the plated denarii, which one was accustomed to regard as issued from Roman mints for the benefit of the barbarians, were actually made by the barbarians themselves. They had long known certain cast coins of tin, the British origin of which had not been fully established. In the collection there was a whole series of cast coins, the British claim to which could not reasonably be disputed. The local moneyer having lost the art of engraving dies evidently took steps to supplement the currency by coins cast in flat moulds. Of those cast coins they found an extraordinarily interesting sequence, with types starting at a stage removed not quite beyond

recognition from the already known struck coins, and concluding in something more degraded than had hitherto been known in the history of British coins. The question was were those coins specimens of a regular currency, or were they the produce of a single person's experiment, authorized or not, extending over a short period, which were never in general circulation? The lack of wear, in which the cast pieces contrasted with the struck coins, inclined the lecturer to the second view."

At the March meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, President in the chair, Mr. Lawrence read a paper upon a hoard of 136 groats said to have been found in Norfolk many years ago. Their period of issue comprised about seventy years, and was represented by one specimen of Henry V., two of the heavy coinage of Henry VI., two of his light issues, 126 of Edward IV., and five of Richard III. Although every English provincial mint was in evidence, a Waterford groat of Edward IV. was the only visitant. The London mint-marks, with the exception of the trefoil, were represented as a complete series. Referring to the question of the mint-mark current at the date of Henry VI.'s restoration in 1470, Mr. Lawrence, in agreement with Mr. Fox, inferred that it must have been the short-cross-pierced, and in support of this mentioned Henry's gold angel with that mark, which he urged was reproduced from the current angel of his rival.

Mr. Henry Symonds read a short paper on the mint of Aberystwyth under Charles I., based upon a contemporary manuscript in the Harleian Collection. He traced the operations from their commencement in 1638 for about ten years, during which the mint was intermittently working; and quoted the amount of money that was struck there. The coining of Welsh silver ceased in 1648, when the dies were removed to an unknown destination, apparently for safe custody on account of political troubles. Amongst many interesting items was a memorandum that from the commencement of the mint to July 10, 1641, the *open book* was the mint-mark.

Mr. Alfred Chitty contributed the first portion of his treatise on "The Token Coinage of Australia," which comprised New South Wales and Victoria. The author described in detail the various issues of the traders, and was able to add numerous varieties to the lists previously published. Various exhibitions were made.

The last meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND for the session was held on May 8, Sheriff W. G. Scott Moncrieff in the chair. In the first paper Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, the secretary, gave a notice of three early seventeenth-century tradesmen's accounts rendered to the Earl and Countess of Angus, and exhibited the original accounts. They were for clothing material supplied in 1618-28. After speaking of the eleventh Earl of Angus, his Countess, and family, he proceeded to deal with the accounts and the entries in them, which threw light on the domestic economy, the manners,

and customs, and especially the materials used in the costumes, of the period. In a notice of some fragments of sculptured stones at the church of Tealing, Mr. Alexander Hutcheson, Broughty Ferry, described the changes in the position of some of the monuments effected during the late reparation of the church for their better preservation and exhibition. Mr. John Corrie, Burnbank, Moniaive, gave a description of a cist recently discovered in a large cairn at Stroun-freggan, in the parish of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire. Mr. Donald M'Kinlay, of the Public Library, Campbeltown, gave a notice of a long cairn at Coraphin Glen, five miles south of Campbeltown. Mr. Alan Reid described the churchyard memorials of St. Andrews, which, he said, particularly in its cathedral graveyard, was extremely rich in the variety and value of its monumental remains, presenting examples of nearly every style, and many original forms of symbolism.



Yorkshire is famous for the large number of historical country houses and old halls with which it is enriched. A few of the famous buildings to be found in the mid-Airedale district were dealt with by Mr. W. R. Holloway in a lecture before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on April 21, Dr. Rowe presiding.

Amongst the houses referred to by the lecturer were Bolling Hall, which was stated to contain the largest window in the county; and Tong Hall, over one of the doors of which the date 1702 figures prominently, and to which belongs the squire's pew, lined with crimson velvet, in the neighbouring church. A photo of Marley Hall before the two gables were destroyed was of great interest, as were several pictures of the damage wrought by the flood at Morton. Not the least interesting of the pictures were those of Kirkstall Abbey before and after its restoration.



The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on April 26, the Rev. C. E. Adamson in the chair. Mr. Blair read a portion of a paper by Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., on "The Palatinate Boroughs of Durham." The writer referred to the creation by Bishops of Durham of boroughs in the Palatinate, including Durham, Darlington, and Gateshead, and showed how these boroughs were governed. From very early times records proved that the Bishops of Durham exercised sovereign power within the Palatinate. Every borough was held by burghage tenure. Stockton was first mentioned as a borough in 1263, and the ancient seal of Darlington showed that that borough had existed from 1280. It was suggested that the latter seal was an ecclesiastical seal, but if that were so it would have been oval and not round. There were similar seals at Gateshead, Faversham, Rye, and elsewhere. On old borough seals there were no crests, which was at variance with true heraldry. The Bishop's consent was necessary for any corporation in the Palatinate. Guilds, it was pointed out, were distinct from the municipal government of the

boroughs. Guilds were associations of the Middle Ages, formed for the protection and encouragement of trade, honest dealing, and good-fellowship.



The paper read at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on May 3, was by Miss E. K. Prideaux, on "Sculptured Figures on the West Front of Exeter Cathedral Church," with lantern illustrations.



The annual meeting of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held at Dorchester on May 2. Mr. N. M. Richardson was in the chair, and gave his seventh annual presidential address, which took the form of a comprehensive scientific retrospect. A satisfactory report and balance-sheet were presented. Among the communications read was a letter from Mr. A. C. G. Cameron, of Uplyme, stating that there was an ancient arch, pointed and with dog-tooth ornament, hidden away in the basement of an old tenement adjoining the Buddle Bridge. A small committee was appointed to inspect the arch and report. The Hon. Secretary also announced that he had received a letter from Mr. E. A. Rawlence, of Newlands, Salisbury, reporting an interesting discovery of worked flints in the gravel beds in the Blackmore Vale at Holmbushes, Bishop's Caundle, Fifehead Neville, and Fiddleford. They were roughly worked; but Dr. Blackmore was satisfied as to their genuineness. He had also recently found the octagonal base of Ham stone pulpit, probably twelfth or thirteenth century, in an old cottage at Bishop's Caundle.



Other gatherings have been the general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND at Kilkenny, May 2 and 3; the annual meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Colchester on May 4; the annual general meeting of the SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY at Bury St. Edmunds on April 26; the annual meeting of the re-named WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Worcester on April 24; the monthly meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on April 25; the excursion to Birks Hall, Little Brackenbed and Brackenbed Grange of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on May 6; the meeting of the CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at Llanilar on May 10; and the annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 16.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE STONE AGE IN NORTH AMERICA. By Warren K. Moorehead, A.M. Many illustrations. London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1911. Two vols., crown 4to., pp. xiv, 457; and viii, 417. Price 31s. 6d. net.

These two handsome volumes are best described in the words of the subtitle as "an archæological encyclopedia of the implements, ornaments, weapons, utensils, etc., of the prehistoric tribes of North America." Having in view the lavish abundance, as well as the excellence, of the illustrations—there are more than 300 full-page plates and 400 figures illustrating over 4,000 different objects—the pages may also be regarded as a well-arranged, scientifically-labelled series of museum cases, showing in orderly classification a remarkable collection of archæological specimens. Although Mr. Moorehead is the controlling hand and brain, and here presents the fruits of twenty-five years' study of primitive implements, weapons, and utensils, he has had the help of many American scholars and fellow-students, and the value of this co-operation, which Mr. Moorehead generously acknowledges, is evident in the scope, the comprehensiveness of these encyclopedic volumes.

There are one or two special points in arrangement and treatment which should be noted. The specimens are described by class or type, instead of by locality. The conveniences of an arrangement by locality are obvious; but a very slight examination of Mr. Moorehead's pages will be sufficient to convince any reasonable person that the plan adopted, of description by type, is undoubtedly to be preferred, while the excellent index facilitates comparison of forms by locality. Another point in regard to which we applaud the author's sound judgment is the little theorizing about cultures. Although his views may not meet with universal acceptance, it seems to us that he is absolutely right in refusing to believe that the ceremonies and practices, or even the uses of implements and utensils, of prehistoric times can be satisfactorily interpreted by the study of the life of the Indians during the last century or two—that is, since the contact of the aborigines with Europeans. He shows conclusively how great is the gulf between the real prehistoric life and the sophisticated life of the tribes since such contact.

There is an immense mass of printed matter dealing more or less with the Stone Age in North America, as is shown by the remarkable bibliography (which is professedly incomplete) on pp. 369-410 of the second volume; but the two volumes before us are the first attempt to collect and classify systematically and scientifically the extant evidence on which study of the Stone Age must be based. Mr. Moorehead and his coadjutors have laid soundly and well a broad and solid foundation. In the intro-

ductory sentences to the bibliography there is the significant remark that "in view of the change in archæological processes and opinions that has often occurred in a comparatively short space of time, the arrangement of the titles is made as a whole in chronological order." Superstructures will be raised on Mr. Moorehead's foundation, which may have to be pulled down and rebuilt, to be enlarged here and reduced there, to be reconstructed from time to time most certainly; but the foundation of the collections here set forth can hardly be superseded. They pretty well cover the whole ground—implements, etc., chipped and ground; objects of shell, bone, and copper; textile fabrics; pottery; hematite and miscellaneous objects. The few pages of "Conclusions" suggest various points for discussion and argument, and Mr. Moorehead frankly acknowledges that his conclusions as regards culture developments are tentative only; but with these we have no space to deal. We wish to emphasize the immense value of these volumes as a permanent basis for all study of the many problems connected with the Stone Age in America, and to a less extent with the Stone Age elsewhere. The typography is of the excellence associated with the name of the Riverside Press of Cambridge, Mass., while the quality of the illustrations is beyond praise. These two volumes must command a place in every archæological library for many a year to come.

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THE HISTORY OF A BEDFORDSHIRE FAMILY. By William Austin. Frontispiece. London: Alston Rivers, Ltd., 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 326. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This small book contains a great deal of general information, as well as many personal incidents, strung together relative to the history and descent of the family of Crawlley, of Nether Crawlley, Stockwood, Thurlleigh, and Yelden, in the county of Bedford. There is no preface of any kind, and it is difficult to conjecture why these pages were put together. The pedigree of the Crawlley family, which has previously attracted the attention of other genealogical writers, is detailed with care and carried back several generations earlier than has hitherto been attempted. All this will doubtless be of value to many of the descendants of a once widely-spread and influential Bedfordshire family. There is also in these pages much that is of general interest to all who are concerned with the history of Bedfordshire from the fifteenth century downwards, more especially in connection with Luton.

The second chapter contains translations of two or three court rolls of the Manor of Dolowe—the antiquary would have preferred the originals—of the reign of Henry VI. Such rolls are always of first importance with reference to local history. Mr. Austin gives some elementary information as to frankpledge and the usual work of manor courts, but he does not seem to have any knowledge of Mr. Hone's recent work on this subject, which is at once popular and authoritative.

The most entertaining part of these pages is to be found in the section dealing with Luton in Puritan days, though parts of this information have appeared in other recent books. A Mr. Jessop was appointed

minister in 1650. There was a strong episcopal element among the Luton parishioners, and Mr. Jessop was often in trouble during the eight years of his ministry. This opposition was manifested after a daring fashion in 1658, on the occasion of the death of the widow of Sir Francis Crawley. The family determined to bury her in Luton church by the side of her husband, according to the Prayer-Book formula, the use of which was then prohibited under heavy penalties. The body was taken at night-time to the church without any notice, accompanied by a minister who was "a prelatel person." Mr. Jessop protested against the use of the Prayer-Book service; but Thomas Crawley, a younger son of the deceased, called the minister "a scoundrell, a jacke, and a clown," caused the church doors to be burst open, and himself read the Church of England service. Thereupon Jessop wrote a long letter of complaint direct to Cromwell, with the result that the Council ordered the sergeant-at-arms to bring up Thomas Crawley in custody. Meanwhile Cromwell himself died, and apparently no further action was taken.

Mr. Austin in this chapter makes a very strange blunder, which is calculated to gravely mislead badly informed readers. He states definitely that the mischief wrought on the beautiful old church of Luton began in 1641, and assigns to that date the ruthless destruction of "the images of the Virgin over the high altar, the high altar itself, the rood loft and the holy cross, the holy cross in the Green Rood, the images of St. John the Baptist," etc., all of which had disappeared a century before the Commonwealth era. This is no mere slip, for this extraordinary muddle of England's ecclesiastical history is stated and restated with persistent emphasis. The author writes of the people of Luton, "who had for centuries been accustomed to the ministrations of not one, but seven clergy, clothed in resplendent canonical vestments, deeply resented the ministrations of a single intruded unordained minister," etc. After a quite superfluous fashion, Mr. Austin follows up this travesty of history by the assertion that "we do not wish to see a return of these things, with the superstitions they represented." The readers of this book will probably be indifferent to Mr. Austin's ecclesiastical views, but they have a right to expect some kind of adherence to the orderly sequence of historic events.

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LONDON CLUBS: THEIR HISTORY AND TREASURES.

By Ralph Nevill. With nine plates. London: Chatto and Windus, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 316. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Nevill's previous books have shown him to be possessed of an extensive and intimate knowledge of London social life of the past, and also of the power of conveying his knowledge in a singularly attractive and readable style. The book before us has all the pleasant qualities of its predecessors, and, in addition, it contains a considerable amount of information not easily to be obtained elsewhere, and of no small value to the student of social history. In the first chapter, dealing with the origin of clubs in coffee-houses and taverns, Mr. Nevill is on well-trodden ground, and tells a thrice-told tale; but in the subsequent chapters he gives a wealth of detail regarding the history and

characteristics, the rules and regulations, the peculiarities and prejudices—very amusing are some of these—of every London club of any importance. The persistence of tradition finds various curious illustrations. Notwithstanding the introduction of electricity, some clubs still retain the wax candles which were the necessary illuminants in earlier days. At the Union it is still the custom to withdraw the cloth from dinner-tables and reveal the fine old mahogany. Smoking has had to fight its way against a mass of traditional prejudice; and the rules with regard to it still vary very curiously in different clubs, the restrictions in some old-fashioned institutions being remarkably absurd. The custom of giving change in washed silver lasted at Arthur's till a few years ago. Moreover, the whole book is a treasury of anecdote and story. Very amusing are the stories of elections and "pilling." At a ladies' club some years ago a candidate "received three more black balls than the number of members present—a case of excessive zeal indeed!" Stories of eccentric members, stories of great men and of little men, of famous men and of nobodies—anecdotes of all kinds, indeed—abound. The book is delightful to read from the first page to the last, and enshrines numberless details of authentic history for which future writers and students of social history will offer Mr. Nevill grateful thanks. We most cordially commend this exceptionally pleasant book.

* * *

THE ROMAN WALL IN SCOTLAND. By George Macdonald, M.A., LL.D. With map, plans, and numerous plates. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 413. Price 14s. net.

In the spring of 1910 Dr. Macdonald took the subject of this fine volume as the theme for his Dalrymple Lectures at Glasgow; and the six lectures then delivered "form the main strand in the thread" of the contents of the book before us. The lectures having been less for the specialist than for the ordinary cultivated reader, the plan and method of treatment have been largely determined by the same end. The result is a volume which sifts and sums up and presents in ordered sequence a mass of evidence to be found in a hundred different places, and presents it in such a way that no one who takes any interest in the Roman archaeology of Scotland can fail to follow and appreciate it. Dr. Macdonald starts with a sketch of the "Literary Tradition"—the evidence as it exists in writings, ancient and comparatively modern, from Tacitus to George Buchanan. This is naturally followed by the "Historical Background," a study of the organization of the Roman army, especially as directed to frontier work and in connection with frontier policy. The scene having thus been set, the author proceeds to describe, step by step, mile by mile, the actual visible remains, first of the Wall and next of the forts, and other possible structures of which traces have been found, or the position of which can be inferred from remains and indications of various kinds, which defended and reinforced, so to speak, the Wall itself. "When a *limes*," says Dr. Macdonald, "was constructed through territory that was either actively or potentially hostile,

a series of protecting *castella* was its natural and inevitable accompaniment." And in tracing the position of these structures, in bringing together and comparing all the recorded evidence of finds and excavation work, and in discussing the results of his own field-work—for Dr. Macdonald is no mere arm-chair archaeologist—the author has accomplished a most valuable piece of work in a masterly manner. This was work which particularly wanted doing, and Dr. Macdonald has done it most thoroughly. The remaining chapters treat of the legionary tablets—the unique seventeen "distance-slabs," each of which records "that a particular contingent of legionary troops had executed, for a certain specified distance, some piece of work"; the witness of other inscriptions on altars and tombstones; and some miscellaneous testimony from the great variety of figures and relics of all sorts found among the débris of the forts. These are all important, and form a very valuable body of ordered evidence, but they are necessarily subordinate to the main chapters, which deal with the Wall itself and the related forts and structures. In a last chapter of "Conclusions" the author collects the inferences suggested by the survey of the facts, and sums up the results of the whole investigation. The book may be commended most cordially. It is thoroughly scholarly, and covers the field. Dr. Macdonald has left no stone unturned, and offers no theories, makes no suggestions, which are not solidly based on carefully sifted and collated evidence. At the same time the volume is eminently readable. It is very liberally as well as admirably illustrated, and is adequately indexed. It is not a little remarkable that two such important contributions to the study of Scottish Roman archæology as the volume before us and that by Mr. Curle, noticed in April, on the great Roman fort at Newstead, should have appeared almost simultaneously.

* * *

THE PLACE-NAMES OF BERKSHIRE. By the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1911. Foolscap 8vo., pp. 118. Price 2s. net.

Professor Skeat has previously dealt with the place-names of Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdon in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and with those of Hertfordshire through the East Herts Archæological Society. Berkshire has tempted him to continue the series because of its conveniently small size, and because the Anglo-Saxon spellings of a considerable proportion of its place-names are readily accessible in Birch's edition of Anglo-Saxon charters. Students will be grateful to him for this further instalment of sound work, and will hope that he may be induced to lengthen still further the series of place-name publications. The two leading characteristics of the place-names of this county are that they are nearly all of native English origin, and are nearly all of one of two types—"either they are significant of *possession*, like Spars-holt; or they are descriptive of *position*, like East-bury." Professor Skeat adds one or two other general considerations to be borne in mind by the student, and gives a list of the principal authorities.

The arrangement is in alphabetical order of suffixes. It is unnecessary to emphasize the value of the Professor's work, but it may be noted that it is particularly useful to have the baselessness of some of the old explanations or guesses exposed, as in such cases as Speen and Maidenhead. A full index of names facilitates reference.

* * *

MEMORIALS OF OLD SURREY. Edited by the Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Thirty-five plates and forty-two line drawings. London: *George Allen and Sons*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 299. Price 15s. net.

This is a welcome addition to the growing series of "Memorials of the Counties of England." The quality of nearly all the papers in it is decidedly above the average, which is hardly surprising, seeing that many are written by men who are known as experts in the subjects with which they deal. Mr. Aymer Vallance, for instance, deals in his usual thorough fashion with the Roods, Screens, and Lofts in the County. The screenwork of Surrey, as Mr. Vallance says, does not stand in the first rank, but what there is covers a wide range, for there are remains of screens of each century, save the thirteenth, from that of the twelfth century at Compton—the curious double chancel of which is familiar to antiquaries—to seventeenth-century work at the same church and at Wotton. A valuable feature of Mr. Vallance's paper is that it notes not only screenwork which survives in whole or in part, but also documentary references to screens and lofts and roods which have perished. Another paper of much ecclesiological value is that in which Mr. P. M. Johnston, with like thoroughness, describes the many ancient wall-paintings which are to be found, or are recorded to have been found, in Surrey churches. The volume is strong, indeed, in ecclesiology; for, besides these two outstanding articles, there are a carefully detailed account of the Surrey brasses by Dr. Fairbank; a sketch of the history of the Abbey of Bermondsey, by the same authority; and a companion paper on the Abbeys of Chertsey and Waverley by the Editor of the volume. Turning to history, we find the same high quality maintained. The opening chapters on "Historic Surrey" and "Surrey before the Norman Conquest" are both supplied by experts—Professor H. E. Malden and Mr. George Clinch respectively. Mr. Clinch ably summarizes the evidence supplied by antiquarian "finds" of the story of the county from the Palæolithic Age to Anglo-Saxon times. Another paper by a writer thoroughly at home in his subject is that by the Editor, Dr. Cox, on "The Forests of Surrey." It is not a little remarkable that the county "still contains, as it did at the period of the Domesday Survey, the proud pre-eminence in being, in proportion to its size, the best-wooded county in all England." "The Royal Residences of Surrey" is a good subject well treated by Mr. Tavenor-Perry within too narrow limits. The subject deserved more space. The article is embellished by several characteristically good drawings from Mr. Tavenor-Perry's own pen. Two other good papers are "The Fortunes of Lambeth Palace," by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, who has

so long been intimately associated with the venerable pile; and "The Post-Reformation Foundations in Surrey"—a topic of much freshness—by Professor Malden. The subjects of the last two papers—"The Story of the Hindhead Gibbet," by the Editor, and "Fanny Burney and Surrey," by Mr. Kershaw—though interesting enough and well treated, seem hardly on a level with the rest of the contents. The illustrations are of a high degree of excellence, and the index is sufficient. Every Surrey man will wish to possess this beautiful book.

* * *

RECORDS OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE. Edited, with an Introduction, by Alfred W. Pollard. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 387. Price 5s. net.

The Oxford Press has turned the Tercentenary of the Authorized Version to excellent account in the production of three remarkable volumes. The first contains, in luxurious form, the reproduction in black letter type of the text of the Version of 1611 with Mr. Pollard's bibliographical introduction and the illustrative documents. The second has the text in more popular form, with the introduction, but lacking the documents. The third is that before us, which contains the introduction and documents, but not the text. By both Bible students and bibliographers this comely blue-bound volume, issued at a low price, will be found very useful. Here we have for the first time collected all the documents, many of them long and important, relating to the history of the English Bible from 1525 to 1611, and to the production of the famous Authorized Version of that year. Many have never been printed in full, and most of those which have been printed in full or in part are in volumes out of print or otherwise not conveniently accessible. Mr. Pollard, having experienced, in writing his introduction, the many difficulties incident to such a lack and scattering of authorities, made the happy suggestion that the printing of a collection of the documents would be an admirable form of commemoration of the Tercentenary, and the suggestion was cordially adopted. Mr. Pollard's own introduction fills seventy-six pages, and is a masterly essay, historical and bibliographical, not only on the publication and later history of the Bible of 1611, but on the earlier English translations also. The documents are often illuminating to a degree which will surprise students, most of whom can never have had the opportunity of studying them with any completeness; while Mr. Pollard focusses the light they shed in an introduction which could only have been written by one who is a bibliographer of the first rank. The volume, we are glad to note, is supplied with an exceptionally good index.

* * *

THE PAST AT OUR DOORS. By Walter W. Skeat, M.A. Many illustrations. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. Cloth 8vo., pp. xii, 198. Price 1s. 6d.

Mr. Skeat's touch is light but sure; and he has the art of packing much matter into small compass, and

yet remaining readable. This little book is not intended for the antiquary or specialist, but for the ordinarily intelligent reader who takes an interest in the links that bind the present to the past. In a brief series of chapters Mr. Skeat deals with three groups of present-day matters—our food, our dress, and our homes—and shows by the evidence of survivals in use or custom, and to a large extent by the evidence enshrined in words and phrases, how much of the old may still be traced in that which is new and modern. The subject in some of its aspects is fairly familiar, but even students will be a little surprised, we think, at the variety and extent of the threads which Mr. Skeat traces or indicates. Mr. Skeat's reputation has been won in distant anthropological fields; this excellent little book shows that in domestic lore he is equally at home. The philological part naturally owes much to the untiring labours of the author's father, Professor Skeat, and the volume, which is well indexed, is dedicated naturally and gracefully "To My Father and Mother on their Golden Wedding-Day, November 15, 1910."

* * *

THE REGISTERS OF DERRY CATHEDRAL, 1642 TO 1703. With Preface by Rev. R. Hayes, B.D. Printed for the Parish Register Society of Dublin by *W. Pollard and Co., Ltd.*, Exeter and London, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 437.

This is the eighth and largest volume issued by the Dublin Parish Register Society, which has been doing such excellent work during the four years of its existence. In editing it, Mr. Herbert Wood undertook a very formidable task, and is to be congratulated on having brought it to such a satisfactory conclusion. The short preface by Canon Hayes adds considerably to the interest of the volume. From it we are not surprised to learn that the registers were kept very irregularly during the famous Siege of Londonderry. As with all parish registers, there are entries which cause the thoughtful searcher to sit and ponder. On October 12, 1656, March 22 and March 29, 1657, the banns between David Yong and Jennett Burges were published, and we learn from the entry that "the demur between the first and second tyme of publication was occasioned by the p'ties themselves, but nothing of force to hinder marriage." Had he who made this record but added a few words more, our curiosity as to the cause of this long delay might have been gratified.

* * *

Many pamphlets and booklets are before us. In *St. George's Church, Esher*, the Rev. J. K. Floyer, F.S.A., the Rector of Esher, who is an antiquary of authority, gives a capital account of the history of the church, which incidentally includes much general church history, and of its monuments, with sketches of former rectors. The whole is an excellent contribution to parochial history. The pamphlet, which contains six good illustrations, can be obtained price 9d., post free 10d., from Goddard's, Church Street, Esher. The proceeds will be given to the Old Church Repair Fund. We have received the *Record of the Upper Norwood Athenæum for 1910*. It is a substantial

octavo, in stiff covers, of 164 pages, with a profusion of illustrations. It is pleasant to see that so long established an organization as the Norwood Athenæum (this is vol. xxxiv. of the *Record*) is still "going strong." The contents are the papers read by members on the occasion of the excursions which are regularly made during the season. They relate to a number of interesting places and buildings in the environs of London, and are for the most part carefully prepared, and well deserving of permanent record. The Bulawayo Publicity Committee have issued a useful *Guide to Khami Ruins, near Bulawayo* (price 2s.), written by Mr. R. N. Hall whose previous publications on Rhodesian antiquities are well known. The account of these masses of ancient masonry makes interesting reading, and the many illustrations bring the scenes vividly before the reader's eyes. We have also on our table Part XXXI. (price 1d.) of the London County Council's useful series of "Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London," briefly explaining, with biographical memoranda, the affixing of tablets to the houses formerly occupied by Sir G. G. Scott at The Grove, Hampstead, and by Sir Joseph Banks at No. 32, Soho Square; a useful note on the occurrence and distribution of "The Flint Implements of North Cornwall and their relationship to Local Earthworks," by Mr. Henry Dewey, F.G.S., of H.M. Geological Survey, reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Royal Geological Society of Council; and a sketch, with a well-compiled bibliography, of the life and work of Mr. J. R. Mortimer, of Driffield, one of a series of papers on "Prominent Yorkshire Workers," by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., reprinted from the *Naturalist* for May, 1911.

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The *Architectural Review*, April, reached us too late for notice last month. Its main attraction is a series of striking drawings, by Mr. A. C. Conrade, of ancient Egyptian architecture, with notes by Mr. H. H. Statham. There are also, *inter alia*, some liberally illustrated notes on "East Anglian Rood-Screens and their Paintings" by Mr. W. Davidson, and some delightful photographs of Surrey cottages. The May number has articles on "Some Restorations and Ruins," by Mr. H. H. Statham, illustrated by Mr. A. C. Conrade; "Beaufort House, Chelsea," by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, well illustrated, and a full account of the magnificent new club-house of the Royal Automobile Club in Pall Mall, lavishly illustrated. With its April issue the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal* begins a seventeenth volume. Its leading feature is a careful description of Aldermaston Church by Mr. C. E. Keyser, illustrated by eight fine photographic plates. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, April.



Correspondence.

SCOTTISH HIGHLAND BROOCHES.

TO THE EDITOR.

WITH regard to the brooch possessed by Sir J. C. Robinson, and which Mr. Robert Glen has pronounced to be a copy of the Sir Noël Paton brooch, I would like to say that I have so far given no indications wanting in support of my conclusions—the conclusions, I should say, arrived at by Mr. Glen. I did not even refer to the back of the Paton brooch in my letter published in the March issue of the *Antiquary*. I may say this is also chased. Again, it is perfectly possible to beat carefully with a hammer a flat brass cast, if not too brittle, and so give it the appearance of "hammered" brass, and most certainly, if a man considers it worth his while to fake up a bit of brass so as to make it simulate the antique, he can do it, provided he gives the necessary time; a hateful job, one would think, but it is *commonly* done, I regret to say.

Naturally, if Sir J. C. Robinson's brooch is a copy it would be in *one* piece, and, as I inferred in my first letter, the junction in the original would never be detected in the cast.

The best way to prove the matter would be for Sir J. C. Robinson to bring his brooch, as he suggests doing, to the Edinburgh Museum, and there compare the two. Meanwhile, Mr. D. J. Vallance of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, has very kindly had photographs taken of the back and front of the Noël Paton brooch, and upon comparing the one showing the obverse side with the photo of Sir J. C. Robinson's brooch, it is perfectly obvious that the latter is an undoubted cast, well hammered up to appear like an antique. Personally, I should not now require to see the two brooches together.

The junction of the two pieces of the original can be better made on the reverse side, which I had not seen when I wrote my letter for the March issue of the *Antiquary*.

GEORGE A. FOTHERGILL.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



JULY, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on June 1, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was elected an Honorary Fellow, and the following gentlemen were elected ordinary fellows: Mr. J. H. Marshall, the Rev. James Davenport, the Rev. H. P. Stokes, Mr. S. H. Capper, Mr. A. O. Curle, Mr. F. C. Frost, Mr. H. R. H. Hall, and Mr. G. E. Halliday.

A peculiarly interesting discovery is that of remains of Neanderthal man in Jersey. This is the first discovery of Neanderthal man outside the limits of the Continent of Europe. He has been found at Gibraltar, and in France, Belgium, Austria, and Croatia, but so far has not yet been found in England. The discovery suggests that Jersey was united with the mainland when it was inhabited by the Neanderthal type of man, and this is confirmed by the discovery in the island of remains of rhinoceros, reindeer, and two varieties of horse.

The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty has secured for the nation the thirty-four acres which, known as One Tree Hill, are a familiar feature of the Kentish Weald. This point, which commands a fine view of the Down country right away down to Ashdown Forest and the line of the sea, stands some three and a half miles south-east of Sevenoaks. The Trust has been relieved of all expenditure by the munificence of Dr. and Mrs. Hurry, who are

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presenting One Tree Hill to them, and so to the nation in perpetuity, as a memorial of Mrs. Hurry's father, Mr. Arthur Hill, of Erleigh Court, Reading. The only historic interest which attaches to One Tree Hill is the tradition of a Roman cemetery at its top, but no traces of it are now visible.

At Kingston-on-Thames the children's Coronation Festival was marked by an interesting revival of old Kingston customs. The Deputy-Mayor, Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, a well-known antiquary, took a very active part in the organization of the games. When the children were ready to start for the Home Park, the scene of the festivities, it was arranged that trumpeters should announce the May Queen in her carriage, drawn by Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Little John, and the band of Merry Men in their foresters' dress, and surrounded by her Maids of Honour, and troupes of May-pole and Morris dancers, about 200 in all. Accompanied by a brass band, they led the procession to Home Park. Joining in this procession were the seven Saxon Kings who were crowned at Kingston; and King John, who granted the first charter to Kingston. Later the May Queen was crowned by Friar Tuck, and several of the Old English dances and sports were revived, which were at one time customarily performed in Kingston, as elsewhere, under the control of the Churchwardens, as a means of raising money for parochial purposes.

Dr. Finny, in a preliminary description of what was intended, which appeared in the *Surrey Comet* of June 10, said that the performance would include "Morris dances, May-pole dances, and the May Queen and Robin Hood sports. Unfortunately the details of Kingham game, once peculiar to Kingston, are now unattainable, consequently it must be omitted.

"In the Churchwardens' Accounts were preserved such interesting entries as the records of the cost of these dresses, of which the following are only a few:

1508. For paynting of the Mores
garments, for sarten gret
leverers (liveries) ... o 2 4

2 H

1508.	For plytes and $\frac{1}{4}$ of lawn, for the Mores garments ...	o	2	11
	For Orseden for the same	o	o	10
	For bells for the daunsers	o	o	12
1509.	For silver paper for the Mores Daunsers ...	o	o	7
1519.	Shoes for the Mores Daun- sars, the Friar and Mayde Marian, at 7d. a payer	o	5	4
1521.	Eight yards of fustyan for the Mores daunsars' coats	o	16	o
	A dozen gold skynnes for the Morres	o	o	10
1536.	Five hats and 4 purses for the daunsars	o	o	4 $\frac{1}{2}$



"We are told," continued Dr. Finny, "that on one occasion the profits were £9 10s. 6d. and £3 10s. 6d. on another occasion, which were large sums of money at that date. Therefore the dresses, dances, and sports to be seen on Coronation Day are, as far as possible, a revival of those which were witnessed and enjoyed by the people of this old borough 400 years ago, and in which Henry VIII. often joined in disguise. Among the sports will be contests with single-sticks and quarter-staff, and cock-fighting. This was at one time quite the national sport, so much so that the head-master of the Grammar School found it among his duties to organize a cock-fight for the benefit of the town on every Shrove Tuesday: consequently we find 'The Fighting Cocks' Inn still standing in the London Road, near the Grammar School, and until not many years ago two brick-work cock-pits remained there, one 8 feet and the other 10 feet across."



Mr. W. J. Mercer, of 12, Marine Terrace, Margate, in a letter dated June 6, writes: "I herewith enclose the photograph of a 'sand-box' in my possession, which is similar to the one illustrated in this month's *Antiquary*. The date is 1762, length, width and depth are the same, but the perforations are slightly different in design. On the reverse of the case (hidden when closed) is stamped in small block letters 'T. SHAW,' which I take to be the name of the maker."

This sand-box so closely resembles that illustrated last month that we have not thought it necessary to reproduce the photograph so kindly sent.



The report of the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Mr. C. R. Peers, for the year ended March 31, 1911, states that the number of monuments now under the care of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings is 104. A full list of the monuments is furnished in the report, and Mr. Peers gives detailed information of the work of preservation which has been done in each case and the steps which still require to be taken. In his comments on the Tower of London he says that surface decay is, and will doubtless long continue to be, a serious problem at the Tower, for as yet none of the many preservatives which have been used on decayed stonework have been able to resist the London atmosphere. Structurally, however, the buildings afford little or no cause for anxiety. The archways of the Middle and Byward Towers having been damaged by the hoods of waggons, the passage through them of all wheeled traffic is now forbidden by order of the Deputy-Governor of the Tower. Arrangements are now being made, Mr. Peers says, for the systematic photographing and more effective preservation of the long and interesting series of prisoners' inscriptions which occur throughout the ancient buildings. The work of removing from the ancient walls the casing of small flints in cement, which is both disfiguring and dangerous, is proceeding, and the old surfaces are being carefully pointed. The monuments in St. Peter's Chapel have been cleaned and securely fixed, and others of considerable artistic merit which had been removed to the crypt are being brought back into the chapel. The three wells in the Tower have been cleared out and examined, and prove to be of much interest, that in the White Tower being lined with twelfth-century masonry, with the original wood templates still in position at the bottom.



Public attention having been called to a proposed scheme of repair and refitting of the cathedral church of St. Magnus, Kirkwall, the Inspector visited Kirkwall, and by

the instruction of the First Commissioner of Works drew up a report, which is appended. The report states that in 1903, under the will of the late Sheriff Thomes, some £60,000 was left to the provost and magistrates of Kirkwall for the restoration and repair of the cathedral. Under this provision schemes were invited, and one submitted by Mr. J. M. Watson, of Edinburgh, was selected. "The points in Mr. Watson's scheme which are most open to criticism," says the Inspector, "are to be traced to the effort to spend the large amount of money available." The Inspector adds that the acceptance of the proposals, involving restoration by the local authorities, is "only one more piece of evidence for the need of some system of

The Exhibition of Stuart and Cromwellian Relics held at the Guildhall, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, May 15 to 20, to which we referred in our May "Notes," was a remarkable success from the exhibition point of view, though we fear it did not attract so many visitors as it should have done. The catalogue makes a substantial booklet of 101 pages, and includes a strikingly large number of important and valuable articles. It is itself a valuable record of a very noteworthy collection.

A correspondent sends us the accompanying sketch of what is probably the most remarkable and interesting item among the mediæval



control over the historical monuments of the country."

The Inspector, in conclusion, states that the first Ancient Monuments Act has now been in operation for twenty-nine years. Of the fifty-one prehistoric monuments scheduled by it as worthy of preservation by the State, twenty-six have been placed under its provisions. In regard to the rest the position of the State is entirely unsatisfactory, and the monuments are in a worse case than if they had not been noticed in the Act. With regard to the attitude of private owners towards monuments of national importance, it is clear that the result of the permissive character of the Act of 1882 could not have been foreseen by its authors, and that the official conception of the duties of owners is only imperfectly demonstrated thereby.

objects recently found at Thorpe-ness in Suffolk, near Aldeburgh, by Mr. Alexander, fisherman, of that place. It is the larger half of a bronze handle, perhaps for a church bag for holding the sacred wafer, or possibly for a small banner. The Christian initials and the words AVE MARIA ([DOM]INVS TECVM on the reverse) are prettily inlaid in silver by the *champ levé* process. Can any reader throw light on its probable use and date?

We have received the ninth annual report of the Horniman Museum and Library at Forest Hill, under the control of the London County Council, which records much and varied activity during 1910. Steady progress has been made in the re-arrangement of the collections. Many valuable specimens have been added during the year. The most important presentation was that of a number

of specimens from the Andaman Islands, given by Mr. A. R. Brown, who has recently made an ethnological investigation of the Andamanese. The specimens received were specially selected to fill up gaps in the Museum collection of objects from the Andamans, which is now of exceptional interest and of great value. Mr. E. J. Horniman's collection of objects from Ceylon was also chosen by him with reference to the needs of various Museum series, especially that of agriculture. Amongst the specimens purchased, the most important are those from the Congo Free State, and the Ainu objects from the Japan-British Exhibition. Saturday morning lectures to teachers and Saturday afternoon popular lectures, and the organized visits of school-children are important features of the Museum's work.



Mr. Lionel Harris has been showing at his galleries, 44, Conduit Street, a collection of wood-carvings of the Gothic and Renaissance periods.



The summer meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute will be held at Cardiff and Tenby from Tuesday, July 25, to Wednesday, August 2, inclusive. The preliminary programme has been issued, which shows that visits have been arranged to, among other places, Caerphilly Castle, Llandaff Cathedral, St. Fagan's Castle, Llanblithian Castle, St. Donat's Church and Castle, Coity Castle and Church, Ogmores Castle and Ewenny Priory, Margam Abbey, Neath Abbey, Caldy Island, Manorbier Castle, Lamphey Palace, Carew Castle and Cross, and St. David's Cathedral.



A very interesting illustration in the *Builder*, June 2, taken from a fifteenth-century illumination, showed the mode of building a temporary roof in mediæval times. "We see," remarked our contemporary, "the greater part of the church temporarily roofed over, and a protective covering supplied to the easternmost wall (on the right), to which the roof does not extend. Though there is little doubt that various methods were employed for the temporary roofing of buildings, and for the protection of walls, one plan only, that of thatching, is represented for both purposes in the illustration before us.

"The original picture may be seen in MS. Aug. A. V. at the British Museum."

Another striking illustration in the *Builder* of June 9, taken from one of the illuminations of the British Museum, MS. 18,850, f. 50b, gave an excellent representation of the way in which fifteenth-century carpenters erected a building of timber construction.



An exhibition of somewhat unusual character was held in the Examination Schools, Oxford, during the week beginning Monday, May 29. The objects on view were a selection from those found in the Oxford Excavations in Nubia, which the Reader in Egyptology was directing during the past winter. They were chiefly the contents of graves opened at Faras, some distance to the south of Wady Halfa in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and included an immense number of painted clay vessels, of bronze vessels, anklets, and implements, of stones inscribed in Meroitic characters, and of necklace beads. The decoration of the pottery, says the *Oxford Magazine*, is remarkable both for effectiveness and for boldness and variety of the treatment of figure subjects. The Philadelphia Museum is the only one which possesses a collection of this lately unknown ware at all comparable with that shown in the Schools. Hitherto, except for a few pieces in the Meroë exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries last summer, and half a dozen vases in the Ashmolean, this pottery has not been seen in England. Mr. Griffith delivered an illustrated lecture on his excavations in the schools on May 31.



In the *Grays and Tilbury Gazette* of June 3 the Rev. J. W. Hayes, Vicar of West Thurrock, Grays, gave some account of "finds" of pottery, etc., which have been made in what appears to have been a Roman cemetery near Chadwell St. Mary by Mr. Deakin, of Orsett. In a later communication to the *Antiquary* Mr. Hayes mentions the discovery of a pottery site on the marshes opposite West Tilbury Church. He says: "It came about thus. I was reading a paper before the Royal Anthropological Institute some few months ago on 'Prehistoric and Aboriginal Pottery Manufacture,' and exhibited a quantity of Upchurch black, grey, and brown pottery sherds, which, by the aid of Mr. Claude

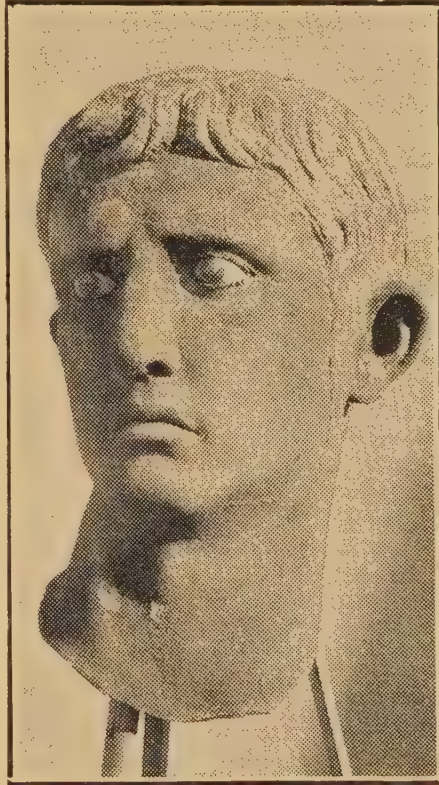
Dobree, of Tilbury Rectory, I found on the marsh on the mud slope at low water. It struck me this spot must be the site of a Romano-British pottery kiln, and on the strength of the evidence Mr. Hazledene Warren, Mr. Miller Christy, Mr. Percy Thompson, Mr. Wilmer, and other experts visited the place. They soon discovered a working floor a few feet down in the mud, and some circles of stakes, also a portion of wattle-work. A second visit is contemplated, when an effort will be made to ascertain if the remains are those of mud kilns, or of structures formed with brick, stone, or cement. It is then a question as to how such beautiful pottery could be burnt in such rude contrivances. The further question as to the probable use of 'soggars' comes in, and the possible relation, if any, such places have to the Red Hills around the coast. The subject is the more interesting as it is such a short time since Mr. Dawson's paper was printed in the *Antiquary*." A further important contribution to the discussion of the "Red Hills" question appears in the present number of the *Antiquary*.

The Duke of Devonshire has presented to the Eastbourne museum specimens of Roman, British, Celtic, and other pottery, Roman coins and iron objects, unearthed during the recent excavations in the Roman castrum of Pevensey Castle.

An appeal is being made for further funds for the excavation of the site of Bardney Abbey, Lincolnshire, undertaken a year or two ago by the Rev. Charles E. Laing, Vicar of Bardney. In the latest report on the excavations, illustrated by photographs, the Vicar of Bardney gives copious details of the results up to date. The church, with the exception of the south aisle and south arcade, has been cleared. It consists of a presbytery of four bays with aisles stopping short of the east end, transept of three bays with eastern chapels, and a nave of nine bays with aisles. It is 260 feet long by 61 feet wide, and 130 feet across the transepts. Indications of at least twelve chapels have been found, and the floor, especially of the south aisle of the presbytery and the nave, are covered with monumental slabs of un-

usual interest. The purchase of three acres of the site has been effected, but £350 of the purchase money has been advanced as a loan without interest, and is to be repaid.

We take the following note from the *Manchester Guardian* of June 7: "Professor John Garstang lectured in public at the Liverpool University yesterday on the discoveries he made last winter at Meroë in the Sudan,



the buried city between the Blue Nile and the main river, some miles from the pyramids of Meroë. In the previous season he had laid open tombs containing many vases and funerary objects, and uncovered part of the Temple of the Sun and of the great Temple of Amon. On his recent visit he made a virtually complete clearance of the latter, with its axis of some 430 feet. The altar for animal sacrifice, the royal dais, the base of

the great obelisk, and the great halls and colonnades were carefully described by the lecturer, and illustrated by Dr. Schliephack's beautiful photographs. Other buildings within the city were also opened. In one a jar was found full of the golden treasure of the Ethiopian kings who lived and ruled at Meroë. The contents, assigned to the sixth or seventh century B.C.—the jars being much older—included inscribed collar ornaments, a royal signet of fine work, money, rings, and a mass of rough nuggets, the whole being valued at about £1,700. The treasury close by had been rifled, and this precious store saved, said the lecturer, 'by someone who was making officially or unofficially provision for the future.' In the acropolis he also found a noble bronze head of the early Roman Empire. It resembles the coin profiles of Germanicus, whose voyage up the Nile is mentioned by Tacitus. How such a work came to be at Meroë is uncertain. It is entirely untouched by time, except for the beautiful green crust which softens the outline. The savage mouth and nose are less salient when viewed from below, and the brow is full of dignity. The eyes are wide open and partly of alabaster, the lashes being bronze, the iris inlaid in four small pieces of dark stone, and the pupil consisting of iridescent glass. This work of art is on view in the Liverpool City Museum during the present week. The explorer will pursue his work at Meroë with high hopes, and his University and he himself, with his supporters at home and the Sudan authorities who have helped him materially, may be called fortunate in his achievements."

For the use of the block of the Roman bronze head we are indebted to the courtesy of the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*.

On Friday, June 16, Lord Kitchener opened an exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries' Rooms, Burlington House, of objects found by Professor Garstang at Meroë. The exhibition was to remain open till June 28. We hope to refer to its contents next month.

A valuable relic has just been presented to the Municipal Museum at Hull by Mr. C. Free—viz., an iron double-edged sword of

probably the fifteenth century. It was found whilst some men were digging for worms on the bank of the River Hull, near Wawne. Some little distance below the soil the pommel of the sword was found, and in digging carefully round this it was discovered that the weapon had been buried in a perpendicular position. When the cross-piece was reached the sword was pulled out. It now measures $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, but when originally found was 8 or 9 inches longer, a small piece, unfortunately, having been accidentally broken off and lost. The blade is of the fourteenth or fifteenth-century type, is about 1 inch in width, and has a prominent ridge along the centre of each side, and the pommel is disc-shaped, and is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches across. Some years previously a Bronze Age sword, cast in one piece, was found at Leven, close by; and a number of mediæval and later weapons were subsequently taken from the bed of the River Hull, near Beverley. These are in the same institution, and enable a series to be shown which well illustrate the evolution of the sword.

In connection with the restoration works at Southwark Cathedral a find of some importance has been made. In digging for the foundation of a wall the remains of a piece of Roman tessellated pavement were uncovered. The discovery was made at a depth of about 18 feet, and the pavement would appear to have been extensive. One of the leading authorities on Roman remains in London has expressed the view that the remains are probably those of a Roman villa. A small portion of the mosaic will probably be reconstructed and preserved in the cathedral.

A commemoration tablet, marking the site of the Roman station which existed at Warrington about A.D. 75-410, was unveiled on May 30 by Professor Boyd Dawkins, of the Manchester University. The tablet has been placed at a corner of the wall adjoining Wilderspool Brewery by the Warrington Society, and bears the following inscription: "Site of the Roman station about A.D. 75-410. Relics may be seen in the Warrington Museum."

So much nonsense has been written in the daily papers about Dr. Owen's "Baconian" diggings on the Wye, that we make no apology for reproducing the following important letter, which appeared in the *Standard* of May 3 :

"SIR,

"There have been of late so many sensational and imaginative accounts in the papers on the subject of the Baconian diggers on the Wye that it will perhaps be agreeable to your readers to have a few plain facts.

"The place in question is half a mile above the town of Chepstow, and is the point at which the well-marked Roman road from Gloucester and the Dean Forest mines to the Roman towns of Cærwent and Cærleon crossed the Wye, and met there another Roman road which came over the hills from Monmouth. About this there can be no question. The river here has a rise and fall of tide varying from 30 to 45 feet; it is 500 feet wide at high water, 250 feet at low. The banks are steep and covered with a deep deposit of soft mud and silt. At low water there is a considerable depth, except in unusually dry seasons.

"That the river could have been fordable under such conditions is impossible. To cross by boat would not have served the occasions of this important highway; and if it could, the difficulties of the current and other circumstances would have prevented its use during the greater part of each day. The difficulties were just those which Cæsar gave as his reason for building the Rhine Bridge.

"It is, therefore, certain that the Romans crossed the river by a bridge. But to suit the theory upon which the diggings are carried on, it was necessary, for the first time, to suggest the existence of a ford at this place, so as to post-date the structure exposed in the bed of the river, about which a great fuss has been made this week.

"This structure is not, as asserted, any new discovery. The late Dr. Ormerod, who lived within two miles of the spot, described it 'from personal observation' in 1840, in the *Archæologia* and other writings, as a 'ruined pier.' I lived still nearer to it for

many years, and often during the last half-century saw this structure (more or less visible according to the conditions of the river bed from time to time), and also the Roman paving of the road leading to the crossing. The Ordnance surveyors, about 1875, marked it 'Remains of ancient bridge.'

"I have been favoured with a drawing of the structure as now exposed. It is obviously the 'starling' or footing of the pier of a timber bridge, and of a well-known form. I have compared it with drawings of the starlings of old London Bridge, built in 1176, and find it identical.

"Soon after the town of Chepstow arose—that is, shortly after the Conquest—the road was diverted so as to pass through the town and cross the river near the castle half a mile below the Roman bridge. Here a new timber bridge was built, and the old road and bridge were abandoned, and so, of course, do not appear in the sixteenth-century maps which have been referred to. The centre starling (for the one now in view is a lateral one) was no doubt cleared away on account of the navigation. The new bridge had many vicissitudes, but I have by me a drawing of it before it was taken down to make room for the iron bridge of 1816, and it shows a 'starling' which was a replica of that under consideration. The form, in fact, was persistent from Roman times.

"Such is the structure which Bacon is supposed to have built in the Wye to hide his manuscripts in. Now that the stones in it have been removed, surprise is expressed that they are found resting on blue clay, and it is asserted that that deposit is not to be found in the river channel, and it must have been placed there artificially to protect a supposed vault. This is a wholly groundless assumption. Sixty years ago Brunel, within 700 yards of this spot, sank the columns of his great railway bridge through 25 feet of this blue clay, then through 12 feet of sand into more blue clay, below which, in red sand 15 feet below low-water mark, was found a balk of sound oak, part of which is now in my possession.

"This proves, first, that the starling lay on a natural bed; second, that the life of a piece of oak under such conditions is limitless; and

so the state of the timber framing of the starling is no evidence of recent structure. This we know also from such things as the Roman boat recently found in the Thames bank, and the prehistoric Meere canoe. My piece of oak is really too hard to work.

"We have been given descriptions of the secluded nature of the spot as a reason why Bacon should have chosen it as a hiding-place. Does Dr. Owen appreciate that in and long before and after the sixteenth century, this part of the Wye was one of the busiest waterways in the kingdom—the only practical highway from the then important port and town of Chepstow to Monmouth, Hereford, and other places? Is it conceivable that a work, such as would in any case have taken months to complete, could have been executed there without being widely known, or at least leaving some tradition? Bacon might as well have tried to build a vault secretly in the middle of Cheapside.

"The cipher, on the faith of which Dr. Owen is exploring, dates, as I understand him, from about 1610; and, as he reads it, directs a search at a certain distance from a certain wall. He has taken as his datum the only wall that exists on the bank of the Wye above Chepstow for many miles. Has he taken pains to ascertain when it was built? I have by me a plan of the estate made in or shortly after 1795, and there is no trace in it of that wall. I have, moreover, a statement that it was built between that year and 1801, and when I first saw it, about 1854, it looked fairly new. If so, what becomes of the cipher?

"I regret that so much energy should have been wasted over a hopeless search. I regret still more that an ancient monument of the Roman period should have been destroyed without the supervision of someone competent to advise on the matter.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JAMES G. WOOD, F.S.A.

"Lincoln's Inn."



Fragments of Roman pottery and the remains of a Roman urn have been found at a depth of 10 feet below the surface of Fenchurch Street, in the City of London, during works of reconstruction at No. 80A.

The *Globe* says that the excavations which have recently been undertaken at Priene, under the auspices of the American School of Archaeology at Athens, have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Among the most interesting finds was a large cistern of very early date, but which showed traces of having been restored in later times. Near the cistern were discovered some pieces of early Greek sculpture, and the statue of a woman of Roman workmanship. Some buildings of the Doric and proto-Doric order were also brought to light, as well as a temple dedicated to Apollo.

In the neighbourhood of Priene a large number of reservoirs were found, which probably supplied the town with water, and these were connected with a spring by means of water-pipes. One of these reservoirs ended in a vaulted chamber, which was built almost entirely of enormous lime-stone blocks in a very primitive manner. No inscriptions of any importance were discovered.

Priene is famous for having been one of the cities of the Ionian League.



The Essex "Red Hills."

A REPLY TO MR. CHARLES DAWSON'S
ARTICLE IN THE APRIL *ANTIQUARY*.

BY FRANCIS W. READER AND HORACE
WILMER, F.S.A.



THE value of Mr. Dawson's contribution to the "Red Hill" inquiry* lies in the important question which his hypothesis involves, as to whether the industry of which these burnt mounds are the by-product was an *in situ* one, or whether the material has been brought from elsewhere. This question is undoubtedly of immense importance, and it constitutes a problem quite distinct from that as to what was the industry by which the material was produced.

As in the reports which the Exploration

* *The Antiquary*, April, 1911, New Series, vol. vii., No. 4, p. 128.

Committee have published* so little prominence has been given to this aspect of the case, it is not surprising that anyone unacquainted with the inner working of the inquiry should infer that this point had been overlooked. Such, however, is far from being the case, as from the commencement of their labours, the Committee have kept this point steadily in view. That so little mention has been made of it is principally because no definite evidence one way or the other has been revealed by the explorations so far carried out, and that the reports have mainly been concerned with the detailing of ascertained facts.

It is naturally a matter of some difficulty to present so complex a case with all the phenomena in due proportion and clearness, so as to enable those who are unacquainted with the subject to draw accurate deductions. It must, therefore, to a great extent be left to others to raise discussion and draw attention to our shortcomings and omissions.

Mr. Dawson has performed a service in this respect, not only by focussing attention on the question of the position of the industry, but also in drawing to our notice the apparently scant consideration that has been given to the possibility of the industry having been that of pottery-making.

At first sight no more natural conclusion might be arrived at, in view of the large amount of burnt material, containing a variety of roughly-shaped pieces of clay, than that the object for which it had been produced was the burning of pottery. No other industry among a comparatively primitive people would perhaps suggest itself as probable. So much had already been said and written on this head as an explanation of the problem that it appears to have been thought unnecessary to do more than to allude to the difficulties which stand in the way of its acceptance.

In one form or another, as might be expected, the pottery theory has found more favour than any other.

Previous to the Exploration Committee taking the inquiry in hand, Mr. William

Cole published an account of some investigations made by him,* in which he elaborated the pottery theory by combining with it that of salt-making. The pottery which was made he supposed to have been large open pans in which the salt-water was evaporated. The Committee's investigations have quite failed to confirm this supposition, as none of the briquetage fragments appear to have formed any such shaped vessels, while in other ways this theory leaves many of the principal facts wholly unexplained.

Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., strongly maintains the pure and simple pottery theory, and points to the occurrence on the Upchurch Marshes of similar red earth and briquetage to that of the Essex "Red Hills" as proof of his contention.

The Rev. J. W. Hayes, in 1909, sent us a lengthy communication upholding the pottery refuse view, in which he endeavoured to show that the pottery was the ordinary ware of the Late Celtic period, the almost entire absence of which he sought to account for on various grounds, some of which anticipate those put forward by Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Hayes requested that, before his paper was formally presented to the Committee, we would give our personal criticism of his arguments. As the result of this he withdrew his paper for further consideration.

Mr. St. John Hope's view may also be said to be a variant of the pottery theory, as he contends that the material of the mounds "consisted of the débris resulting from the manufacture of the very muffles, pedestals etc.—that is to say, of the implements used in connection with the making of pottery rather than of pottery itself."†

The great difficulty in accepting the theory of ordinary pottery-making is the absence of spoiled pots and the great scarcity of fragments of pottery, as distinct from the rough burnt clay, termed "briquetage."

From all that we know of pottery sites, ancient or modern, the great characteristic is the large quantity of pottery débris. This waste seems to be inseparable from the manufacture. Even with the improved

* *Report, 1906-7, Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 2nd series, vol. xxii., p. 164 *et seq.* *Report, 1908-9, Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 2nd series, vol. xxiii., p. 66 *et seq.*

* *Essex Naturalist*, vol. xiv., pp. 170-183.

† *Report, 1906-7, Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 2nd series, vol. xxii., p. 190.

appliances and methods of modern potters, it seems impossible to avoid accidents during firing and a large amount of ordinary breakage. In an earlier condition of things such waste we might naturally expect to have been more abundant, and it always occurs plentifully on known pottery sites.

It is also of interest to note, in opposition to the pottery theory, that in the Langenhoe district a considerable proportion of the few fragments of ordinary domestic pottery found showed that they had been riveted,* and that they were, therefore, of some value. This would hardly have been the case had the works themselves consisted of potteries.†

Apart from any other consideration, this absence of spoilt and waste pottery in "Red Hills" forms a difficulty of such magnitude that most of those who have given close attention to the subject have come to the conclusion that some explanation, other than that of pottery-making, must be found to account for "Red Hills."

Mr. Dawson seeks to explain this absence of pottery, as does also Mr. Hayes, by the supposition that the pottery was carefully sorted out and re-used.

Although some modern potters re-use the waste for special purposes, this practice by no means prevents any pottery-yard from being thickly strewn with waste. It also seems somewhat improbable that potters of the Late Celtic period re-used their waste material; but even if this were possible, it requires far too great an effort of the imagination to suppose that these ancient potters were capable of so thoroughly eliminating the pottery waste from other refuse.

Why also did they not re-use the briquetage instead of aimlessly dumping it on the Essex mud-flats?

Mr. Hayes advances another reason to account for the pottery absence, which is that, in some very primitive forms of kilns, the waste is very much less than when pottery is made in a more advanced manner. Be this as it may, there is certainly no reason

for regarding the Late Celtic potters as of a very primitive order, and the absence of waste pottery is, therefore, alone sufficient to make the pottery manufacture an extremely doubtful explanation. This, however, is by no means the only difficulty.

The great mass of fine red earth which constitutes the principal part of the "Red Hill" material is not easily explainable on the pottery-making hypothesis, still less is the special nature of this material, which appears to have undergone subsequent treatment, such as washing. It is readily distinguishable from ordinary burnt earth, such as ballast, and that which results from brick and tile burning. All efforts on the part of professional earth-burners of the locality have failed to produce anything of a similar nature.

The idea that the red earth is simply the result of the natural disintegration of briquetage, owing to the lapse of time, is a mistaken one, which has possessed many of those who have only a slight acquaintance with the nature of the material.

There is no warrant for supposing that any appreciable change has taken place in the material since its deposition. All the red earth and briquetage has been thoroughly burned, and is not capable of returning to a plastic condition. The briquetage retains its form and condition even after lying exposed on the surface for a year or two, as we have proved by revisiting mounds we had previously excavated. There is no sign of partial disintegration of the objects, although some of them are of a very friable description, and must originally have been so, owing to the excess of grass incorporated with the clay. As a rule they are as strong as objects made of such material would naturally be, and there is no reason to suppose that during its long rest on the marshes the material forming "Red Hills" has undergone any considerable alteration.

There is no partially burnt earth or briquetage, but patches of unburnt clay do sometimes occur, and in most cases these are the result of tidal wash during the accumulation of the mound.

Further, as to the use which the characteristic "Red Hill" objects may have served. It is a very simple matter to assert that they

* *Report*, 1906-7, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*

† Although the finer wares of the Romano-British period, particularly the so-called Samian, are frequently found to have been riveted, it is not of usual occurrence among the commoner pottery. A few instances were found in the village settlements explored by General Pitt-Rivers in Wilts and Dorset.

were used to support pots during firing. This is a mere supposition, very commonly put forward, but wholly unsupported by evidence. Such objects are no more referable to pottery kilns than to any other form of furnace, and they are not known to have been found in real association with any pottery so far discovered.

It is true that briquetage objects and red earth have been found on the Upchurch Marshes, but there is absolutely no proof that these discoveries were in connection with the potteries of that locality; while it is quite possible that some other industry existed, either before the Upchurch potteries were established, or was carried on there collaterally.

On the evidence, therefore, the pottery-making theory is hedged round with so much difficulty and uncertainty, and leaves so much unexplained, that it would be well to follow Mr. Dawson's advice, and "hold it with a light hand."

Apart from the nature of the industry itself, the question as to its situation is certainly the most important part of Mr. Dawson's communication.

Most of those who have attempted to explain "Red Hills" have assumed that the industry was carried on at least in the neighbourhood of the mounds, if not actually on the region of the red earth. Mr. Dawson has boldly taken a different line, and supposes the material to have been transported. It will be well, therefore, to examine how far the evidence supports one or other of these views.

The structure and stratification exhibited in the material, as revealed by excavation, goes to show that "Red Hills" are mere tip-heaps of industrial refuse. All the sections we have cut, or have had the opportunity of observing, bear the same general characteristics.

In no case has anything like a working-floor been found which is of the age of the material, but in one instance some flues were found, which had resulted from the later occupation of a "Red Hill" in Roman times.

Although Mr. Hope considers the tip-structure of the material to be sufficient to form the working-floor of such an industry as he supposes, we may fairly say that all those who have closely watched the excava-

tions are agreed that nothing in the nature of a working-floor has yet been revealed.

The absence of domestic relics and material other than red earth is also strongly against the idea of the "Red Hill" being actually the seat of the industry.

Under any circumstances, had the material accumulated in consequence of the industry having been reared on its own refuse, a certain amount of occupation would have been involved, and this must have left its mark. We, on the contrary, have found absolutely nothing which points to occupation of any kind, and it is most difficult to understand how, in any case, so much ancient material, of an evidently artificial nature, should be so devoid of ordinary domestic relics.

The only possible explanation seems to be that it is a refuse-tip deposited out of the way of the workers. Whether the work was carried on close by, or was brought in boats from a distance, is the crucial question.

Some of the mounds cover an area of several acres, and are of an average depth of 4 to 5 feet, their construction entailing a considerable amount of time and labour. The boats carrying such material might have differed little from the barges which, at the present time, find their way with difficulty up the creeks, and discharge their cargoes so laboriously.

The position generally of "Red Hills" is on or near that of the old high-water mark. Many of them are now at a considerable distance from the water, having been enclosed by the sea-walls. Others are on the Saltings and exposed to the wash of the tides, while in some cases the wall has been carried over the mound.

So far as concerns those we have excavated, there are clear evidences that at the time of their construction the site they occupy was reached by the tides, and that the tides occasionally covered the red earth during its deposition.

If it can be shown that all "Red Hills" occupied a position on the water's edge, then their origin may equally well have come about by the material having been brought from some other locality, as to have resulted from the nature of the industry requiring such a position.

If, however, some are found in positions

inaccessible by boats, the balance will be in favour of the conditions of such sites suiting the peculiar nature of the industry.

It may be taken as a fair certainty that no "Red Hills" are found far below the edge of the alluvium, although mounds which appear to be formed of unburnt earth do so occur.

We have explored many tracts of what are now enclosed marsh-lands, but were in former times peninsulas of mud which were wholly covered with water at each high-tide. In such situations, if "Red Hills" occur, they will be found only along that part which adjoins the higher ground and marks the limit reached by the tide.

On the other hand, some appear to be in positions that are somewhat above where one would expect the tides to have reached. Owing, however, to the alteration in the natural features, through the enclosure of large tracts of land by the sea-walls, and the shifting of the channels of the streams, this point is difficult to determine without actual excavation. Involved also in this is the probability of alteration of level from upheaval or subsidence; the shrinkage of the marshes, which is said to be considerable after enclosure; and the accretion of silt caused by fresh-water flooding, which in parts has accumulated round the base of the "Red Hills" to a depth of about 2 feet.

To arrive approximately at a satisfactory conclusion on these points a long series of careful and accurate levels is necessary, and although we have made certain observations with this object, our work is not sufficiently advanced to form any basis for opinion.

Another point which seems to have important bearing on the question of the *in situ* industry is the remarkable compactness with which the burnt earth is placed in position. Had the industry been actually carried on in the region of the mound, it is difficult to understand how the waste material came to be so restricted in its area. Our investigation has not been very extensive in this direction, but so far we have found little or no trace of the red earth outside the confines of the mound. Only in one instance have we dug all round one of the mounds, and this was the large "Red Hill" at Goldhanger. The result of this was striking and interesting, as a series of cuttings made

on all sides, at a few feet from the edge of the mound, revealed no trace of the red earth, except at one point, which was adjoining the end of an old creek. Here a distinct band of it was found on the surface of the old salting level, which consisted mostly of minute pieces of briquetage, worn and rounded by water action. This, therefore, formed strong presumptive evidence in support of the transportation theory. On this ground, also, it is easier to understand the compactness of the material and the low, flat elevation of the mounds.

On the other hand, the local peculiarity of the material in "Red Hills" of the districts so far examined, constitutes an argument against the transportation theory, or at least favours the idea that the seat of the industry was not very far off. Thus at Langenhoe and Peldon the briquetage is freer from small flints and less friable than that from Goldhanger and Virley, in this respect following the nature of the alluvium which in the latter district has a greater admixture of gravel.

This phenomenon may, of course, be capable of another explanation, particularly as the "Red Hills" of Langenhoe appear to be of earlier date than those of Goldhanger. In one case at Langenhoe there was distinct evidence of two different periods in the same mound. In the lower portion the briquetage was more carefully formed and of better material, and was to a large extent unaccompanied with red earth. Pedestals and T-pieces also were very scarce at Langenhoe, but plentiful at Goldhanger, where also a much larger proportion of grass was mixed with the material. Whether these differences represent local peculiarities of manufacture or variations in an industry carried on at the same centre over a long period, remains an open question.

So far as we have seen the discoveries abroad in France and Germany, and those from different localities in this country, such as the Upchurch Marshes, Peterborough, Crowland, the Lincolnshire coast, Limbury, Lea-grave, etc., show that the briquetage from each of these sites has its own distinctive character and each differs from that of the Essex "Red Hills," as they all differ from one another.

If we suppose, therefore, that the industry

was carried on locally, it is extremely difficult to understand how such an industry in which burning played so important a part, having furnaces in which considerable heat was attained, could have been established on mud-flats liable to flooding twice every twenty-four hours.

Similarly mysterious is it that if so extensive an industry existed on the adjoining more elevated ground, no indication of its presence has yet been revealed.

This summary of the evidence bearing on the pottery and transportation theories, although largely a repetition of what has already appeared in the reports, will perhaps serve more clearly to enable others to judge how far the points which Mr. Dawson has raised are capable of acceptance.



All Saints' Church, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.

By W. RAVENSCROFT, F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 218.)

BEFORE returning to historic fact, it may be permissible to mention a tradition that in the time of King John the "steeple" fell, and did considerable damage to the north aisle.

If this has any basis of truth, it would account for the two westernmost arches of the north arcade of nave being of later date than the corresponding ones of the south arcade, such probably taking the place of the Norman ones demolished by the fall of the "steeple," which in this connection must have meant the original spire on the western tower, which, from the appearance of the corbel table, etc., would have been a broach spire rising directly from the corbel table.

This, it would seem, was never rebuilt, and the present wooden spire covered with lead is probably of the fifteenth century, "restored" in the nineteenth century.

It is also worthy of note that Milford gets its prevailing gales from the south-west, and hence, if the steeple fell during one of these,

the arches to suffer would be precisely the ones which, according to the story, did suffer.

But to return to the demonstrable, and coming now to the work at the west end of the church, we have the tower, and a lean-to on each side thereof, and, from the bonding of stones and other indications, the whole of this was built at one time, being close to the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The arches between tower and each lean-to are sharply pointed, and on the east side of each lean-to there is a flying sort of arch chamfered on the edge, and which has evidently been filled up. Thus it is clear these little rooms communicated with the aisles of the church, but what purpose they served is not so clear. There was at one time an external door on the west side of the south lean-to, and it is shown in Mudie's *Hampshire*, 1838. At present a small lancet window occupies this position. A similar doorway is said to have existed in the west wall of the north lean-to, but I have no positive evidence of this. Such evidence as is available points in the other direction. Two theories are advanced as to the purpose of these erections—one, that they were for the living and sleeping accommodation of the priest who came over from Christchurch Priory to serve at Milford; the other, that they were simply aisle extensions corresponding somewhat in plan with what was done at Christchurch. If they were for the use of the priest, they must have been in some way screened off, and, with Christchurch only ten miles away, it seems scarcely likely they would have been erected for this purpose. On the other hand, suitable provision for a priest travelling for the purpose of saying masses, etc., was enjoined, and roads were not then what they are now. The arrangement, at any rate, is exceptional and interesting. Another peculiarity which is somewhat inexplicable is the four-centred shape of the four arches which span across the transepts and the north and south chapels.

Their date is undoubtedly Early Decorated, and they actually take up with acutely pointed arches spanning the nave, and yet they are four-centred. It would seem almost as if there were some special reason for keeping them down in height, and yet getting over



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MILFORD-ON-SEA: TOWER AND LEAN-TO.

a certain span; but seeing the whole of this work was practically new when the church was enlarged, one cannot understand why they were not differently set out.

Over the two which cross the transepts, moreover, wall plates appear; and instead of the wall being carried up to the roof over each arch, as is customary, there is an open space, the ceilings of transepts being mitred to that of nave with wooden groin ribs and a pendant. The church has suffered more

—I fear the greater portion—is intolerable, while the restoration carried out at the time of the Gothic revival, after the church had passed through the period of galleries, three-deckers, Jacobean screens (the latter said to be now at Efford House in the same parish), together with the stucco rendering plentifully applied both inside and outside, leave still a great deal that might with immense advantage be swept away.

Two items of interest I ought, perhaps, to



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MILFORD-ON-SEA: VIEW IN TOWER LOOKING WEST, SHOWING SOUTH LEAN-TO,

or less from 1640 downwards at the hands of restorers of Gothic taste, Classic taste, and no taste at all.

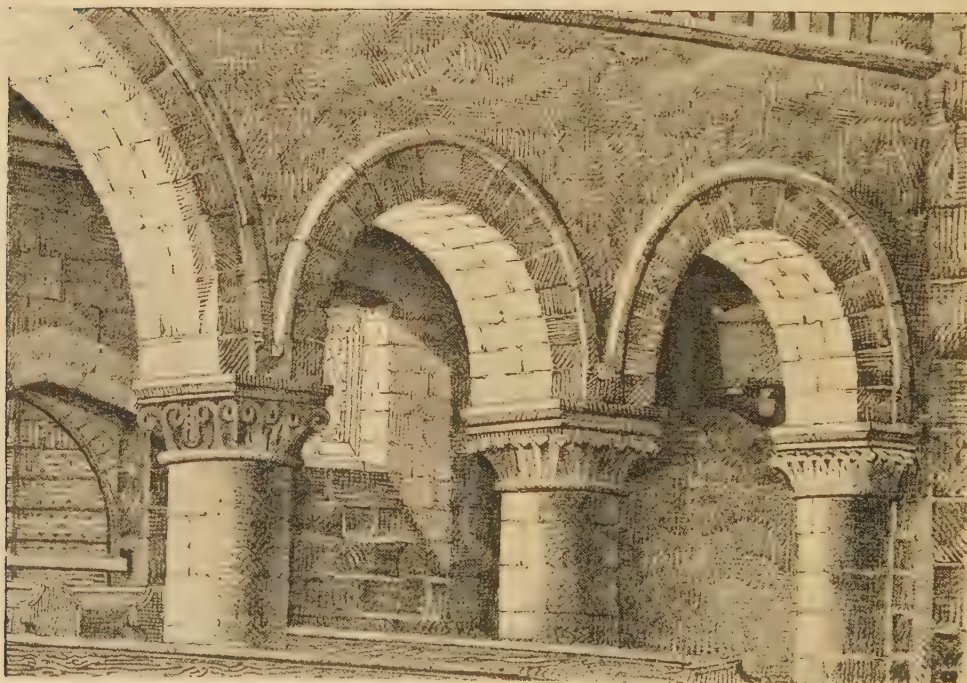
In 1640 the present ceiling was erected over part of the nave, the whole of the transepts, and chancel, and probably extended farther at one time; and if only it had been fitted better to suit the arches, without cutting any of them off at the apex, with its oak ribs and carved bosses, it might have been regarded as more tolerable than one can esteem it as it is. Then, some of the glass

have mentioned earlier. The south wall of the south aisle and its windows are evidently of Perpendicular workmanship, and, as far as can be seen, this wall does not bond with the older work. Moreover, it is not straight, but awkwardly curved out towards the south at its east end, and evidently the Early Decorated doorway occurring in this wall has been clumsily rebuilt into it.

Moreover, the porch itself, which is Early Decorated, apparently does not bond into this wall. It would therefore appear that



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MILFORD-ON SEA : NORTHERN ARCADE TO NAVE.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MILFORD-ON-SEA : SOUTHERN ARCADE TO NAVE.

the porch was left standing, and the wall built up to it.

The other item is the rude character of execution in the work of the Decorated portion. It is just as if the design had been the product of a skilled architect, and the workmanship that of unskilled, and possibly local, builders. This remark applies also to the earlier work, but one would look for more refinement of finish at the later period.

A much-mutilated stone has recently been rescued from danger of further mutilation and set up in the nave. It is apparently part of a late Decorated reredos, and the delicate ogee canopy work, with crockets, pinnacles, and embattlements, is just traceable in what remains; but more interesting still, the subject carved beneath these is the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin, which, I believe, is rare in England.

This probably formed part of a reredos either in the chancel or in the south chapel, where a piscina gives evidence of an altar.

The present font is modern, but there exists a Georgian font of wood lined with a marble bowl, to the making of which I have found references in the churchwardens' accounts. It is interesting as belonging to a period the art of which it reflects.

The parish registers and churchwardens' accounts are worthy of study, and have some curious entries. The registers begin with the close of the sixteenth century.

Churches were dedicated to All Saints as early as A.D. 834, but that dedication as applied to Milford appears not to go back beyond the sixteenth century, since in 1503 we find the church mentioned as that of St. Mary.

Notwithstanding all it has suffered, Milford Church still remains a deeply interesting building, and invites the study of the antiquary in a way that will repay more than one visit.



Some Unexplored Fields in British Archæology.*

BY GEORGE CLINCH, F.G.S., F.S.A. SCOT.



THE title, which I have chosen for shortness, is perhaps somewhat indefinite; but the purpose of the paper, which is threefold, may be thus expressed: (1) To indicate some of the unexplored fields of archæology wherein antiquities await the spade of the explorer; (2) to draw attention to the wholesale destruction of antiquities now going on in different parts of the kingdom; and (3) to suggest the desirability of establishing regular and systematic oversight of great engineering works which involve excavation and removal of the soil.

The value of the spade in archæological investigation was never more fully appreciated than it is to-day, and excavation is now properly regarded as one of the surest means of obtaining archæological data of real value. This species of scientific exploration was initiated by General Pitt-Rivers, and some of the best work of this kind done in recent years has been carried out by workers trained in his school.

Notwithstanding the activity now to be found in various directions, it is a remarkable fact that some fields of research in British archæology remain either entirely unoccupied or only partially covered. Roman sites, for example, are being explored in considerable numbers in England, Wales, and Scotland, whilst pre-Roman sites are, with a few exceptions, comparatively neglected. This is a rather curious circumstance in view of the number and importance of prehistoric camps and dwellings in various parts of the country.

Prehistoric hut-sites may be traced on much of the uncultivated surface in England and in many of the mountainous districts of Wales. Hitherto, it is clear, they have not received the attention they deserve, and such excavations as have been made in and around them have not always been sufficiently thorough. A hint as to what may be

* The substance of a paper read at the British Association meeting at Sheffield, 1910.

expected from further and complete exploration is afforded by the accidental discovery, two or three years ago, of no less than seventeen solid gold bracelets of the Bronze Age under the floors of ancient hut-dwellings at Bexley, Kent. The objects, which were found in two separate deposits, had evidently been buried for safety under the floors of two dwellings, and for some reason had never been recovered.

In Wales there are many floors of dwellings in close proximity to bogs, and here some kind of exploration, both of the dwelling-sites and the adjacent bogs, seems specially desirable, because it is probable that many remains of ancient art, including, perhaps, gold ornaments, specimens of prehistoric or ancient costume, and human remains, will be found buried in the bogs. Nothing very satisfactory can be done in the examination of these remains unless the bogs are drained, and this, which at first sight may seem to be a formidable task, would perhaps be really not so very difficult. The land is of very small value, and generally presents sufficient inclination of surface to carry away the liberated water.

The peat, dried and compressed, would command a certain sale as fuel. Moreover, such a scheme as this would give local employment, and the antiquities recovered would undoubtedly be of considerable scientific, if not, indeed, intrinsic, value. There seem to be sufficiently good reasons for undertaking experimental work. The cost of such operations should not be heavy, whilst the ultimate result would probably be to increase our knowledge very considerably on various matters connected with the prehistoric and later antiquities of Wales.

Such a scheme as this may at first sight appear romantic and impracticable, but, after a very careful consideration of the whole matter, I feel confident that it is worth a trial.

Other unoccupied archæological fields comprise blown sands, dry river-beds, dry sites resulting from shrunken lakes, diverted rivers, and drained marshes. At the present moment the antiquities contained within or under these deposits are, generally speaking, in a condition of comparative safety; but scientific exploration and excavation, on the

lines of the excellent work recently carried out at Glastonbury, is most desirable.

Attention may be drawn to another matter of more pressing importance—namely, the wholesale destruction of antiquities now going on as a result of railway construction and other great engineering works. The making of railway cuttings and embankments has already done much harm. At Hardham, Sussex, the Roman camp has been partially cut through by the railway-line. At York the railway-station was constructed practically in the middle of the cemetery of what may be regarded as the metropolis of Roman Britain. As lately as the year 1900, a railway between Fareham and Alton was cut through an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Droxford.

Many of the minor excavations in connection with building and road-making furnish valuable clues as to the antiquities buried in the soil. Quite recently the presence of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Carshalton, Surrey, was established by discoveries made in the course of digging holes for gateposts.

These are a few cases out of many which could be named which demonstrate the need of a regular system of archæological oversight wherever and whenever excavations are being made in the earth; and one cannot help feeling that, if the past story of our country is to be rescued by means of its ancient remains lying in the soil, it is well worth while to invite the sympathetic consideration of the Government to the matter, with a view to the establishment of systematic and official supervision of all excavations which reveal, or are likely to reveal, relics of the past.

I have purposely made this paper quite brief, not because I think the subject unimportant, but because I wish merely to offer suggestions, leaving it for others with more leisure and experience to give effect to them.



English Domestic Architecture of the Tudor Period.*

REPARATIONS for this magnificent work were begun by the late Mr. Thomas Garner, and on his lamented death the materials collected both by him and by the publisher were placed in the hands of Mr. Stratton,

tional knowledge of the period, and based upon his own observations and researches, and with the cordial co-operation of Mr. Batsford. The results are beyond praise. All who have been concerned in the preparation and production of these two grand folios are most heartily to be congratulated upon the outcome of their labours.

The word "Tudor"—which has been interpreted with a reasonable freedom, for



POUNDISFORD PARK: INTERIOR OF HALL.

who has carried out the work under the inspiration derived from Mr. Garner's excep-

some of the examples here enshrined ante-date Henry VII., while others are of

* *The Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor Period.* By Thomas Garner and Arthur Stratton. 424 illustrations on 192 plates, and 364 illustra-

tions in 246 pages of text. London: B. T. Batsford, 1911. Two vols., folio. Price £6 6s. net in two cloth portfolios; £7 7s. net bound in two vols., half-morocco.

James I.'s time, included for quite sufficient reasons of kinship — is the most convenient descriptive label to attach to a type of architecture of which many Englishmen are hardly so proud as they

distinctive type of open town and country villa-building ; so, after the storm and stress of mediæval days and civil wars, as fortified buildings ceased to be all-necessary, a new type of domestic architecture was evolved,



SANDFORD ORCAS MANOR-HOUSE : THE GATE-HOUSE.

should be. Our domestic architecture of the Tudor period is a thoroughly national product. In Romano-British days, as the period of warfare and strife passed into a time of peace and settled order, the transition was reflected in the development of a new and

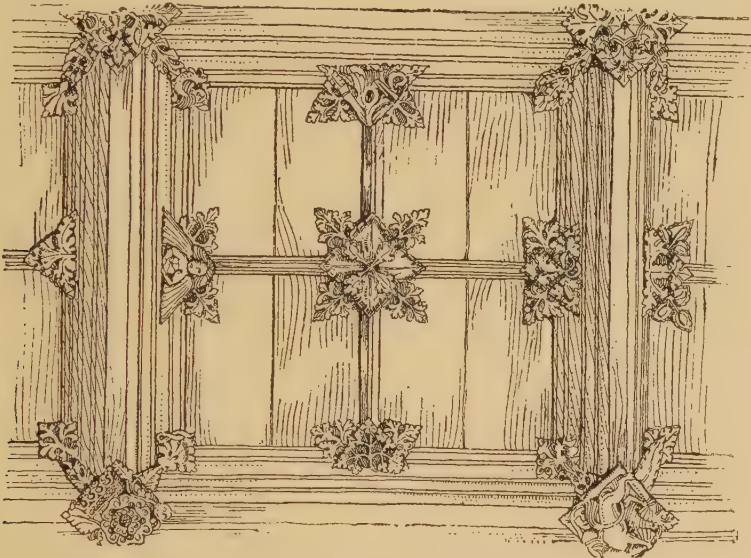
and the development of the homestead took place on thoroughly English lines. Simplicity of line, the comeliness resulting from use of local material and a genius for direct and simple adaptation of means to ends ; loving attention to special features, such

as porches and gate-houses, oriel-windows and chimney-stacks; the careful rendering of details of construction and fittings and ornaments — these are some of the characteristics of the architectural work of the time; while the whole seems to have been inspired with a subtle, all-pervading sense of the picturesque which has produced the indefinable charm now to be felt in mass and in detail, in outline and in filling, and which, though difficult to analyze, may be studied and appreciated in the splendid plates of these volumes.

Mr. Batsford has produced not a few

captious of critics could not find a single plate either unworthy of its place in the gallery or unworthily reproduced. For students the numerous plates of details and measured drawings will be invaluable, and no architect can possibly study any of the illustrations without deriving inspiration and much valuable suggestion from the revelations they must make to him.

First importance attaches, naturally, to these fine full-page plates, no fewer than 192 in number; but the illustrations in the text are hardly less important. A striking and noteworthy feature here is the very large



PART OF OAK CEILING: HOUSE IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

noble books on architectural subjects, but he has surpassed all previous efforts in these two great folios. They bear witness, not only to the knowledge and unwearied care and research of the writers and illustrators, but also, we may add, to a lavish expenditure on the part of the publisher, whose courage and enterprise have made their production possible. It would be difficult by written description to convey any adequate idea of the beauty of the numerous collotype photographic plates. They measure 19 by 14 inches, and every detail is brought out with the greatest delicacy. We have turned them over with always growing delight. The most

number of plans of buildings which are given. Another feature is the reproduction of a number of delicate drawings by draughtsmen of a past day, such as John Chessell Buckler and William Twopenny, men to whom, as Mr. Stratton well says, "this simple straightforward work appealed in days when architecture was in an even more parlous state than it is to-day," and to whose enthusiasm and patient industry we are indebted for accurate records of buildings which have since been either destroyed or hopelessly transmogrified.

The text contains a brief but luminous historical introduction, a careful and sym-

pathetic account, architectural and historical, of each building illustrated, supplemented by a series of short sections discussing details carefully classified. In these sections, masonry details, gate-houses, oak-framed windows, brickwork, open timber roofs, half-timber work, panelling, staircases, ceilings, doors, leadwork, wrought ironwork, fire-backs, and stained glass, are among the subjects and details treated and profusely illustrated by drawings of characteristic examples.

By the courtesy of the publisher we are permitted to reproduce three of the smaller illustrations in the text. The first shows the interior of the hall at Poundisford Park, Somersetshire. Mr. Stratton points out that, considering the changes which have been made in other parts of the house, the almost perfect state of the hall, both internally and externally, is all the more remarkable. "It is entered," he says, "from the 'screens'—one of the few remaining of this date which still retains its original woodwork and gallery over. The massive oak screen, with its large circular uprights and the two-way lantern ingeniously contrived in the panelling, is seen in the sketch. The upper part of the screen is of plain plaster, a little oriel projecting from it, whence a commanding view of the hall is obtained."

The second illustration shows the beautiful gate-house attached to the side of the delightful old manor-house of Sandford Orcas, Dorset; while the third is an example of the detail drawings—a part of the remarkably beautiful oak ceiling in a West of England house. The use of wood only for surface and all parts of the ceiling was not very common, and this example is unusually fine.

We fear we have indicated but slightly and imperfectly the beauty and value of these sumptuous and massive tomes, which are weighty in every sense of the word. They are books to buy and to cherish. The plates will provide a never-failing feast of delight; while as the years go by, and gradually—as, alas! is inevitable—many of the buildings here pictured decay and crumble to ruin, or are "restored" or changed out of recognition, the value of the work as a record will steadily increase. All who see the volumes will join in heartiest thanks to authors and photographers and draughtsmen

and publisher—to all who have so worthily co-operated, with such splendid results. A word must be added in praise of the excellence of the indexes, one topographical, the other of subjects.



A Thirteenth-Century Social Scandal.

By HERBERT C. ANDREWS, M.A.



FASCINATING little drama is revealed in the family history of Sir John de Camoys, and contains elements worthy of the pen of a novelist.

Sir John de Camoys, the son of Ralph, Lord Camoys, was born in the year 1251. He was only twenty-six years of age when his father died, in 1277,* and, being the heir, succeeded to the family acres, which lay in Surrey, Norfolk, Northants, Hunts, and Cambs. He thus became owner of Wodinton Manor in Surrey; Hardington Manor in Norfolk; lands in Torpell, Upton Cotherstoke, Glapthorne, Piketon, and Tanesover, in Northants; Steucley Manor in Hunts; and Hengeston Manor, Wodacton Manor, and Borewell Manor, in Cambs.

He married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of John de Gatesden junior.† His wife belonged to a family who were Lords of the Manor of Great Gaddesden, Herts, and ancestors of the Chamberlains. On her father's death, in 1258, when she was thirteen years of age, she inherited Gatesden Manor in Herts; Stanbruge Manor in Beds; Trainton, Derneford, Elvested, and Dedling Manors, and lands in Wakeford, all in Sussex.‡ Being a minor, she became a ward of the King, who married her to Robert Walerand.§ She was left a widow in 1272,|| and, as stated

* Cokayne, *Complete Peerage*, ii. 126. His father's *Inq. p.m.*, 5 Edward I., gives his age in 1277 as twenty-five, twenty-six, and thirty.

† Clutterbuck's *Herts*. Cokayne calls him William de Gatesden (*Complete Peerage*, vi. 192).

‡ *Inq. p.m.*, 43 Henry III., No. 40.

§ *Calendar of Inquisitions*, Henry III., No. 706.

|| *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, 1 Edward I., No. 6.

above, married a second husband, Sir John de Camoys. From a financial point of view the match was excellent, but as a matrimonial venture it proved a failure. Very soon a cloud gathered on the horizon in the form of Sir William Paynel, a friend of the family. He was a man of wealth in six counties, and counted among his possessions Lutleton Paynel and Knyghton Paynel Manors in Wilts; Compton, Bromlegh, and Stanewell Manors in Middlesex; Godalmyng Hundred and Westcote Manor in Surrey; Wolbeding, Fure, Hamtonet, and Chudeham Manors, Wolbeding advowson, and lands in Imhagh, Donketon, and Halfnaked, all in Sussex; and Ochangre Manor, Wolvemere Forest, and lands in Aulton and Westwoldham, all in Southants.* Whether the attractions either of his wealth or of his person were too irresistible, Lady Camoys forsook her husband and went to dwell with him as his wife. It was said that Sir John not only acquiesced in this step, but even drew up a document, couched in legal phraseology, handing her over to Sir William Paynel with all her goods and chattels. This strange document, printed by Dugdale,† reads:

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos præsens Scriptum pervenerit. Johannes de Camoys, filius et hæres domini Radulphi de Camoys, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me tradidisse, et dimisisse, spontanea voluntate mea, domino Willielmo Paynell militi, Margaretam de Camoys, filiam et hæredem domini Johannis de Gatesden, uxorem meam; et etiam dedisse et concessisse, eidem Willielmo, relaxasse, et quietum clamasse, omnia bona et catalla, quæ ipsa Margareta habet, vel de cætero habere posset; et etiam quicquid mei est de prædicta Margareta, bonis vel catallis, cum pertinentiis; ita quod, nec ego, nec aliquis aliis nomine meo in prædicta Margareta, bonis et catallis ipsius Margaretæ, cum suis pertinentiis, de cætero exigere, vel vindicare poterimus, nec debemus in perpetuum: Et volo et concedo, et per præsens Scriptum confirmo, quod prædicta Margareta, cum prædicto domino Willielmo sit et maneat, pro voluntate ipsius Willielmi. In cuius rei testimonium huic præsentis Scripto Sigillum meum apposui; His testibus Thoma

de Depeston, Johanne de Ferrings, Willielmo de Icombe, Henrico le Biroun, Stephano Camer, Waltero le Blound, Gilberto de Batecombe, Roberto de Bosco, et aliis."

The document is undated; it may be that this omission marks it as spurious. But if authentic, it may be assigned to a period of about the year 1285.

In any case, we may be quite certain that Sir John obtained a divorce in due form from Holy Mother Church, for after his wife's elopement he married again. His choice on this occasion fell on Margaret de Kyrkeby, a sister of John de Kyrkeby, Bishop of Ely (1286-1290), and of Sir William de Kyrkeby, Knight. She was not so well dowered as Sir John's first wife had been—her marriage portion seems to have consisted solely of the Manor of Orewell in Cambs—but perhaps what she lacked in goods she possessed in character and personal attraction. The Camoys and Kyrkeby families were close friends, if not relations, before the time of this marriage, which sealed their connection. Margaret de Kyrkeby had already buried at least one husband. She was born in 1252, and is variously designated in her brother's *Inquisitio post mortem*,* Margaret de Hotthorp, Margaret, the wife of Walter Dosevyle, and Margaret, the widow of John de Camoys. Of Hotthorp nothing appears to be known, and but little more can be said of the Dosevyle family. Of Margaret's marriage to Walter Dosevyle there was a son, John, who died 1335,† and perhaps a daughter Margaret.‡ Another member of the family, Hugh, died in 1354.§ John and Sir William de Kyrkeby were successive Lords of the Manor of Much Munden *alias* Munden Furnival, Herts. From Sir William, who died in 1302, it descended to his wife Christiana, to his daughter Margaret, and to his nephew, John Dosevyle, who had a grant of free warren in Much Munden in 1319,|| and died seised of two parts of the manor in 1335.

The date of the marriage of Sir John

* 30 Edward I., No. 31.

† *Inq. p.m.*, 9 Edward III., No. 7.

‡ *Inq. p.m.*, 11 Edward III., No. 2.

§ *Inq. p.m.*, 28 Edward III., No. 31. Both Margaret and Hugh were seised of Medbourne in Leicestershire, which was formerly held by John de Kyrkeby.

|| *Cal. Rot. Chart.*, 13 Edward II., No. 16.

* *Inq. p.m.*, 10 Edward II., No. 61.

† *Complete Baronage*, i. 433.

de Camoys and Margaret Dosevyle *née* Kyrkeby, is uncertain. He died in 1298, apparently without issue, leaving property in Northants, which consisted of the Manors of Torpell and Upton, Ayston Hamlet, lands at Loholm, a messuage at Downhall, and the advowson of Ufford Church.* Following on his death came the marriage of his first wife, Margaret de Gatesden, to her paramour, Sir William Paynel, who then drew up a petition to Parliament, on behalf of his wife, for the third part of the Manor of Torpell, in Northamptonshire. This property had belonged successively to Ralph de Camoys, *père*, and Sir John de Camoys, *fils*; and Margaret Paynel now claimed it as part of her dowry. The petition † was first presented to Parliament in 1299, and came under consideration. The King's attorney brought forward a recent statute, ‡ which enacted that "if a wife willingly leave her husband and go away, and continue with her adulterer, she shall be barred for ever of action to demand her dower, that she ought to have of her husband's lands, if she be convict thereupon, except that her husband, willingly, without coercion of the Church, reconcile her, and suffer her to dwell with him; in which case she shall be restored to her action."§ Relying on this statute, he argued that she ought to have no dowry of any part of the Manor of Torpell, because that, several years before the death of her husband, she had departed from him and lived in adultery with William Paynel, and that she had never subsequently to this elopement been reconciled to her husband. In reply to this, the petitioner produced the strange document which Sir John de Camoys had drawn up, as quoted above. He argued that the statute did not apply to the present case, for did not the document clearly show that Sir John de Camoys had not only willingly given his consent to his wife's action, but had also of his own free will handed her over, with all her goods and

chattels, to him? The ensuing discussion centred round the point as to whether the husband's action (provided, of course, that the document was genuine) amounted to reconciliation, although cohabitation did not follow. In the end the matter remained unsettled, and was referred to the Parliament of the next year, when it was again put back to the following year. Finally, in 1301, judgment was given against Margaret, that she should have no dowry either of Torpell Manor or of any other of the lands of her late husband.

Margaret, Lady Camoys, survived her husband for a considerable time, and grew in wealth as in age. In 1301, on the death of her father, Sir William de Kyrkeby, Lord of the Manor of Much Munden, and owner of many other manors and lands in ten shires, she and her three sisters—Alice, the wife of Peter Prilly; Matilda, the wife of Gilbert de Honby; and Mabel, the wife of William Grimbaud, were his heirs. Much Munden, as well as several other manors, fell to her portion, and afterwards descended to her son, John Dosevyle. Her mother's death the following year did not increase her possessions, as she was not an heir-at-law to the maternal manor of Stouting, Essex.

She was laid to rest in Trotton Church, Sussex, in the year 1310, where a brass, bearing the inscription "Margarite de Camoys gist ici Dieu de sa Alme eyt Merci," still marks her tomb.* Of the other actors of this drama little remains to be said. Margaret Paynel predeceased her husband, some time before the year 1317. Sir William himself married secondly Eva St. John, who survived him. He died without issue in 1317, and his barony became extinct.

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, xi. 56.

* *inq. p.m.*, 29 Edward I., No. 31.

† Dugdale's *Complete Baronage*, i., Paynel and Camoys.

‡ 13 Edward I., cap. 34. It is significant that this statute was passed so recently as 1285; it certainly looks as if its enactment was instigated by Sir John de Camoys himself after his wife's elopement.

§ *Statutes of the Realm*, i. 87.



A Noteworthy Parish and Library.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Continued from p. 229.)



ANOTHER Vicar of the parish also lies here, with a marble tablet to his memory—the Rev. Thomas Dyer, thirteenth Vicar, 1828 to 1840, obiit March 15, 1840, æt. 80. No falsification of numerals here, it is hoped. The hope is not without warrant, as per above, since, passing into the chancel, two other tablets, occupying prominent positions on the north and south walls respectively, greet the eye, both flaunting a similar grammatical inelegance, evidently in each instance from the same pen or chisel. The first in point of date was erected to the memory of Clement, third son of Sir Thomas Bigg, and is thus lettered :

"Hic jacit corpus Clementis qui fuit tertius filius Thomæ Bigg, Militis, Humanus fuit et Clemens, Honestus et Eruditus, Is hac vita decessit 14 Die Novembris 1614, Anno Ætatis sua [*sic*] 32."

The pardonable pun or play upon the Christian name of this young Bigg is more noteworthy than the execrable carelessness in the last word.

The other, immortalizing the same slipshodness, evidently commemorates a first and more belligerent cousin of the former even more prematurely deceased :

"Hic jacet corpus Gabrielis filii Primogeniti Philippi Bygg, Armigeri, Miles fuit fortis et intrepidus, hancque vitam reliquit 9 Die Maii 1615, Anno Ætatis sua [*sic*] 29."

It may be added that both tablets are surmounted by the arms of Bygg, the first engraved on stone with a crescent for difference ; the second with a label of three, and a crescent.

Nash says that on this south wall were "*Boucher's* arms ; but on the cross engraved a crescent : crest, on a wreath Azure and Or, a squirrel sejant Gules [all gone]." The—

"Storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light,"

shared a similar fate, in chancel, nave, and transept. Nash has luckily transmitted to

us some idea of the one in the latter (now as innocent of colouring as white glass can be) :

"In the north window of the Chapel on the north side of the body of the Church was the picture of the founder in a gown, and praying ; 'Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam.' Opposite, a woman praying : 'Ave Maria gratia plena Dominus tecum.' In the same window : Argent, on a fesse between 3 martlets sable, as many armulets, Or. Biggs. The crest ; on a wreath Argent and Sable an arm in leaves, the hand bare, holding a serpent Gules. In another pane Biggs ; impaling, Argent, on a Chevron embattled and counter battled between 3 Griffins' heads erased, and the stalks of roses in their beaks gules, as many roses Or."

Also the east window in the chancel he describes as containing :

"Azure, a chain with a horse lock in chevron between 3 bishops' mitres : the arms of the Abbey of Evesham."

These have been replaced by modern representations in full figures of Christ, Moses, and David. The chancel also contains two other stained-glass windows, bearing, in the north wall, the Annunciation, and in the south, Saints Etheldreda and Ecwine, with the inscription underneath the latter : "*Mariæ Thompson : Amici Memores.*" In the south wall of the nave are the following windows (those on the north being of plain glass), with representations respectively of St. Paul before Agrippa, David and the Good Shepherd (inscription beneath latter : "In loving memory of the Rev. John Kaye, M.A., who died January 9, 1888 ; this window is erected by his widow"), the Agony in Gethsemane (to the memory of Anne Ashmore), and St. Luke and St. Cecilia, with tablet adjoining, stating that it was put in ("patterned on one formerly existing here") to the memory of Mary Beatrice, only daughter of the Rev. W. C. Boulter, M.A., who died March 12, 1902.

The other notabilia of the church deserving mention are—1. "The Reredos of very old black oak, with a simple design on the portion above the altar, and at the sides panels of what is called the 'linen-fold' pattern. There is an ancient priest's door on the south side, and also a small window,

with remains of old tracery at the head" (*A Short History*). 2. An old oak chest at entrance of transept. 3. An old pewter flagon (electro-plated) and paten, with the inscription on the back: "Edward Smith and Phillip Harris, of Lenchwick and Norton, Churchwardens, 1679." 4. A Jacobean oak pulpit. 5. A stone fourteenth-century font. 6. A tablet to the memory of the Rev. Narcissus G. Batt, on the south wall over the doorway. 7. The lectern. This ancient carved lectern of twelfth-century workmanship is, undoubtedly, the most treasured possession of the church. In appearance in front like an ordinary moulded capital, this venerable relic has curious floriated designs, entwining animals of wondrous form; the centre of the front face is filled by a bust ("rudely cut," says New; "rudely" handled by time would be more accurate, for its nose has sadly suffered in its flight) of Bishop-Abbot Ecgwine, a crozier in his left hand, and his right raised in the act of blessing; and two sockets, drilled in each upper corner, apparently served for candle-brackets. Its origin is credibly beyond cavil, but its original use and material seem to be matters of conjecture. Noake, writing in 1848 of the scattered remains of Evesham Abbey, said:

"A sculptured marble lectern, or reading-stand, is also preserved, which was probably made by Abbot Adam for the use of the Chapter-Room (*temp.* Henry II.). This is, I believe, in possession of R. Blayney, Esq., of the Lodge."

So it was, but in 1865 it was fittingly presented by his representatives to the church, which bears the saintly Bishop-Abbot's name, together with a modern pillar of Bath stone, on which it stands, and on which is incised the following inscription:

"In piam memoriam Thomæ et Annæ Blayney Anna et Joanna M. filiæ hoc vetus monumentum Ecclesiæ restituere. A.D. MDCCCLXV."

It has since appropriately served as an ordinary lectern; but for what purpose was it used in the abbey from the ruins of which it has been luckily rescued? "Made for the use of the chapter-room," says Noake; in which case probably the Benedictine rule

would be read from it to the brethren, or the manuscript life of the Founder of the abbey to the novices, as suggested by others. New's opinion is, on the other hand, that it "once graced a chapel in the great church at Evesham," which would probably mean it acted as a reading-stand for the Breviary or Martyrology of the Antiphonarius or Lector during the chanting of the Hours. This latter view approaches confirmation, if Smith's surmise (*Evesham*) be correct, that it was "once probably in the Abbey Church." The conflicting views as to the material or composition of this lectern are interesting, if apparently trivial. Bradley, Smith, and others, regard it as of unpolished marble, while New holds that it was "carved out of a block of alabaster." Considering that these gentlemen were hardly present at its



NORTON CHURCH: MARBLE LECTERN.

quarrying, their dogmatism is amusing without being illuminating. I believe it to be, on the evidence of an expert and a close examination, that it is neither marble nor alabaster, but simple stone. This verdict is meant not dogmatically, but evidentially.

A word here as to the church or parish registers. These (baptisms, marriages, and burials) date from the thirtieth year of Henry VIII. (1538, when the clergy were ordered to keep such registers), and continue (with some irregularities between 1630 and 1642) in the first volume up to 1665, "inscribed newly," says a note on the inner cover, 1559. The handwriting of the first and second volumes, though frequently difficult to decipher, is, on the whole, fairly legible; and now and again some curious extraneous entries, such as the following, are observable:

1. "John Trafford [fourth Vicar], Minister of the Parish of Lenchwick and Norton, was buried the tenth day of Aprile, An. 1679."

2. "Mr. Ferryman Rutter, Clarke, was *de novo* Inducted into the Church of Norton, the second day of September, 1624, by T. A. Rect. de Harvington."

I learn that this Vicar had been, owing to some irregularities, inducted at no fewer than three different periods.

3. December 22, 1630. — "Whereas at Christide last past the Great Bell of this parish was broken and much debatement and contention arising between the Minister and Parishioners whether day labourers and poor cottagers ought to be levyed for the repaire of ye Bell or not, and whereas a levy was made by some of ye Parish, taxing ye poore; least therefore in future tyme the like stirre might happen; this we ye Minister and Churchwardens thought fit to certify, and to leave recorded in this Church Booke, that the cotagers and day labourers of this Parish have freely given, not by compulsion or constraint, but of theire owne good will, towards ye repaire of ye Bell, and in respect of ye great charge of ye Neighbors, neither being so bound to doe by any custome the sume of eighteen shillings 4d. which accordingly witnesseth whereof, wee have heere subscribed or. Names.

"FERRYMAN RUTTER, Vicar.

Church	{	THOMAS YARNOLL.
Wardens		STEPHEN RYNENAN his myke."

4. "Collected for the Protestant Church in Lithuania, 23 Novemb. two shillings and nine pence, 1661. Ferryman Rutter, Vic., 1662."

It is to be hoped that these authentic records of local life and customs in days long past will some day find wider permanence in type.

A closing word in connection with the Incumbents or Vicars of this church and parish.

Nash's list differs slightly from that supplied by the "Short History." The two may be reconciled thus:

- 1.—1534. John Wylmott, Chaplain. (Un-mentioned by Nash.)
- 2.—1541. Ric. Scollow, d. 1579. (Nash: "Cl. 3 Julii, 1557.")
- 3.—1579. John Hill. (Nash: "Johannes Hyll, cl. 10 Jan., 1557.")
- 4.—1597. John Trafford, d. 1619. (Not given by Nash.)
- 5.—1620. John Charelet, D.D. (Nash: "Cl. S.T.P., 31 Julii.")
- 6.—1621. John Bouchier, M.A. (Nash: "Cl. A.M., 18 Martii.")
- 7.—1624. Ferryman Rutter, B.A., restored 1662; d. 1668. (Nash: *Ferriman Rutter*, A.B., 9 Jun., 1624.)
1642. Will: Taylor, M.A. (Nash: "Willus Taylor, cl. A.M., 11 Maii, 1642.")
1649. Ed. Saunders, d. 1658.
1658. John Baker.
- 8.—1668. Rob: Blondell, M.A., d. 1696. (Nash: "Robertus Blondell, cl. 8 Dec., 1668.")
- 9.—1697. Moses Hodges, D.D. (Nash: "S.T.P., 11 Martii, 1696.")
- 10.—1706. Robert Bourne, M.A., d. 1726. (Nash: "Robertus Bourn, cl. A.M., 27 Aug., 1706.")
- 11.—1726. Peter Cassy, M.A., d. 1784. (Nash: "Cl. A.M., 14 Oct., 1726. This gentleman was aged 83 in the year 1781; regularly serves his church twice every Sunday. He was born of Roman Catholic parents, and said to be the son of one of the persons appointed demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, by King James II., before the Revolution.")
- 12.—1784. William Warmington, d. 1828. (Nash: "William Wormington, Clerk, 6 January, 1785.")
- 13.—1828. Thomas Dyer, M.A., d. 1840.
- 14.—1840. William Brown, M.A., resigned 1854.
- 15.—1854. Narcissus George Batt, M.A., resigned 1891.
- 16.—1891. Walter Consitt Boulter, M.A., resigned 1902.
- 17.—1903. George Kenneth Morgan Green, resigned 1907.
- 18.—1907. H. W. Wood, B.A.

It will be noted that from 1642 to 1658 the vicariate of Norton was occupied by

three pastors, who apparently held it only as curates-in-charge or *locum tenentes*, though the two first enter themselves in the registers as "*Vicarius*," which was a palpable irregularity. What were the causes leading to Vicar Rutter's deposition, beyond that mentioned above and the troubles of the Commonwealth period (1643-1660), or how the vicariate fared during the interregnum, if there were one, between 1658 and 1662, I am unable to say. But, apart from these lacunæ, lasting twenty years, the line of succession is happily unbroken.

Nash supplies a further note respecting this vicariate which finds suitable insertion here :

"In the Parliamentary Survey taken 1649, the Rectory [*sic*] of Lenchwick and Norton is said to be leased for 21 years to James Hawley, at the yearly rent of £24 17s. 8d. The presentation to the Vicarage or Donative of Lenchwick and Norton was reserved to the Church. The annual value of the Rectory above the rent reserved was £100. It is not in the Charter of St. Ecgbine; but in the Charters of the Kings Kenred and Offa it is mentioned next to Evesham, who gave here one mana, or mansion."

(To be concluded.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



PART III. of vol. xxv. of *Book Prices Current* continues the record of sales from February 22 to April 5, and includes the libraries of several well-known collectors, among others those of the Right Hon. James Round, the late Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, and Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower. The books

from Mr. Round's library were chiefly collected during the eighteenth century by Samuel Wegg and Charles Gray. They included many volumes of voyages and travels, which sold well—333 lots realizing about £1,900. The sale of a miscellaneous collection at Sotheby's on March 15-17 included a Caxton (*Chronicles of England and The*

Description of Britayne), 1480, a little imperfect, and having a few leaves in facsimile, which brought £162. Some books of Hours fetched good prices. In the same sale were six horn-books (including one of brass, a material apparently unknown to Mr. Tuer), which realized prices ranging from £10 10s. to £27 10s. A wooden mould or matrix for gingerbread hornbooks went to Mr. Quaritch for £12 10s.

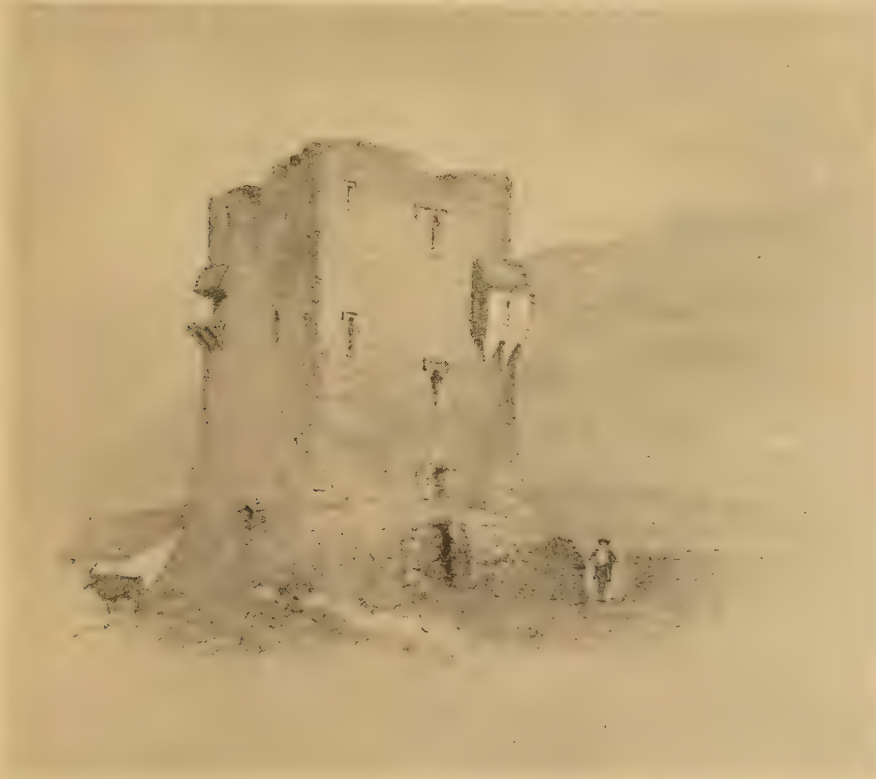
The library of the late Mr. H. Penfold, sold at Sotheby's on March 2 and 3, included a good many topographical books and county histories, which fetched very fair prices. Dallaway and Cartwright's *Western Sussex*, 1815-30, sold for £22, and "a very fine and apparently perfect copy" of John Nichols's *History of Leicester*, large paper, 1795-1815, brought £119. Parts of the contents were nearly all burnt in Nichols's fire, and were either not reprinted at all or on small paper only. The part is representative of books of all classes, and shows average prices well maintained. It has for frontispiece a good photographic facsimile of the title-page of Sir George Peckham's pamphlet, *A True Report of the Late Discoveries of the New-found Landes*, London, 1583. No other copy of this rare item of Americana has been sold by auction in this country during the existence of *Book Prices Current*. This copy went to the American agent, Mr. B. F. Stevens, for £300. By the way, Mr. Slater should not spell Edward FitzGerald's name with a small "g" (p. 331).

I am glad to see that a third edition of the *Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Hertfordshire*, issued by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in England last October, has been called for. The first edition was exhausted in a fortnight.

The Society of Genealogists of London, to which I have previously referred, was incorporated on May 8 last, and has now fairly started on what promises to be a really useful career. Among the means proposed for promoting the aims of the Society are the formation of a reference and lending library, the forming and carrying on a permanent or temporary safe depository for pedigrees,

grants of arms, and other manuscripts, and the preparation of indices to printed and other collections. It is hoped to do much to assist research and prevent overlapping and waste of effort. Briefly stated, the function of the Society of Genealogists is to collect, index, and arrange historical, genealogical, and heraldic evidence, for the use of its members and associates, and to notify

Stark Fleming, with 400 illustrations of drawings by the author. Mr. Fleming's former books on the castles and old buildings of Stirling are well and favourably known, and his new undertaking promises to form a very attractive volume. The remains of mediæval castles in Ireland are very numerous, and deserve more thorough study than they have hitherto received. Mr. Westropp, the dis-



MILL STREET CASTLE, CORK.

to its Fellows, as it accrues, material of special interest personal to themselves. The Society starts under excellent auspices and deserves success. A copy of the interesting pamphlet-prospectus can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Sherwood, 227, Strand, W C.



Mr. Alexander Gardner, of Paisley, announces for early publication a work on *The Ancient Castellated Structures of Ireland*, by Mr. J.

tinguished Irish antiquary, recently remarked that "this subject in its broader aspect, and, stranger still, and unlike other branches of archæology, the literature of its history and even more of the evolution of these buildings, hardly exists, and few, indeed, are the monographs of individual examples. Little has been done by previous writers to throw light on these castles. Grose, Fitzgerald, and Lentham give little more than sporadic notes; Lady Dunraven records of her hus-

band's castles of Adair and Dunaman; Fitzgerald on Shanid; and himself on Askeaton and Carrig o' Gunnel, exhaust the biography."

Of the 400 illustrations to the forthcoming volume—a demy quarto—some seventy were sketched by Mr. Fleming on the spot, and to complete the series copies have been carefully made by him from original drawings preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, specially sketched by various artists, some of eminence, for the Ordnance Survey in 1840, but never published. These the Council have cordially given the author authority now to publish. A few were copied from ancient prints dating back to 1691, and although artistically interpreted, care, we are told, has been taken to preserve faithfully their individual characteristic features. We are kindly allowed to reproduce on the preceding page an example of the illustrations, showing Mill Street Castle, Cork.

A remarkably handsome book which has been for many years in preparation at the Oxford University Press was privately published recently. This is *The Obituary Book of Queen's College, Oxford* (Liber Obituarii Aulae Reginae in Oxonia). This ancient Sarum Kalendar, containing the obits of the founders and benefactors of the College, is one of the oldest possessions of Queen's, and is mentioned in the Statutes which the founders sealed on February 10, 1340-41. It has been edited, with an elaborate introduction, notes, and appendices, by the Provost, Dr. Magrath, who has presented copies to the members of the College and of the Oxford Historical Society, and a few other favoured persons. The volume, a folio, is bound in vellum and silk, and is printed on vellum in black, blue, red, and green.

Mr. B. T. Batsford will shortly publish a popular and handy volume describing the beautiful historical buildings of London, together with adequate illustrations, the object of which is to furnish an interesting guide for the use of visitors, as well as Londoners. It has been specially written by Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, an architect whose work in connection with the London Survey

Committee is known to many. The volume will contain maps and a descriptive guide to the buildings, and will be issued at a moderate price so as to bring it within the reach of all.

Mr. Henry Frowde has issued a pleasant booklet on *The University Press, Oxford*, which had been specially prepared by the Press for visitors at the Turin Exhibition. In sixteen pages it tells the story of the foundation and remarkable history of this great printing house, and describes some of the more remarkable of its issues. The numerous excellent illustrations include the University Arms, 1517 and 1701; the Clarendon Building, used as the printing-house 1713-1830; the charming quadrangle of the Press; the University paper-mill at Wolvercote, near Oxford, where the famous India paper is now made; and one of the Oxford bindings (destroyed in the lamentable fire at the Brussels Exhibition) which helped to gain the Press a Grand Prix for bindings.

In the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission on Public Records, on May 24, the chief clerk to the Privy Council Office, Mr. J. C. Ledlie, gave a list of the chief documents in the Office, these including the Council registers from 1598, Proclamations from 1558 to 1819, and Plantation Books. There were also lists of the convicts transported to penal settlements, and unbound papers. Twenty-two volumes of the Council registers, dating from 1540 to 1598, had been edited and transferred to the Public Record Office, but the Treasury a few years ago refused a grant for the work to be concluded. All the records were described as being in a good state of preservation, and the Council registers were kept in a strong-room.

Mr. E. E. B. Boehmer, Superintendent of Registry, Home Office, said that there was an immense quantity of public records at the Home Office. So bulky were the bundles into which they were tied that if they were placed end on end they would make a column two miles high, and, in addition, there were many books and loose papers. In 1830 some documents were taken from

the Home Office to the old State Paper Office, and dealt with in a most irregular way. They were given by some irresponsible person to a certain gentleman. On his death, in 1867, there was a sale of his possessions, and important State documents were found in egg-boxes. They were then handed over to the Home Office again.

The larger edition of Dr. Rice Holmes's *Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul* has been out of print since the beginning of 1909. A new edition, revised throughout and largely rewritten, is about to be published by the Oxford University Press.

The biographical papers read before the Islington Antiquarian and Historical Society during the last two sessions are to be published in volume form this autumn. These papers, the subjects of which include George Daniel, Samuel Phelps, William Upcott, and various artists, engravers, historians, poets, etc., associated with the northern suburb, include a considerable amount of hitherto unpublished matter. The writers are Mr. Aleck Abrahams, Mr. E. E. Newton, Mr. S. T. C. Weeks, and Mr. W. H. Pratt. Subscribers' names should be sent to Mr. S. T. C. Weeks, 10, York House, Highbury Crescent, N.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

No. 5 of the Manorial Society's Publications takes the form of *A Critical Analysis of the Special Land Tenure Bill of 1911*, by Mr. Herbert W. Knocker, High Steward of the Honor of Otford. The Bill in question was introduced by a private member early in the present session, and if it became law would, *inter alia*, abolish the customs of Gavelkind and Borough English, and also many other customary modes of descent in copyhold and customary freeholds. The Bill is short, but its effects would be far-reaching, and in some districts, such as Kent, simply revolutionary. It is obvious that such a measure, so crudely drafted, would work an extraordinary amount of injustice on many present and prospective owners of lands.

There has been no demand for such revolutionary legislation; and, in any case, such far-reaching proposals should not be embodied in a Bill without careful previous inquiry and an impartial survey the customs affected from all points of view—historic, economic, social—or without full consideration for existing rights. In the booklet before us Mr. Knocker analyzes the Bill very ably and carefully, pointing out what its effects would be, some of which can hardly have been properly considered by the promoters of the Bill. In a short preface the Registrar of the Society, Mr. C. Greenwood, gives a clear account of Gavelkind and Borough English. The booklet is well done in every way, but as such a Bill, introduced by a private member, cannot have the ghost of a chance of passing into law, it seems to us a little doubtful whether it was worth while to do it the honour of making it the subject of one of the Society's publications.

The new part of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society (vol. viii., No. 1) contains an article on an early Quaker bibliographer, Morris Birkbeck (1734-1816). Not much is known of his life, but his labours, with those of his predecessor, John Whiting, did much to make possible the better-known and comprehensive work of Joseph Smith. A singular account of a school conducted by Quaker prisoners in Ilchester Gaol, 1662, taken from one of the Somerset records of the Society of Friends; a long letter from John Perrot to Henry Cromwell, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, 1656, printed from the original in the British Museum; and a first instalment of "Gleanings from the Records of the Yearly Meeting of Aberdeen, 1672 to 1786," are among the other principal contents. The shorter notes and extracts are, as usual, full of interest.

The Viking Club has issued vol. vii., Part 1 of its *Saga Book*. It contains a learned and discriminating survey of the study of "Norse Elements in English Dialects," by Professor G. T. Flom, of the University of Illinois; an abridged translation, well illustrated, of a report by two Danish scholars on "Finds and Excavations of Heathen Temples in Iceland," which contains much fresh matter relating to explorations in a direction little familiar to British archaeologists; a historical study of "The Scandinavian Kingdom of Northumbria," by Professor Allen Mawer; a summary of the story of the Finnish epic "Kung Fialar," as translated by Mr. Eiríkr Magnússon; a study of social and political conditions in Orkney in Norse times, by Mr. J. S. Clouston; and the first part of an important study by Dr. Harry Fett of a little-known subject—"Miniatures from Icelandic Manuscripts"—with some striking illustrations. It is a strong part.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 4.—Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on specimens of

a large series of flints exhibited by the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers of Northfleet, Kent. For the last four years palæolithic implements and flakes, as well as remains of the Pleistocene fauna, have been found in the deposit capping the chalk in a corner of the Southfleet pit; and the flints are clearly separable into two classes. The first consists of flakes and cores of large size, unrolled, and in some cases unpatinated, indicating an extensive factory at this spot of implements of Le Moustier type, flaked mainly on one face. This constitutes about 99 per cent. of several thousand specimens; and the remainder comprises implements of Chelles and St. Acheul types, mostly rolled and patinated, and evidently not *in situ*, but swept from the 90 foot terrace-gravels above, and carried over the site of the factory by a torrent of sandy mud, that reached its present level (about 45 O.D.) over a frozen surface sloping gently to the river. The deposit on the chalk is pronounced by Mr. Clement Reid to resemble the Coombe Rock or Elephant bed of Brighton, in which only one implement has been found; but many specimens of Le Moustier period have been found in a corresponding deposit on the French side of the Channel, at Sangatte, near Calais. If the ground were frozen several feet deep and a sudden thaw set in, accompanied by heavy rainfall, a tumultuous mass of mud and stones would pass from the high ground of the Downs towards the sea; and, in the opinion of Mr. E. T. Newton, the animal bones (mammoth, red-deer, horse, and rhinoceros) point, like the flints, to a date before the end of the Ice Age. Britain at that time had not been finally severed from the Continent, and the resemblance between the Northfleet and Sangatte deposits suggests that the Coombe Rock is not long subsequent to the beginning of the period named after Le Moustier.—*Athenæum*, May 13.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 11.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the discovery of the remains of King Henry VI. in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on November 4, 1910. When the quire aisles were repaved in 1789, several graves were discovered, including that of King Edward IV., which was opened and examined. That which tradition had always pointed out as King Henry VI.'s was also found, under the second arch on the south side, but not allowed to be opened. As there had long been a doubt as to where King Henry's remains had actually been buried, on their removal in 1484 by King Richard III. from their first resting-place in Chertsey Abbey, the traditional site at Windsor has lately been examined, with the approval of the King, in the presence of representatives of the Dean and Chapter, the Provosts of King's and Eton, and others. Under the second arch in the south aisle there was found a small leaden chest, 3½ feet long, in a full-sized brick vault, with the iron bands and other remains of a large wooden coffin in which it had been placed and buried. On the leaden chest being opened, a wooden box with a sliding lid was found within, which contained the remains of a human body with traces of silk wrap-

pings. These remains have been examined by Professor Macalister, and pronounced to be those of a fairly strong man, between forty-five and fifty-five years old, and at least 5 feet 9 inches high. The bones of the head were much broken, but belonged to a skull well formed, but small in proportion to the stature. Nearly all the bones of the trunk remained, also those of both legs and of the left arm, but no part of the right arm (perhaps because it had been retained at Chertsey as a relic). The body had evidently been dismembered when put in the box, and had every appearance of having been buried in the earth for some time, which in King Henry's case was thirteen years, and then exhumed. The state of the bones was too unsatisfactory to allow of any trustworthy measurements being taken. After the remains had been completely examined, they were again closed up in the leaden chest, and rep'aced, with everything found with them, in the grave, which was then filled up as before with dry rubbish.

Mr. Hope quoted various historical and documentary notices of the King's burial at Chertsey, the exhumation and removal of his remains to Windsor, and the abortive efforts to translate them to Westminster; and despite the fact that nothing was found in the grave to indicate their identity specifically, he claimed that there was no other person than King Henry VI. recorded or known to have been buried in St. George's Chapel, to whom remains enclosed in so remarkable a way could possibly belong.

The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall read a paper on "Palæolithic Periods at Knowle Farm Pit."—*Athenæum*, May 20.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 18.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Oswald Barron read a paper on a grant of arms, lately discovered among the Eton College charters, made in 1347 by Ralph, Baron of Stafford, to his cousin Edmund of Mortayn. Apart from the interest which belongs to an original document of this character, the grant offered several peculiar features. Although a crest is given with the arms, the grantee was in priest's orders—a Canon of Lincoln, a parish priest, and a Doctor of Civil Law. Also as the head of a family long bearing arms, he had no need of a new coat. The blazon was remarkable, affording, in Mr. Barron's opinion, evidence for his contention that the words "bend" and "baston" are interchangeable, although the latter was commonly used when the bend, surmounting other charges, took a narrow form, in order to allow them to be distinguished. The grant, following mediæval customs in such cases, was in the terms of an ordinary legal conveyance of real property.—The discussion which followed the reading of the paper dealt with the mediæval debating of the question whether arms belonged to the blood or to the estate.

Mr. H. S. Cowper exhibited a skeleton clock with iron works, an Elizabethan sword, a seventeenth-century roasting-jack, and a thirteenth-century lead seal. Mr. Aymer Vallance exhibited two sixteenth-century clocks, and Colonel Croft Lyons three seals; and Mr. Lyon Thomson a stoneware plaque, by Coad, from St. Olave's School, Southwark.—*Athenæum*, May 27.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 25.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Plan of the First Cathedral Church of Lincoln." The builder of the church was Bishop Remi, the almoner of Fécamp, who was the first of the Norman ecclesiastics to receive a bishopric in the conquered country. The historical evidence indicates that the church was begun about 1073, and it was finished (except the upper part of its west front) in 1092. It is evident that any exact knowledge of the architecture of the church must be the more valuable because it was one of the earliest churches built in England by the Norman conquerors, and because it was built quickly within these twenty years. The recovery of its plan is also important for another reason: the knowledge of what already existed must necessarily throw some light on the precise manner in which the present church was built, and so facilitate the solution of the difficult problems which still remain to be unravelled with regard to the history of the works of St. Hugh and his immediate successors.

Before the recent excavations, the only traces of Bishop Remi's church known with certainty were (with the exception of the very important original work at the west end) the fragments of the foundations of the choir and its great apse beneath the choir-stalls, and the foundations of the north-west angle of the north transept found in 1903. The excavations kindly authorized by the Dean and Chapter, and carried out at their expense, were begun during the Lincoln meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute in 1909, under the direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope; these resulted in the discovery of the foundations of the east end of the north choir aisle, and of the eastern bays of the wall of the north aisle of the nave. The excavations were continued, under Mr. Bilson's direction, in the earlier months of this year, in the north transept and its eastern aisle and in the western bays of the nave. The foundations discovered, which were described in detail with the aid of a large-scale plan, have given sufficient fixed points to make it possible to reconstitute the plan of the whole northern half of the church.

The plan consisted of a choir of three bays, terminating eastward in an apse, and flanked by aisles which extended eastward as far as the springing of the great apse; a transept, each arm of which consisted of two bays, one of which was opposite the aisles of the choir and nave, and the other, beyond to the north and south, had an eastern aisle of a single bay; a nave of ten bays in length, with north and south aisles; and two western towers at the ends of the aisles, with the nave extended an additional bay between them. These towers do not appear to have been carried up quite so high as the nave walls, but below this western work still remains for the most part, though it has undergone much subsequent alteration. The plan was a remarkably orderly and logical piece of work, and it is due to the fact that it so closely conformed to the Norman "type" that its main lines have been recovered with comparatively little excavation. The internal width of the main spars generally was 28 feet 9 inches; of the choir and aisles about 65 feet; and of the nave and aisles,

66 feet 5 inches. The internal length of the transept was 122 feet 9 inches, and the total internal length, from the inside of the west wall, was about 310 feet.

The great apse of the choir was semicircular, divided into five bays, and the plan of the whole eastern part shows marked analogies with the plans of St. Nicolas, Caen, Cerisy, Lessay, and Saint Georges de Boscherville. The choir was three bays in length, as at Montivilliers, instead of the more usual two. The aisles of the choir were finished square externally, and apsidal internally. It is probable that the choir was separated from the aisles by solid walls, as at Cerisy and St. Albans. The plan of the transept is particularly interesting, for it affords the earliest instance of an aisled transept in the Norman school. The transept aisle stopped short of the end of the transept itself. Each arm of the transept had the characteristically Norman gallery, which here, as at Jumièges and Bayeux, may have extended over the whole area up to the crossing piers on either side. The transept plan shows close analogy with that of St. Étienne, Caen, and the similarities in small details here and in the nave are so marked as to suggest that Bishop Remi's master-of-the-works must have been employed on the Conqueror's church before he began his work at Lincoln. Some fragments of reused shafts which evidently belonged to the nave piers, and some details of setting-out, seem to indicate that the nave closely followed the type of St. Étienne, Caen. The external width of the nave itself is indicated on the existing west front by the line of the southern jamb of the northern great lateral recess, and that of the northern jamb of the corresponding southern recess, and the heights of the smaller recesses at either end of this front indicate those of the nave arcades.

The plan of Bishop Remi's church, as worked out from the remains which have been found, is an admirable illustration of the logical precision, clearly defined expression of structure and feeling for monumental form which characterizes the best work of the Norman school. It conforms very closely to the "type" of the contemporary works of the Continental school of Normandy much more closely than do most of the great churches built in England after the Norman Conquest. It shows some indications, though as yet but slight, of the great expansion of scale which is illustrated in the nearly contemporary church of Winchester. And its western work stands almost alone as a magnificently original piece of monumental building, a speaking witness of the powerful architectural expression of a masterful race.

In the discussion which followed the paper, the president expressed the Society's appreciation of the action of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln in allowing the excavations to be undertaken, and in so generously defraying the cost.—*Athenæum*, June 3.



At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on June 14, Mr. G. C. Druce read "Notes on the Heraldic Jall or Yale," with lantern illustrations.



At the meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY on April 26, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the

chair, the President read a further section of his "Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I. and II.," in which he treated the counties of Huntingdon, Kent, and Leicester. Coinage at the county town of Huntingdon had begun in, or shortly before, the reign of Eadwig, and although Domesday states that the moneyers then "were not," the mint is represented by every type, save two, of the reigns under discussion. Mr. Carlyon-Britton explained that the statement in Domesday merely referred to the fact that the moneyers no longer accounted directly to the Crown, but probably through the local authority. At Canterbury the same conditions then prevailed, except that of the seven moneyers of the city, two had been assigned to the Archbishop, and one to the Abbot of St. Augustine's, and every type of the two kings was in evidence to-day. Dover at this period was not a prolific mint, and its known coins were of only nine types of the thirteen issued by William I. and II. Similarly of Hythe only four of the types were preserved to us. Under the laws of Athelstan, Rochester had been granted three moneyers—namely, two for the King and one for the Bishop: but, nevertheless, under the two Williams seven types only were known. Romney and Sandwich were each represented by nine types. The origin of the mint at Leicester had hitherto been credited to Edgar, but Mr. Carlyon-Britton was able to prove its existence in Alfred's time by the evidence of a contemporary round halfpenny reading *LIGIRA CIVITAS*. Domesday records that the moneyers paid £20 yearly, and seven of the eight types of William I. and the first two of the five types of William II. had descended to us from this mint. As in his previous contributions, Mr. Carlyon-Britton brought entirely new evidence to bear upon his subject by the production of many unedited coins, and the correction of the readings of others which have wrong attributions in the textbooks. The topographical historian will find much that is both important and new in this "Numismatic History."

In addition to the large series of silver pennies and cut halfpennies exhibited by the President in illustration of his treatise, Colonel Morrieson showed examples of most of the mints under discussion.

The NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had an unusually interesting report presented to the annual meeting on May 18. The extensive excavations and discoveries on the site of the old Blackfriars' Monastery, the playground of the vacated Middle School, and the publication by the City Committee of the report on the city walls, would alone have been sufficient to make the year one of exceptional interest. We note with especial interest the reference in the report to the preservation of Norfolk county records. Twenty years ago the attention of the Society was called to this matter, and the then existing records were carefully arranged, cleaned, and stored. They have now been removed to a room specially constructed to receive them in the new Shirehall buildings, where there is ample accommodation for research. The report suggests that, wall space being available, county folk possessing

ancient documents which they desire should be preserved to posterity should approach the County Council with a view to depositing them in the care of the Clerk of the Peace.

For the Spring Meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, which was held on May 30 in Bristol, a programme and archaeological notes were prepared. Mr. John E. Pritchard, who undertook the historical and archaeological notes, supplied many interesting details of places to be visited in the city, and these were nicely illustrated. The itinerary began with a visit to St. John's Hermitage, viewed by permission of the Society of Friends, and visits were next paid to St. Thomas's Church, where the members were received by the Vicar (the Rev. W. Mann); St. Philip's Church, where they were received by the Rector (the Rev. M. E. Thorold), and Mr. C. F. W. Denning described the building; Trinity Almshouses Chapel, where Mr. W. A. Sampson read a few notes; and the Lord Mayor's Chapel, where the members were received by the Lord Mayor, and the Rev. D. S. Taylor described the building and Miss Roper the tombs. After lunch at the Royal Hotel the members drove to Druid Stoke to view the ancient cromlech, Penpole Point, Kingsweston House, and Blaise Castle, where Mr. Lewis Way, F.S.A., read a short paper on the old Manor-House of Henbury. The members were entertained to tea at Henbury Awdlett, by invitation of Major-General Sampson-Way.

On June 1 the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion to Chisfield, Graveley, and Aston. At Chisfield Mr. Frampton Andrews read some notes on the ruins of the church, and Mr. W. Millard exhibited a plan. In a field hard by, called "Parson's Green," the Vicars of Chisfield and Graveley are said, on the authority of Chauncy, to have met while perambulating their respective parochial boundaries, disputed, fought, and finally "one Parson kill'd the other." The external features of Graveley Bury, a pargetted building, H-shape, with a large chimney-stack, were surveyed, and Graveley Church was then visited. Its most interesting features are the double piscina in chancel and single in nave, the image niches in the nave and the Perpendicular screen. There is a remarkable inscription on the nave floor, referring, as Salmon says, to the practice of celibacy in the conjugal state. Mr. Geoffrey Lucas exhibited a plan and read some notes on the fabric, the hon. secretary, Mr. Gerish, reading a note upon the inscription. A brief inspection of Graveley Hall—a Jacobean house, considerably modernized—followed. After lunch and a short business meeting the party proceeded to Aston Bury. This is a moated building of flint and brick, belonging chiefly to the latter half of the sixteenth century. The plan is rectangular, and has two projections on the south front containing fine Elizabethan staircases of oak, with moulded balusters and ornamental newels. The chimneys are of brick, twisted and diapered. There are some remains of an older house incorporated with the present one. Until lately the

attic story formed one long gallery with covered plaster ceiling, and contains stone fireplaces with four-centered arches. The house has been recently restored and added to at the west end, and the attic gallery has been divided into rooms. Mr. V. A. Malcolmson kindly allowed the Society to view the house, and Mr. A. W. Anderson read a paper upon it. The day ended with a visit to Aston Church, which, among other features of interest, has a double piscina in the chancel, a seventeenth-century Communion table, a Perpendicular screen, a Jacobean pulpit, and a brass to John Kent and his wife, 1592.



THE BIRMINGHAM ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their first summer excursion on May 27, when they visited the churches of Stoke Prior, Hanbury, and St. Andrew's, Droitwich, and Hanbury Hall. The Rev. Charles Stockdale (the Vicar) met the party on their arrival at Stoke Prior, and pointed out the many remarkable features in this interesting church, including the Norman and Early English arcading and the beautiful sedilia and piscina. The visitors were especially interested in the singular recluse chamber, entrance to which could only be obtained by a slim person through the narrow stone entrance high up in the wall of the nave, which was probably inhabited by a female recluse, as the Pipe Rolls of Worcester contain records of annual payments of 30s. 5d. out of the Royal revenues to the "Inclusa de Stoke" in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John.

The Rev. F. S. Colman explained the points of interest in Hanbury Church. He showed the monuments of the Vernon family (the work of Roubilliac and Chantrey), and also the massive Communion plate, comprising four flagons with covers, two chalices, and two patens, dating from 1720. Sir Harry and Lady Georgina Vernon welcomed the visitors to Hanbury Hall, entertained them to tea, and afterwards described the paintings of Sir James Thornhill, representing scenes in the story of Achilles, which adorn the ceiling of the hall and the grand staircase. Sir James Thornhill painted the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. After viewing the hall, a unique specimen of the domestic architecture of the eighteenth century in Worcestershire, the drive was continued to Droitwich to examine St. Andrew's Church, which has recently been so carefully restored by the Rev. G. Richards.



A meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held in the Castle on May 31, the Town Clerk (Mr. A. M. Oliver) presiding. Mr. Robert Blair, secretary, exhibited from Mr. E. Wooler, F.S.A., a prehistoric stone hammer-head found at Stanley Crook, and the seal of Rolph, the marshal or farrier to the Bishop of Durham, which was found near to Darlington about a hundred years ago. The seal was of the fourteenth century. Mr. Blair also read a paper written by Mr. Wooler upon "Horse-shoeing: Origin of the Craft." Horse-shoeing, wrote Mr. Wooler, was known to the Gauls, the Britons, and the Romans, and instead of being regarded as a

somewhat lowly employment, as it was now, the man who attended upon the horses was always a person of considerable dignity. The sculpture of ancient Egypt and Assyria did not indicate that any protection was provided for the horse's hoofs, but the spread of civilization made such demands upon the horse's services, that some sort of protection was absolutely necessary for the horse's feet. In the *Tactica* of the Emperor Constantine horse-shoes were mentioned on two occasions, and that, so far as was known, was the first instance that occurred in history of horse-shoes. Sufficient evidence had been collected to show that horse-shoes were in use at a very early age, and if not before the Roman invasion, at least during the occupation of Britain.



The annual general meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on May 22. The report stated that the Council are arranging for the reprinting of the catalogue of the Roman stones, etc., in the Society's collection, with the addition to it of some account of the Samian ware and other Roman remains. Professor Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., has very kindly undertaken the work of revising and editing the volume, and it is hoped that it will be ready for publication very shortly. The Council were also glad to be able to announce that Mr. W. H. Lever purchased "the finds" on the site of the Masonic Hall in Hunter Street, and presented them to the Society—an example well worthy of imitation.



Other meetings have been those of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on June 14, when Professor Sayce read "Notes on an Unexplored District in Northern Syria"; the excursion on May 20 of the NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE FIELD CLUB to the Roman camp at Chesterton, and to Audley and Betley villages and churches; the excursion of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Birstall on May 27, when Mr. J. J. Stead explained the chief features of the parish church; the visit to Longleat of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on May 23; the excursion of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to the Todmorden district on June 10; the summer meeting of the ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL at Truro on June 6, when papers were read on "Some Possible Arthurian Place-names in West Penrith and elsewhere," by Mr. H. Jenner; "Some Antiquities from Lewannick," by Messrs. F. Nicholls and H. Dewey; and "The St. Columb Green Book," by Mr. T. C. Peter; and the annual meeting of the PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND on June 16.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SHEPHERDS OF BRITAIN. By Adelaide L. J. Gosset. With many illustrations. London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv, 331. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The announcement of this volume aroused pleasant anticipations which the book itself goes far to fulfil. It is, indeed, surprising, as Miss Gosset says, that "no book at all adequately descriptive of the shepherds of this country and their shepherding has yet been published"; but the reproach is now removed. These "Scenes from Shepherd Life, Past and Present, from the Best Authorities," make a most fascinating collection. Miss Gosset has cast her net far and wide. She gives us passages from a great variety of authors, known and unknown, old and new, with a number of contributions from her own and other pens specially written for this volume. It is hardly possible in a brief notice to give an adequate idea of the multifarious contents of this delightful book. The shepherd himself; his personality and traits of character; his flock, and its varieties of breed and character; the characteristics of British pastoral country; pastures and sheep-food; sheep-dogs and their relation to shepherd and sheep; sheep-marks and tallies; washing and shearing; kinds of wool and the "labours of the loom"; shepherds' garb and implements and crafts; their pastimes, customs, and folklore—these give some idea of the scope and the wealth of the book, but are by no means exhaustive. South country and north country, the home of the "Cotswold lions"; Wales and Scotland and Ireland, all contribute their quotas. This is not a book to read straight through, but to read in. The reader cannot open it anywhere without finding some delightful illustration of human or dog character, some quaint item of old-world costume or lore, some detail of ancient game or custom or modern survival. The pastoral life and the shepherd's daily round of cares link us to a remote past, while the downlands with their fleecy flocks and music of tinkling bells remain among the least altered, the least modernized, if we may use the term, parts of the country. Miss Gosset has placed all who love such life and such scenes under a deep debt of obligation. The numerous illustrations are appropriate and pleasant, and one or two in particular are expressive of the pathos of the shepherd's care for the lambs of the flock. There is a thoroughly good index.

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THE ENGLISH STAIRCASE: An Historical Account of its Characteristic Types to the End of the Eighteenth Century. By Walter H. Godfrey. Sixty-three collotype plates and fifty-five illustrations in the text. London: B. T. Batsford, 1911. Small quarto, pp. xvi, 74. Price 18s. net.

One chief characteristic of the English staircase, during the period to which this work relates, distin-

guishing it from the types generally adopted on the Continent, was its straightforwardness and freedom from what are technically known as "winders"; and even where occasionally in this country curved staircases were set up, the slight variation in the widths of the steps was so carefully graduated as scarcely to be perceptible to anyone passing over them. But the French architect and his German imitator revelled in the manner in which they were able to twist and twirl their staircases, and they transferred the bewildering contortions of the rococo ornamentation of their ceilings to the outlines of their steps, to the entanglement of their feet. It was in its roomy regularity that much of the charm of the old English staircase lay; and the spacious landings sacrificed abroad to fantastic winders, the wide carpeted steps that formed a comfortable lounge on which to sit out a dance, and the broad straight handrail loved of the children, made it an intimate part of the house, and not a mere passageway.

During the mediæval period the circular staircases of the turrets and the straight staircases in the castle walls were much the same throughout Europe; but with the rise of the great middle-class in England, after the Reformation, a new and distinctive type of staircase was adopted, and it is from this period that Mr. Godfrey takes up the history of its development. The governing element in the design of the English staircase was the material at first employed, which enabled the architect to dispense with the walls which had hitherto been necessary to support the ends of the steps. All through the mediæval period the English were skilled carpenters, and when the opportunity arose for the erection of roomy houses uncramped by defensive walls, they quickly availed themselves of it to construct the more open staircases, which are now the pride and glory of many a country mansion.

These staircases divide themselves into two categories, and mainly into two periods: the earlier, dominated by the carpenter alone, when the strings were solid and framed with heavy balustrades into stout newel posts; and the later, in which the greater skill of the joiner was required, when the strings were cut through, showing the ends of the steps, and when the newels and balusters became little more than ornamental accessories. In spite of the lightness and graceful appearance of this second class, and the opportunity it afforded for the introduction of the bracket-carving at the ends of the steps, which forms so beautiful a feature in many staircases, the earlier type is much to be preferred. Apart from its own inherent beauty, monumental character, and picturesqueness of arrangement, a close-stringed staircase with its plastered soffits is eminently fire-resisting. While great heat will soon calcine stone or marble, and the application of cold water break it down altogether, a wooded staircase, properly constructed, will take a long while to burn, and afford time for the escape of people from upper floors.

The beautiful illustrations which adorn this book merit the highest praise, both for the selection of the points of view and the absence of any distortion in so difficult a subject for the photographer, as well as for the manner in which the photographs have been reproduced. The examples have been well chosen from buildings in all parts of the country, and some

of the best or most remarkable of them, such as Great Wigsell, Sussex; Lymore, Montgomery; Rawdon House, Hoddesdon; and Dunster Castle, Somerset, are but little known. The gradual development of the staircase-planning from the times of John Thorpe to Robert Adam is fully described in a carefully written text; and the book is printed and got up in the very excellent manner which so characterizes Mr. Batsford's publications.—J. T. P.

days to illustrate probable sites and boundaries of the sixth to the fourteenth centuries, through the original work of early cartographers, including Speed, Hollar, and other well-known names, to the most recent work of the Ordnance Survey and of present-day draughtsmen. Some of the early views are fanciful. Others, sketched by careful students of local records, like Mr. Travis-Cook and the late Mr. Blashill, are based upon the documents, and are valuable to all studen



HULL: SPEED'S PLAN OF 1610.

THE EVOLUTION OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, AS SHOWN BY ITS PLANS. By T. Sheppard, F.S.A.Scot. With illustrations. Hull: Published for the Corporation by A. Brown and Sons, Ltd., 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. 203. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Some time ago Mr. Sheppard, whose exertions in the investigation and record of local history and its relics and evidences are indefatigable, made the plans and maps of Hull the subject of a presidential address to the Hull Literary Club. At the request of the Corporation Museums and Records Committee he has continued and extended his researches, with the result that in this well-produced volume he is able to catalogue and describe many scores of plans and maps, ranging from sketch-plans drawn in modern

of the earlier history of the city. In a brief introduction Mr. Sheppard indicates the changes which the site of Hull has undergone since prehistoric times, and the lines of its historic development. He then carefully describes each plan and map listed, giving all necessary details of date, provenance, etc., and showing how valuable is the information with regard to the development of the city which the plans convey. It is an excellent piece of useful and well-performed cartographical work. Mr. Sheppard is to be congratulated on the outcome of his researches, and, not least, on the additions he has been able to make to the previously known plans of the city; and the Corporation are to be congratulated also, both on the intelligent enterprise which has made the publication of this book, with its numerous excellent reproductions,

possible, and on their good fortune in having so able and enthusiastic a student of local records in the person of the Curator of their Museums. We are kindly allowed to reproduce on the preceding page what is probably the first published plan of Hull—the plan which appears as an inset to Speed's well-known map of the East Riding, published in 1610. Mr. Sheppard's description brings out uncommonly well the wealth of information which such a plan suggests and conveys. There is a very complete index.

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ARMAGH CLERGY AND PARISHES. By the Rev. James B. Leslie, M.A. Map of the diocese and view of Armagh Cathedral. Dundalk: *W. Tempest*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv, 471. Price 12s. 6d.

Mr. Leslie's *History of Kilsaran*, published a year or two ago, bore witness to his love of learned labour; and the present volume must have involved an enormous amount of patient industry and careful research. The important list of "Principal Authorities," printed on pp. xv to xxiv, shows that the diocese of Armagh is unusually rich in manuscript records, and both these and printed sources have evidently been thoroughly ransacked. The book contains succession lists of the clergy of the diocese, with an amount of biographical and genealogical detail given in a condensed form, which means infinite labour, from the earliest period, with historical notices of each parish, church, etc. The names of no less than 2,400 clergy appear in the index. A valuable feature of the historical and topographical description is the careful referencing. Interest in parochial history and ecclesiastical antiquities is perhaps hardly so characteristic of the Irish clergy as it is of their English brethren, and this handsome volume should do something to stimulate and develop such interest among Mr. Leslie's brother clergy. We must add that the printing and typographical arrangement are unusually good. We heartily agree with Mr. Leslie's remark in his preface that "the book is noteworthy as a creditable specimen of Irish provincial printing," and evinces not only skill, but sound judgment and sympathetic care on the part of the printer.

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SOME OLD DEVON CHURCHES. Vol. II. By John Stabb. With 162 illustrations from photographs by the author. London: *Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. 186, and 162 plates. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Stabb is rendering a considerable service to ecclesiology by the publication of his handsome volumes on Devon churches and church furniture. The church wealth of Devonshire is familiar, and Mr. Stabb is doing ample justice to it. This second volume of the *Churches* contains descriptions of 107 churches in various parts of the county. The arrangement is alphabetical, and Mr. Stabb gives brief descriptions of the fabrics, their furniture and fittings, brasses, monuments, and so forth, with copies of a good many of the inscriptions. These descriptions are for the most part sufficient and well done, but we are surprised to find Mr. Stabb no less than three times (pp. 51, 52, and 170) speaking of a "Leper" window. Of all the many theories which have been

advanced to account for these windows, the "leper" theory is one of the least tenable. From an expression on p. 148, Mr. Stabb would also appear to adhere to the exploded idea that a cross-legged effigy is necessarily that of a Crusader; and why should the ring or "knocker" upon the door of Chittlehampton Church be termed (*pace* Mr. Tavenor-Perry) a "Sanctuary knocker" (p. 42)? But these are slight blemishes. Some of these village churches retain curious arrangements. At Satterleigh "the altar is surrounded on three sides by railings, and against the wall on the north and south sides are seats for the communicants, with pegs over on which to hang their hats; there are also hat-pegs on the north wall of the nave" (p. 154). The Norman font at Luppit has some elaborate and extraordinary carving, as to the meaning of which Mr. Stabb is in doubt. From his description, part, at least, of the figure-work is suggestive of the story of Sisera and Jael. But the main value of the volume, as in its predecessors, is to be found in the illustrations. They are all the fruit of Mr. Stabb's own camera, and include many things which have never before been illustrated. The screen-work in which Devon is so rich—pulpits, fonts, general interior views, monuments, and Easter sepulchres—are among the subjects. The photographs are not all equally well reproduced, but they form together a most valuable collection, and are well worth the price of the volume. No ecclesiological library can be complete without Mr. Stabb's books, and all his brother Devonians should support his enterprise.

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A SHORT MASONIC HISTORY. By Frederick Armitage. With illustrations. Vol. II. London: *Weare and Co.*, 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. 176. Price 4s. 6d. net.

In our July number of last year we reviewed vol. i. of Mr. Armitage's work, and while glad to welcome it, we had some criticism to offer with regard to the way in which Mr. Armitage passed over important developments in connection with the craft. We afterwards learned, what Mr. Armitage did not tell us at the time, that he was preparing a second volume, and that when that would be issued we should find in it what we failed to find in vol. i. Vol. ii. is now before us, and we are bound to say Mr. Armitage has made good his promise, so that the two volumes taken together form a useful handbook to the development of Freemasonry, and, indeed, of a number of other bodies having more or less likeness to the craft, some of which we confess were hitherto unknown to us. Mr. Armitage deals very ably with the history of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite and the thirty-three degrees associated with it.

We might wish, perhaps, he could have told us more about the third degree, and its association with the Hiram of Scripture, and, by the way, we rather wonder he did not make some reference to the theory of two men of the name of Hiram—father and son—the acceptance of which goes to clear up a good deal that is otherwise mysterious in the Bible descriptions of the building of Solomon's temple. Much more might have been said about the use of Masons' marks, not only in their association with mediæval Masonry but also going back to ancient Egyptian work.

So recently have operative masons been in the habit of being identified by their marks, that not many years since a master builder who was not a Freemason remarked that it was his practice when a new man came to him for employment to require him to show his mark, and that years afterwards he could identify the work of any particular mason in his employ by examining his mark on the stone prepared by him.

We are happy to commend Mr. Armitage's two volumes both to those who want to learn something of the history of Freemasonry and to those who want a reference book to which to turn as regards the many societies which, especially in the eighteenth century, sprang up alongside of the craft.

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We have received the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, for the year ended June 30, 1909, a portly volume of 751 pages. The general appendix, which fills more than 600 pages, contains the usual abundant variety of scientific papers and memoirs. Only one of these is archaeological—a discussion of "Recent Discoveries bearing on the Antiquity of Man in Europe," by George Grant MacCurdy, of Yale University, illustrated by eighteen plates and many cuts in the text.

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The second part of the admirable descriptive account of *The Roman Pottery in York Museum*, with a number of good plates, by Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A. Scot., reprinted from the Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1910, has reached us. These careful and detailed descriptions, enriched by comparative references to similar examples elsewhere, reveal the value of the York collection, and deserve the attention of all students of Roman ceramics.

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The *Architectural Review*, June, has finely illustrated notes on "Cockersand Abbey and its Chapter-house," by Mr. A. W. Clapham, on "Flintwork," and various architectural subjects. A feature of the issue is a number of "telephotographs" of the Queen Victoria Memorial. We have also received the *Rivista d'Italia*, May; a catalogue of old and rare books on and relating to music from Ellis of New Bond Street, and a catalogue of good miscellaneous books from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., 49, Cross Street, Manchester.



Correspondence.

HITTITE SCULPTURE AND ITALIAN PORTALS.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN your current issue Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry writes a short but suggestive paper on this subject, and tempts one to quote from a little book I wrote some twelve months since entitled *The Comacines, their Predecessors and Successors*.

In that book I also ventured to suggest conclusions from recent discoveries, and one of them was that the Etruscan people were of the same family as the Hittites; that they had, like the Hittites, traditions of King Solomon's Temple; and that they were the predecessors of the Comacines who, at the sack of Rome, fled and established themselves on Lake Como, using as their chief symbols the Knot and the Lion.

Month by month since then I have had indications that my suggestions were not unlikely ones, while up to the present I have had no evidence to the contrary.

Mr. Tavenor-Perry's closing sentence is another confirmation of the possibility of my position, and certainly would seem to help it in what I have regarded as perhaps its weakest point—viz., the association of the lions and other beasts, especially in the neighbourhood of the home of the great Comacine guild and in those countries to which the influence of that guild is known to have spread. May I be permitted to quote from my book as follows:

"As regards the Lion of Judah . . . there is here the mystery which enshrouds all the grotesque work of the Middle Ages, whether lions, griffins, or other monsters.

"Leader Scott would have us believe the lion is here the type of Christ, and that when columns are on the backs of lions, as at Pisa and Siena, they represent our Lord as the Pillar of Faith springing from the tribe of Judah; while, when surmounting the column, He is figured as the Door, the latter being the earlier form—viz., that which prevailed before A.D. 1000 to 1200—while the former held from A.D. 1200 to 1500.

"This all fits in with such representations as at Monza, where the lion is nursing a lamb; but when, as at Assisi or Siena, the lion is eating man or animals, one wonders how the symbol applies.

"This wonder is increased by finding lionesses and cubs, as at Siena. True, it may be that some such representations in a rough and coarse way may suggest the absorbing power of Christianity or convey something akin to what we read in the Apocalypse about the 'wrath of the Lamb.' But if Ruskin and others who have studied this subject can only guess at a meaning for these strange creatures, we must be content to leave the mystery unsolved.

"One wonders, however, why, if the association with King Solomon's Temple is so manifest in the knot, the lions should not have their relation to the same beast which adorned the approach to King Solomon's throne. And it must not be forgotten, again, that the Hittite influence is in the oldest piece of sculpture in Europe—viz., the lions at Mycenæ—while the Etruscans also attempted representations of the king of beasts generally as guardians of a gate.

"Slate tablets, also found some years since at Abydos, represent lions devouring captives.

"Tolerably certain, however, it is that the lion of the later Comacine work had some reference to Christ, and found its way as the badge of the Brotherhood in some form or other into most of their important buildings."

I submit that the tradition of the Lion as well as that of the Knot was transmitted from Hittite sources (possibly in particular from association with

King Solomon's Temple) through the Etruscans and the Roman Colleges to the men whose chief works are to be found in the Lombard district, and hence the association of their use of that particular tradition.

W. RAVENSCROFT, F.S.A.

Briantcroft, Milford-on-Sea,
Hants, June, 1911.

P.S.—May I mention as a footnote two points :

1. The knot above referred to is the endless interlaced ornament common to Italy, Ireland, and the western shores of Great Britain, etc., often referred to as Celtic, that found in Italy consisting almost exclusively of three strands.

2. Quite recently excavations have been undertaken at Comacina, on Lake Como, by its owner, the Chevalier Caprani, and it is hoped they will be continued. From these it is expected some further light may be thrown on the subject of this letter.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AT BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

TO THE EDITOR.

Some parts of Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson's novel *By What Authority* appear to be founded on fact. After describing a visit of Queen Elizabeth to Cambridge, one of the characters—Master Anthony Norris—relates how some of the students thought they would have one more play before she left : “But she had to go a long journey, and left Cambridge before they could do it, and they went after her to—Bishop's Stortford, I think—where she was to sleep, and a room was made ready, and when all was prepared, though her Grace was tired, she came in to see the play. . . . Well, when the Queen's Grace was seated, the actors came on, dressed, father, dressed”—and Anthony's eyes began to shine with amusement—“as the Catholic Bishops in the Tower. There was Bonner in his popish vestments—some they had from St. Benet's—with a staff and his tall mitre, and a lamb in his arms ; and he stared at it and gnashed his teeth at it as he stamped in ; and then came the others, all like Bishops, all in Mass vestments or cloth cut to look them ; and then, at the end, came a dog that belonged to one of them, well-trained, with the Popish Host in his mouth, made large and white, so that all could see what it was. Well, they thought the Queen would laugh, as she was a Protestant, but no one laughed ; someone said something in the room, and a lady cried out ; and then the Queen stood up and scolded the actors, and trounced them well with her tongue, she did, and said she was displeased ; and then out she went with all her ladies and gentlemen after her, except one or two servants, who put out the lights at once without waiting, and broke Bonner's staff and took away the Host, and kicked the dog, and told them to be off, for the Queen's Grace was angered with them ; and so they had to get back to Cambridge in the dark as well as they might.”

Is there any historical basis for this incident ?

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

THE FILLING-IN OF THE EASTERN DITCH AT OLIVER'S CAMP, NEAR DEVIZES

TO THE EDITOR.

Unfortunately there seems to be one fatal objection to the most interesting theory put forward by Mr. Albany F. Major, in your June issue, to account for the intentional filling-in of the eastern ditch at Oliver's Camp near Devizes. He suggests that the ditch was filled in by besiegers in order to facilitate an attack upon the position. But had the defenders of the Camp any reason to fear an attack, surely the first thing they would have done would have been to put on every available man to clear out this ditch. If, on the other hand, the attack had been so sudden and unexpected as to have given them no time to do this, it is improbable that they could have maintained such an effective and stubborn resistance as to necessitate the mode of attack suggested by Mr. Major. The sloping sides of the partly silted-in ditch would in themselves have offered little obstacle to an assault directed against the rampart. This mode of attack is more likely to have been resorted to had the ditch been in good repair, 15 feet deep, with nearly perpendicular sides of smooth chalk, impossible to scale without some assistance. Mr. Major also suggests that the “iron object of unknown use” found in the ditch is a calthrop. The thing is somewhat difficult to illustrate, but if Mr. Major had handled it, I think he would at once agree that it is not a calthrop. The possibility of its being one occurred to us when it was turned out of the ditch, but on closer examination of the object the idea had to be given up. A similar object, with the points bent in the same way, was found recently near Swindon, Wilts ; but it seems that, for the present, their use remains a mystery.

(MRS.) M. E. CUNNINGTON.

Devizes, June 15, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The editor begs to say that he cannot print letters which are unaccompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. These are always required, though not necessarily for publication. Will “Jacobite,” New Zealand, kindly send name and address ?

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the “ANTIQUARY” if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the “ANTIQUARY,” to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

ALL antiquaries have read with interest the newspaper accounts of the brilliant revival within the grey old walls of Carnarvon Castle—walls with glorious outlook on land and sea, on narrow strait, ancient Mona and distant Snowdonia—of the ceremony of Investiture of a Prince of Wales; and, in common with every Briton at home and abroad, they wish long life and happiness to the gallant young Prince, whose modest but manly bearing creates infectious enthusiasm wherever he goes.

The Meroë Exhibition at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, to which we referred very briefly last month, proved to be very interesting. The following summary of the work done on the site of the ancient capital of Queen Candace we take from the leaflet supplied to visitors to the Exhibition: "Excavations have been made on this site during the two past years (1910-1911) by Professor J. Garstang, of the University of Liverpool, and are still in progress. This work is being done on an extensive scale, and all the buildings now visible to the visitor have been discovered and uncovered by these expeditions. On the east side of the railway the most remarkable building is the Temple of the Sun, at fifteen minutes' distance. This is a historic feature of Meroë, and is mentioned by Herodotus, who described it as situated in a 'green meadow outside the city,' a description which still holds

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good. It seems to have been built by Aspeut, about 600 B.C. The building rises in perambulatory terraces, of which the lowest is a substantial platform, surrounded by a cloister. In the centre of all, and so at the highest part of the structure, is the sanctuary, with remains of an obelisk and solar emblem. Part of its floor, of blue and yellow-glazed tiles, is still to be seen. The proportions of the architecture and the scenes of triumph sculptured on the outer walls are also noteworthy. Close to the railway on this side there may be seen the numerous tomb-mounds of the necropolis; and among these, at the south end, are two small temples or shrines, one dedicated to the Lion-god, the other possibly to the Cow.

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"On the west side of the railway are the ruins of the artisans' dwellings and workshops, the pot-kilns, etc. Proceeding, the pylon of the great Temple of Amon is reached (at five minutes' distance). This splendid building is now completely uncovered, and the visitor may walk through its many-columned halls. It dates from about 300 B.C. Its axis is 450 feet in length; and there may be seen in their places a sculptured stone throne-dais and the high-altar, decorated with reliefs. This was the place of the oracle of Amon, whose sacred tomb-chamber may be seen behind the altar.

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"Climbing the ruins at the western end of the temple, the path leads over the great stone wall of the ancient city, and in front there may be seen the foundations of two royal palaces. In the middle of the nearer one are the remains of the royal treasure chamber, near which two vases filled with golden nuggets and dust, as well as royal jewels, were found during the course of excavation. Just to the north is a columned chamber, the walls of which are decorated with frescoes showing royal personages in gorgeous robes, and prisoners. This building is now protected by a roof and locked door. The native guardian of Antiquities will give admission on request. In front of the doorway, hidden in a pocket of clean sand, Professor Garstang discovered, in December, 1910, an imperial Roman Bronze Head, of wonderful workmanship and in perfect con-

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dition. This is a unique example of Roman art of the age of Augustus; and it may possibly represent Germanicus (10 B.C. to A.D. 19), who, during his military career, was in command in Syria, and, according to Tacitus, visited Assuan.

"Just beyond this building there may be found the traces of several deeply-buried ancient buildings (period before 600 B.C.); and, further, of the western gate and quay wall. These probably gave access to the Nile, which, however, is now two or three hundred yards distant."

The identification of the fine bronze head with Germanicus is open to considerable doubt. Professor Garstang himself takes a different view. In a letter to the *Athenæum* of July 15 he says that, in deference to the opinion of scholars and authorities whom he has consulted at home and abroad, he has admitted, and still admits, the possibility of the Germanicus theory. "But," he continues, "my own feeling, in which I have been from the first supported by my colleagues, the Professor of History and the Professor of Classical Archæology at Liverpool, and more recently by Professor Studniczka of Leipsic, as well as (I believe) the Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Museum, in addition to your contributor, is that it represents the Emperor Augustus himself."

The exhibition at Burlington House included many things of interest besides the debated bronze head. There were specimens of glazed tiles from the Sun Temple; a pottery matrix for making a mould for casting the sacred *Ankh* sign; a small cameo with design of two horses galloping—a very remarkable piece of work; fragments of pottery inscribed in Greek and Meroitic characters; great pottery bowls and vases from the tombs; objects and fittings of bronze; numerous small objects and fragments of stone Faience; beads, pendants, etc. We may also mention a beautiful vase (repaired) of Meroitic ware decorated with vine-leaf pattern in colour, and another, restored from fragments, decorated with painted and stamped patterns; a tiny bronze statuette of a prisoner with hands and feet tied behind

his back and a gold chain round his neck, found in the audience chamber; and a remarkable, decorated Meroitic goblet, found in the Royal Palace. A portion of the hoard of gold discs, rings, ingots, gold-dust, etc., was also shown. The tendency of the whole of the objects exhibited was to show that Ethiopian art was largely indigenous, and owed less to Egyptian influences than might have been expected.

Another important exhibition has been that at University College of the results of the past year's work of the British School of Archæology in Egypt on several sites within fifty miles south of Cairo, but chiefly at Hawara. The chief attraction was a wonderful series of painted portraits of the Roman period discovered at Hawara. These are best described in Professor Flinders Petrie's own words. In conversation with a representative of the *Daily News*, Professor Petrie said: "The first series was discovered as far back as 1888, and some of the finest are in the National Gallery. Some of the best of recent finds will be added to that collection. They are portraits of men and women, and, judging from the style of dressing the hair, one cannot be far out of place in fixing the date from A.D. 100 to 250. A few are painted on canvas, which appears to have been an earlier custom than the use of cedar panels. Some are painted in thin colour, apparently water-colour, perhaps with white of egg as a body. The greater number are painted with coloured wax, laid on in a melted state with a brush."

They are evidently portraits painted after death, in order to be placed with the mummy. During this period the mummies, with the portraits, were kept in the house for many years. Probably for one or two generations they stood in the colonnade around the atrium, and seemed to preserve the continuity of the family life that went on around them. Then, when the footcases had been kicked in, when rain and dust had damaged the upper part, and when little boys at their lessons had scribbled caricatures on the toes, and when the personalities were forgotten, a clearance would be made of

some, and they would be carted off to the cemetery, where they have been discovered.

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 "Here is a bit of a mischievous Egyptian boy's fun," and the Professor unrolled a sheet of canvas about a foot square, taken from a mummy's foot, and showed some comical line-sketches of a human figure. "That is how the little Egyptian lad made fun of his dead grandfather. As many of the portraits have been spoiled by the excess of oil in the mummy, it is evident that the defects of that system of embalming were not yet known by experience.

"In addition to the revelation of the fashion of that period, as seen by the style of dressing the hair of the ladies, another fashion is brought to light. Observe the style of the earrings worn. There are three distinct types—the pendant, the hoop, and the ball. Ornaments for the ladies' hair were also worn, as you will see from the gold wreaths and front hair-combs that some of them are wearing. And here is one lady who has adopted or clung to the fashion of wearing curls."

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 The *Builder* of July 7 had a brief but very interesting article on "Builders' Tools in the Middle Ages," based principally upon the evidence in miniatures illustrating mediæval manuscripts, and illustrated by a reproduction of a fifteenth-century picture of a carpenter's shop on p. 48^b of the British Museum manuscript 18193. The issue of July 14 had a reproduction from a miniature in a British Museum manuscript—MS. 18 E.V., f. 99—of an illustration of a fifteenth-century mason's labourer, with wheelbarrow. Our contemporary remarked that the picture was of value for two reasons: (1) As showing us the exact relation of the division of labour between the mason and his labourer; and (2) as exhibiting very clearly the common dress of the mediæval builder's labourer. The illustration was accompanied by a short article on the labourer's status and pay. There is room for a monograph on mediæval craftsmen's tools and methods.

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 From the *Manchester Guardian* we learn that excavations of considerable interest have been in progress at Vale Royal, the Cheshire seat

of Lord Delamere, with the object of ascertaining the position of the Cistercian Abbey. It was known that a monastery had been erected in the locality in the Middle Ages; but neither plan nor record could be found showing the exact site or the extent of the building. The fabric was demolished after the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII., and razed so completely that no trace remained of the structure. The only proof (if proof it could be called) consisted of a nondescript grouping of stones collected on the estate, and known as "The Nun's Grave." But doubt as to the site of the abbey has been removed by the excavations carried out under the direction of Mr. Basil Pendleton, a Manchester architect, which have led to the unearthing of the foundations of the abbey, one of the largest, if not the largest, of the Cistercian abbeys of the country. The parts exposed are on the north side of Vale Royal. The church stood east and west, with the cloisters on the south side, and the mansion was built on two sides of the cloister court, the position of the *domus conversi* forming the range of buildings on the west side now used as a residence, and the site of the refectory and other appurtenances constituting the south block being the domestic offices.

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 Tracing the north wall of the choir in a westerly direction, the junction of the north transept with the main body of the church was found, and excavating this wall northward for a distance of 70 feet three skeletons were disclosed—one in a perfect state of preservation. The north transept, then excavated, contained three chapels at the east end, and made on the plan a square of 70 feet each way. A comparison of the church with the noted Abbey of Fountains came as a surprise, for it showed that the Cheshire monastery exceeded 400 feet from east to west, whereas the Yorkshire fabric totals only 385 feet.

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 Vale Royal was founded by Edward I. In peril of shipwreck, he vowed that if his life were spared he would endow a monastery. Legend says that on uttering his vow the storm ceased, and he was safely landed. Edward finally chose Vale Royal for his

abbey-building, and the site was, according to tradition, the most suitable one, for it was sanctified by the presence of angels clad in white raiment and by flashes of heavenly light. The King laid the foundation-stone in 1277, and the abbey was consecrated in 1330, but it was not finished till later. After the Dissolution the monastery was purchased by Sir Thomas Holcroft, who immediately began its demolition, and stone being at the time a substantial asset in Cheshire, he, no doubt, made a profit out of his bargain.

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In a recent issue of the *Northampton Herald*, Mr. D. Norman, of Towcester, a well-known



"DEAN SWIFT'S" CHAIR AT TOWCESTER.

local antiquary, wrote as follows respecting a chair which is reputed to have belonged to Dean Swift, and is now preserved in Towcester Church: "This chair was, without a doubt, for two or three centuries in the

Talbot Hotel at Towcester, originally known as the 'Tabard.' This old inn, or Tabard, was given to the town by Archdeacon William Sponne in 1430; but at present it is not known when or by whom the chair was placed in the old inn. The chair is in good condition, and is made of very old dark oak, and has the following letters and date in the panel at the back of the chair:

B
W A
1621.

It is believed that the chair was used by Dean Swift when on his journeys from Ireland to London and back. He was born in 1667, and died in 1745. It was no doubt before starting on one of these journeys that he lent his house to the Bishop of Meath till his palace was rebuilt, leaving, as he said, a true and faithful inventory of the goods belonging to him:

"An oaken, broken, elbow chair;
A caudle-cup without an ear;
A batter'd, shatter'd, ash bedstead;
A box of deal without a lid;
A pair of tongs, but out of joint;
A back-sword poker, without point;
A pot that's cracked across, around,
With an old knotted garter bound;
An iron lock without a key;
A wig, with hanging quite grown grey;
A curtain, worn to half a stripe;
A pair of bellows without pipe.
A dish, which might good meat afford once;
An Ovid, and an old Concordance;
A bottle-bottom, wooden platter,
One is for meal and one for water;
There likewise is a copper skillitt,
Which runs as fast out as you fill it;
A candlestick, snuff-dish, and save-all:
And thus his household goods you have all.
These to your Lordship, as a friend,
Till you have built, I freely lend;
They'll serve your Lordship for a shift,
Why not, as well as Doctor Swift?"

The chair is now, I am pleased to say, placed in the parish church, under the guardianship of the Vicar and churchwardens, where I trust it may remain for many centuries."

We are indebted to Mr. H. Farey, of Towcester, for the photograph reproduced on this page, and for permission so to reproduce it.

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Mr. Edward Tristram, of Buxton, writes: "The so-called 'bronze handle' found at

Thorpeness, illustrated in your July number, is part of the frame of a pouch or bag, probably of the fifteenth century. There are some very similar specimens in the British Museum, and I have five, all more or less fragmentary, in my collection. One has a bronze loop, fixed on a swivel, through the hole in the centre portion, which in your illustration bears the I.H.S. This loop, no doubt, was for the purpose of attaching the pouch to the girdle. The sacred inscription does not, I think, necessarily imply that the pouch was used for ecclesiastical purposes.

"All my specimens were found near Mildenhall, Suffolk, and formed part of the Fenton Collection. The subject of your illustration was also found in Suffolk, and it would be interesting to learn where the British Museum specimens were discovered. One would naturally conclude that these pouches were not confined to the eastern counties, but were in general use throughout the country."



On the same subject, Mr. Arthur G. Wright, Curator of the Colchester Museum, writes: "The object figured in the July number of the *Antiquary* is part of the beam of a purse or *gypceire*, with a portion of the oval framework. These purses were made of velvet or stuff, and often elaborately worked, and were suspended from the girdle. The example in question probably dates from the fifteenth century. A similar, but more perfect, beam in our museum bears the sacred monogram under the girdle loop and the inscription ❖ OMATER — DEI | MTM ❖. On the reverse, M under the loop, and on the beam ❖ INTOME — | AMEN ❖ inlaid in silver, as in the Thorpeness specimen. The Guildhall Museum, London, is very rich in these beams and frames of early purses."



A very interesting and considerable discovery of Roman remains was made in June on some allotment gardens at Highcliffe on the south-eastern side of the suburb of the Soke, Winchester. Mr. A. Green, one of the allotment holders under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, whilst engaged in digging, came across, at about 2 feet beneath the surface, a cinerary urn with its burnt bones. It was broken into thirty-five pieces. Surrounding the urn were a large number of examples of

Samian and pseudo-Samian ware vessels, most of them injured, also many fragments of that fine ware, all elegant, the shapes various, some of the vessels such as might, and most likely did, grace the apartments of the owner whose ashes they accompanied on the interment. The find came to the ears of Alderman Jacob, Honorary Curator of the local museum, who obtained the whole from Mr. Green, also the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to retain them for the museum. The Curator, Mr. Chalkley, with commendable patience and skill, pieced most of the vessels and the urn together, and they form, perhaps, the finest group of Roman fictilia, etc., yet secured for the museum. It is not too much to assert that the ashes were those of a Romano-British lady, and the vessels her treasures and ornaments of her apartment and toilette-table. Not far off were found, a few years ago, broken Roman fictilia, and a coin of Carausius; also traces of a road. Mr. Jacob will watch future diggings in the vicinity.



The great works for giving a "sure foundation" to the vast cathedral of Winchester, a shrine of history and mausoleum of the Saxon monarchy, are now entering on what may be called the final section under the expert hands of Messrs. Thompson, of Peterborough, Mr. Ferrar, their intelligent and artistic representative, Mr. Jackson, R.A., and Mr. Fox, C.E., being the professional experts. The section now being worked is the south aisle wall of the nave, which was some inches out of plumb consequent on defective foundations. The excavations and the diving operations have been carried down to the gravel through water and peat, etc., and, beside the new foundations, buttresses will be erected between each of the Perpendicular windows, which will project 16 feet from the Norman wall, once covered with cloisters. Each buttress will have a panelled face and be surmounted with a pinnacle. There will be an arched opening for footway in each buttress. The cloisters were destroyed by Bishop Horne in the reign of Elizabeth, to save expense and utilize value of lead, etc. During the excavations along the footway and modern road for the foundations several interesting things

were found. Very near the great buttress of the slype, at a depth of 10 feet, was found a circular enclosure like a dipping-place or well. Close by was a large cinerary urn, made of greyish ware, with a conical base, such as must have been bedded in sand or earth to keep it upright. The workmen got it out unbroken. A piece of tessellated pavement was near, and also, curiously enough, a large deposit of stable refuse and manure, which extended under the cathedral wall, the whole indicating the occupation of the spot by Roman residents. All round the cathedral, at varying depths, Roman remains have been found. Every care is taken to preserve "finds" for exhibition in a museum. Many coins, a gold ring with diamond, carved stones, a funeral chalice and paten, and fragments of a rich vestment, have been found. The most recent find is a marble coffin in the angle between the south transept and the south aisle of the nave. This, doubtless, contains the remains of one of the priors, and was once on a level with the cloister pavement. It will be removed into the cathedral when the surface soil is got rid of for the buttress work, etc. The fund for the fabric is as yet wanting some £8,000 or more.

An archæological discovery of some interest, says *Nature*, July 6, has been made at Corfu. Excavations carried on by M. Versakis, the local Ephor of Antiquities, on the site of the ancient city (Palæopolis) of Korkyra, at the expense of the Greek Archæological Society, have resulted in the discovery of fragmentary sculptures belonging to an early temple. The most important fragments are those of a Perseus and Medusa group, which reminds one very forcibly of the metope sculptures of Selinus. The remains of colour on them are reminiscent of the brilliant painting of the early sculptures from the Athenian Akropolis now in the Parthenon Museum. There are other fragments of sculpture, all of interest. The discovery having been made during the stay of the Emperor William at the Achilleion this year, naturally attracted the eager attention of His Majesty, who at once consulted Professor Dörpfeld, the director of the German Archæological School at Athens, with regard to carrying on the excavations himself. This

has now been arranged, and Professor Dörpfeld will carry on M. Versakis' work at the expense of H.I.M. Professor Dörpfeld is of opinion that the remains belong to a temple of Apollo, dating to the seventh century B.C., probably. The resemblance of the style of its sculptures to that of the Selinuntine metopes is interesting, in view of the fact that both Selinus and Korkyra were colonies of Corinth.

The *Times* of July 1 contained a long and important "First Report," filling nearly two columns, by Mr. D. G. Hogarth, on "The Excavations at Carchemish," which have been resumed by the British Museum after an interval of many years, at Jerablus, on the right bank of the middle Euphrates, and which seem likely to throw some much-needed light on the puzzling problems of Hittite history and records.

Professor Dall'Osso, the director of the Museum at Ancona, is reported to have discovered, near Osimo, the remains of a vast Gallic settlement, superimposed upon a collection of neolithic huts, which are supposed to date from about 3,500 B.C. These huts are of circular form, with a hole in the middle for the pole which supported the roof.

We offer hearty congratulations to that distinguished Welsh archæologist, and our valued contributor, Professor Edward Anwyl, now Sir Edward, on the honour conferred on him by His Majesty the King at Bangor on July 14.

The Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society has been engaged this summer on a partial exploration of a so-called "camp" in Henley Wood, Chelsham, some six miles south-east of Croydon. The entrenchments, which are of irregular and very unusual form, are not shown in the Ordnance map, but are mentioned by W. Johnson and W. Wright in *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*. The plan of them there given is very incorrect, but recently the periodical cutting of the wood that obscures them has partially revealed them, and a careful plan of them has been made. The outer enclosure covers a very

large area, and is surrounded by a bank and outer ditch, the latter being some 4 feet deep. The entrance is on the north-east, and the enclosing banks curve round and run inwards for some distance along either side of it. Within these is a much smaller enclosure shaped like an elongated horse-shoe, with irregular banks running out from it. Nearly at the bottom of the horse-shoe is a well 4 feet in diameter, cut in the solid chalk, which has now been cleared out to the depth of some 116 feet without the bottom being reached. The filling is very miscellaneous in character, the skeletons of some 200 dogs being found among other objects, and it is conjectured that these date only from the early part of last century, when the old Surrey Hunt had its kennels in the neighbourhood. Tiles, pottery, and other objects found in the well and the inner enclosure seem to be mainly mediæval, but the pottery found in the trench of the outer enclosure is apparently earlier. It has not yet, however, been submitted to expert examination. It is hoped that the exploration will be continued next year, as there are many points connected with these entrenchments that deserve closer examination.



A Neolithic British-Romano Settlement.

BY JAMES BAKER, F.R.G.S.



WE are standing upon a high plateau or tableland, with evidences around us of prehistoric earthworks, and with a view spread far and wide of singular beauty and of vast extent.

To the north stretches away a breezy downland, scored by deep ravines that run down to a swift-flowing tidal river some 300 feet below our standpoint. To the west, on the other side of that river, is a glorious woodland rich in varied foliage, topped by a green plateau, around which run prehistoric earthworks, more imposing than those immediately surrounding us.

To the south stretches away a pastoral

valley, with, on its eastern border, the first glimpses of the street lines of a great city.

A wondrous point this eminence from whence to write the history of Britain, for in those early days, when man of the Stone Age set up here his huts and defended the ravines of the river from his enemies, he could from this upland see from afar strange movements in the landscape that gave warning of danger; and at a subsequent date, when the Roman had driven the later holders, the British successors of prehistoric man, from these strongholds, the fire signals could flash intelligence quickly over Britain, from the Roman Wall to the Dorset camps, and from St. David's to Dover. From here the links could be picked up that led on to the linking of the whole of Britain.

It seems almost incredible that these strongholds, linked by a ford across the river, should have remained almost intact through—may we say?—at least 2,500 years, although they are largely within the actual bounds of a great city. Some mischief has been done through apathy or ignorance, but one great camp on the western heights of the river is entirely intact, the one on the eastern plateau is nearly perfect, and the defences of the ravines and the slopes to the ford are yet there; and so from these heights, from the finds of neolithic weapons and implements, bones, and Roman coins, the life and history of a shadowy past, of which no written word is to be traced, can be built up.

The whole of the western camp and the sylvan woodlands around it have lately become national property, and are now vested in the National Trust, and it is well the people should know of the interest of this new natural, yet historic, nation's park.

So let us first study the western camp, known as Stokeleigh Camp, in Leigh Woods. We descend from our high plateau of Observatory Hill, Clifton, by the lovely sloping glade of greensward, bordered by varied trees and hawthorns, and cross the river by the old ford only lately destroyed, and we are opposite Nightingale Valley; up this we climb, and at the top turn sharply round to the right by a woodland path, and we are in the deep "covered way" leading to the great camp, with embankments for defence on

either side. We cross over the plains, an open space bordered on the south with the trees of the valley, and on the north with the graceful birches in the wood known for hundreds of years as Birchwood. We dive into the small forest, and after a couple of hundred yards, bearing to the left, we see a low vallum running from east to west. At its extreme end is a mound of stones, as of some outwork; we follow this third vallum toward the east, and soon see on the right the second vallum, of greater dimensions, and beyond it the inner or first vallum—that is, a vast earthwork, with a great scree of loose stones strewn over its mighty bank. Clambering up this, we see No. 1 vallum encloses a wide open space, within which thousands could have camped, and we then begin to get an idea of the vastness and strength of this prehistoric stronghold. The inner space covers $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres; the great vallum, No. 1, is even now, with the débris of ages in the fosse, 38 feet high in places, and all along its summit runs a well-built dry wall of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. At the juncture to the north-west of the camp where we entered, where the No. 3 vallum approaches No. 2, there is a linking, apparently, of the two ridges, for there is a mound of stone and a line of bank of the same type as at the western extremity of No. 3 vallum.

These suggestions of work, and the work of the compact wall that runs around the whole camp, give most interesting problems that a little careful exploration may solve. The defences are complete, and run round the flat open country to north and west; and the wall also tops the southern line of Nightingale Valley, the eastern side of the camp being only defended by the natural precipitous cliffs descending to the Avon.

What a romance there is in this mighty stronghold, now silent and peaceful in the midst of woody glades and thick undergrowth, but standing as it stood when its last defenders gave their lives, and struck with their cleverly-formed stone weapons at men armed, perchance, with sword and dagger! Here, still lying on the slope of the vallum, now covered with the débris of the thrown-down wall, the writer has picked up a well-formed hand-hatchet or axe, measuring

8 inches by 4 inches, and 2 inches in thickness, fitting well to the hand, and only needing a thong to secure it to the wrist or to a handle to make it a terrible weapon (the massive human-made implement in the Madras Museum is only $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches). And in this camp and in the sister camp on Observatory Hill, and in the defended ravines near by, I have found several well-made stone implements, flayer, lance and arrow heads, and rubbers or curers, and small axes of various sizes and shapes. One knife of curious shape, bevelled at the cutting edge, and with a borer at the other end, as though used for cutting skins, and then boring holes for fastening or sewing them together.

One small lance-head has the projecting points on each side for lashing it to its shaft intact, but the head is broken off. The rubbers or flayers are very varied in size, but most following the same model. In one case the spear-head has the rounded handle that fitted into the horn or wood handle still intact, and many of the smaller implements fit nicely to thumb and finger for the flaying or skinning work for which they were utilized. It has been startling sometimes to see lying on the slope of the vallum a half-moss-covered stone of well-formed shape, knowing that it must have lain there for at least 2,000 years. The cleverly-built wall is formed in places of great stones, 2 or 3 feet in length; in others of smaller stones, with the interstices neatly fitted with lesser stones, all excellent work.

Now, by whom was this built? By prehistoric man or his victor, Briton or Roman? For Roman coins have been found here. And how was this camp built? Its cleverness is indicated by the fact that inside and outside the ground is nearly of the same level; the great vallum of 40 feet is thus all man's work.*

* Since writing this article the Leigh Woods Committee have made certain excavations, laying bare two interesting lengths of the wall on No. 1 vallum, and probing the fosse and the spring or water-supply. But the problems given above, and also the question as to whether there is a concrete core to this inner vallum, have yet to be solved; and a careful cutting by isolated pits across the camp, as suggested to me by Mr. Flinders Petrie, might yield evidences of past life in these camps.—J. B.

But let us leave this silent pastoral woodland, and recross to Observatory Hill, where some of the problems of the past camp life have been solved. Here, high above the Clifton Suspension Bridge, is this camp still fairly intact, although ignorant committee-men have striven to level it on many occasions, and on the downs have done much mischief by filling up picturesque hollows that meant much, and often yielded weapons or implements to the searcher. Not long since the inner vallum of the Observatory Camp was cut through to lay down a water-pipe, and I watched the work to see if it proved my theory—that this Observatory Camp is one of the rare wholly vitrified camps of Britain, and not, as generally stated, a camp with occasional vitrification from camp fires.

I watched also, many years ago, the destruction of the third great camp, Burwalls, and I remember standing in the deep section of the vallum, with the white lime of the calcined stone around and above me in a compact mass, and decidedly not irregular and patchy, as a casual observer once described them to Professor Lloyd Morgan; so I was anxious to prove Observatory Camp was of a similar construction. The section of the camp cut though was from the eastern wall of the Observatory to the inner vallum, a yard or two to the north of the path that leads down to Clifton Road. At first all was old fillings; after cutting through 50 yards of this we came to ashes and black earth, and after 5 yards of this and then 9 yards more struck the natural rock and fine spar, and in another 5 yards arrived at the slope of the vallum, finding nothing of interest. I had told the men that in the centre of the mound they would find a sort of concrete wall, but they worked up and through the slope of the vallum with the remark, "We ain't found your wall, mister." But below the turf was 2 feet of dark mould, then loose stones, red spar, and rock below; up the bank were great piled-up stones, some 18 inches long, and nearly as wide. The mould was dark, certain bones were found, some pigs' jaws and some ox bones, one piece of primitive pottery, and one stone suggesting a primitive celt or hammer of paleolithic appearance—but this I want verified—there was also one small rubber or flayer.

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On the top of the vallum were small stones, at about 18 inches lower down the big stones. We seemed to be getting through the vallum without finding the wall, and had we done so the occasional vitrification theory would have been proved, since it was quite a haphazard spot chosen for this cutting; but as we got near the north outer side of the vallum, one of the men called out to me, "Here's your wall, sir," and they soon proved it too solid a one for their tools. A hard welded wall of stone, lime, and charcoal, in a solid mass, the men had to get sledge-hammers and steel wedges to break it up. The charcoal was only in the body of the wall, and not in the top stones that were used to strengthen and add to the wall. The lime began about 12 to 18 inches from the top, and increased in whiteness and solidity as we dug still lower. The charcoal was intermixed with the lime to 3 feet below the surface, sometimes with pure white lime, at others with partially calcined stones. It seemed that layers of brushwood and layers of stones had been laid down, and then the whole burnt with a great fire.

As we worked over the north face of the vallum, we found some big teeth and more jawbones of pigs, thus finding the bones on the two slopes of the vallum; and, as we got down to the level outside, we found, as though thrown out from the cutting when the modern path was made, some lime with charcoal in it, dirty, and not pure white as in the new cutting; and we also found more bones and teeth, and a lump of lime and charcoal, with, what is a great puzzle, a tiny oblong bit of iridescent glass, looking very modern; and yet it is imbedded in the lime, but in lime not *in situ*.

The finding the concrete wall in this unselected spot, and knowing that wherever this vallum has been laid bare this lime and calcined stone forms the kernel, just as it did at Burwalls Camp, is to me proof that we have in this Clifton camp an interesting treasure of prehistoric days.

There is a curious interest in the name, Burwalls, of the camp that was destroyed, although some remnants of it are in the garden of the house of Mr. G. A. Wills, now known as Burwalls. Burs Wall was, before the Roman conquest, the name

of Bordeaux, and was one of the principal settlements of the Bituriges Vicisci, a Celtic tribe. Now, what link is there between the Burwalls of Bristol and the Burs Wall of Bordeaux? Is there any hint of help in solving the fascinating problems that these camps offer to us? By whom built? Who raised the great wall above the vallum? How came about their overthrow? And who were the people who so cleverly formed their weapons of the hardest of the local stone, fashioning them, and even moulding and modelling them, until they had just the shape necessary for the work to be done?

I have said that in every ravine there have been defences thrown up, so that here we have a well-organized and vast settlement; and now that the Leigh Woods and Stokeleigh Camp have, through the organization of the local archæological societies and the munificent generosity of Mr. G. A. Wills, become a woodland and pastoral national park for ever, for the nation's calm pleasure, it is hoped that the Bristol City Council, who govern the Clifton camp and the ravines, will desist from destroying the hollows and embankments that mean so much in the bygone history of Clifton, the mother of ancient Bristol.



Rothwell Church.

BY FREDK. WM. BULL, F.S.A.

IN the Domesday Survey it is stated that "the King holds Rodewelle and Overtone," and there is no mention of a church, but this fact by no means proves that there was not one even then in existence.

There was, at any rate, one in the reign of Henry I., for that monarch gave the Church of Rowell, with the lands and chapels and tenths and all the dues to the same church belonging, to the Abbey of Cirencester.* The vicarage was not ordained,

however, till August 2, 1221, the occurrence being recorded in the Lincoln registers as follows:*

"Rowell. Three chaplains are necessary there. The Vicar shall have under the name of a perpetual vicarage all the altar dues (*alteragium*) of the Church and Chapels together with a dwelling-house paying thence to the Canons [of Cirencester] two marks annually and in addition undertaking all the customary payments to the Bishop and Archdeacon. William de Rowell is admitted and instituted. He is to reside under penalty of deprivation."

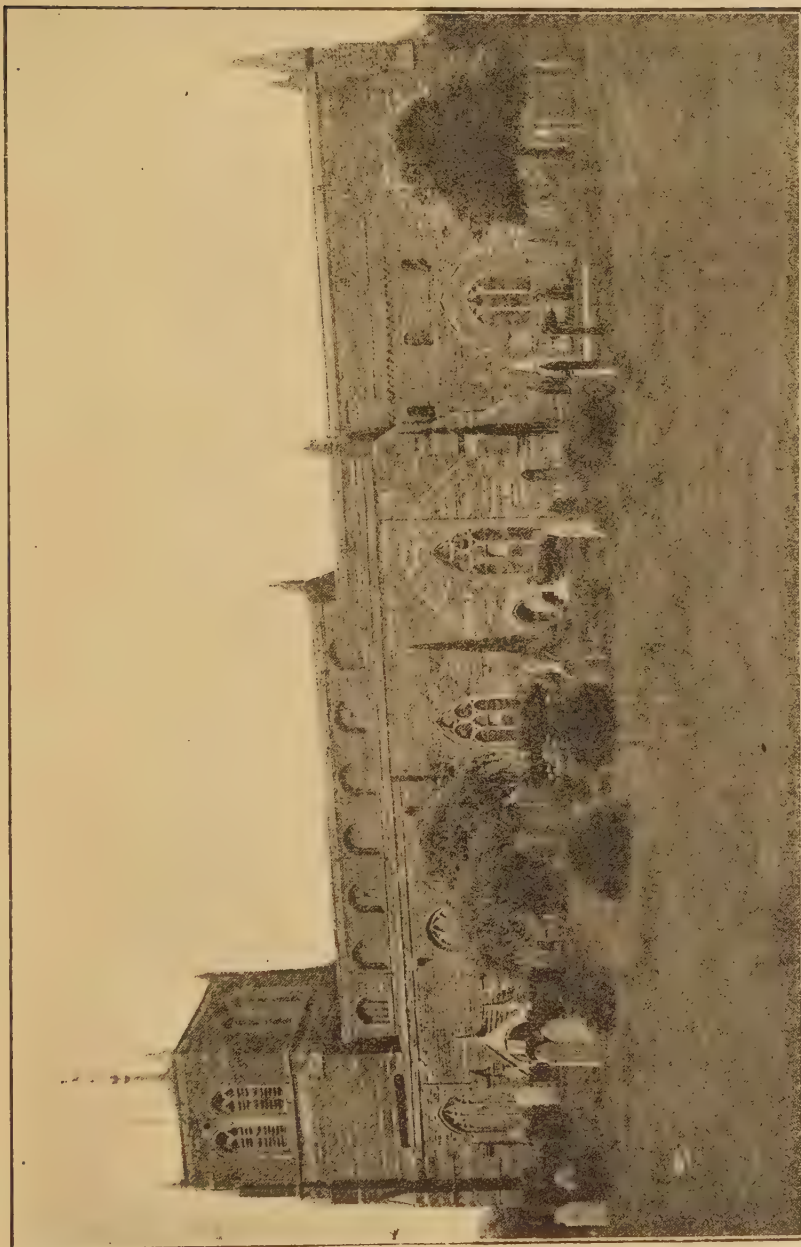
On the back of the roll is this further entry:

"R. Archdeacon of Northampton to the Bishop of Lincoln Greeting. Be it known to your Lordship that the Vicarage in the Church of Rowell ordained by your authority consists of the whole altar dues both of the aforesaid Mother Church and of the two Chapels that is to say the Chapel of S. Mary in the same town and the Chapel of Overtone except the whole tithe of wool and half the tithe of lambs when there are sufficient lambs for there to be a tenth one. If, however, from paucity of lambs the tithe has to be redeemed with money then the money shall go to the Vicar. The Canons of Cirencester shall receive the aforesaid tithes of wool and half the tithe of lambs in lieu of the two marks a year which your Lordship assigned to them. The Vicar shall also have the dwelling near the Church which formerly belonged to Roger Marchant: and he shall undertake all ordinary burdens and the entertainment of the Archdeacon and shall in his own person and with two chaplains to help him perform the divine offices in the Mother Church and in the two Chapels belonging to the same. He was inducted as Vicar into the possession of all these."

William de Rowell, who was thus the first Vicar, does not appear to have held office long, for during the same year (12 Hugh Wells, 1221) the Lincoln registers record his successor thus: "Nicholaus, son of Stephen, Chaplain, presented by the Abbott and Convent of Cirencester to the perpetual

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. vi., p. 177, quoting confirmatory charter of 10 Edward III., n. 28.

* Both this and other items have kindly been furnished by the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, F.S.A.



[F. W. Bull.

ROTHWELL CHURCH.

Photo by]

Vicarage of the Church of Rowell, is admitted and instituted as perpetual Vicar.”*

* John de , chaplain, succeeded in 1245, on his death.

There soon seems to have been some trouble as to the tithes, for on March 6, 1236, Henry III., when at Northampton, ordered that the Bailiff of Rowell cause to

be restored to the Church of Rowell the tenths of hay and of the mills, and of all other things as before his time they were wont to be rendered.*

In the Hundred Rolls of Edward I., 1272, it is stated that the advowson of the Church of Holy Trinity of Rothwell, together with the Chapel of All Saints of Overton, was at one time of the gift of the King's predecessor, but at what time or by what warrant or by whose gift it was alienated was not known.

A reference to the right of sanctuary is made in an order† dated August 26, 1304; for after stating that certain goods were to be delivered by the Sheriff to Henry de Rothwell, it is mentioned that Henry le Yung-hoseband, late bailiff of Henry, slew Gilbert, son of Alexander le Waldegrave, for the which felony he fled to the Church of Holy Trinity, Rothwell.

In the Inquisition of Ninths, taken under an Act of 14 Edward III. (1340), it is found that the Rectory and Vicarage of Rothwell were worth per annum 75 marks of silver, whereof the ninths of sheaves, wool, and lambs, were worth the preceding year 40 marks 3s. 4d.; the parson took 12 marks of the new glebe; the tithe of hay was worth 60s.; and the tithes of the mills were worth 26s. 8d. per annum. And so the total of the vicarage glebe and tithe was 34 marks 10 shillings. It is further found that there were no traders there except those that lived by agriculture or by sheep and lambs.

The mills in those days were four in number, two being wind-mills, one a water-mill, and the other a horse-mill.

On January 29, 1352,‡ there is a reference to a tragic episode in the life of the then Vicar, for the Sheriff was ordered to restore to Robert le Barbour, of Rothwell, clerk, his lands, goods, and chattels, which had been taken into the King's hands on his being indicted for receiving John le Wright, of Stanern, hanged as a common thief, and for being a common thief, as he had purged his innocence before John, Bishop of Lincoln, to whom he was delivered by the justices in accordance with the privilege of the clergy.

* Close Rolls, 20 Henry III., m. 16.

† Close Rolls, 32 Edward I.

‡ Close Rolls, 26 Edward III., m. 30.

A second William de Rothewelle, who died 1361, was connected with Rothwell about this time, for there is a fine brass to his memory still in the church, the inscription on which, translated, reads as follows:

"Now, O Christ, I entreat Thee to have mercy. Thou who camest to redeem the lost, condemn not me whom Thou hast redeemed. For the soul of William de Rothewelle, Archdeacon of Essex, Prebendary of Cropwych, Ferryng, and Yalmeton, who lies here, pray to the King of Glory to have pity on him, and in honour of whom say devoutly a pater noster and an ave."

The church itself at this time must have presented a very imposing appearance, with its massive tower, its nave and chancel, each about 80 feet in length, its north and south aisles, the Lady Chapel, and the north and south transepts.

The date of the greater part of the church is Transitional Norman—that is to say, probably a little earlier than the thirteenth century. The only earlier part is the south wall of the chancel, in which is a row of fine round-headed clerestory windows. The west doorway of the tower is a good piece of work of Transitional Norman date. The east bay of the chancel (the present sanctuary) and the arch between the tower and the nave, as well as the vaulting in the tower, are fine examples of early Decorated work. The capitals and mouldings of the arch are especially noteworthy. The upper stories of the tower are probably of late Decorated date. The roofs generally, with the nave clerestory, took their present shape in Perpendicular times, when, too, the north chancel aisle was much altered, and windows inserted that are more uniform than those elsewhere in the church. Internally, the choir stalls, with their carved misereres, the triple piscina, and the quadruple sedilia, are well worth noting.*

Whilst excavating for a heating chamber at the present end of the south aisle in 1907, several most interesting carved fragments of stone were discovered. They included a curious effigy of a man in the pillory and stocks, heads, some grotesque, and fragments of carving not unlike that remaining on the

* For these architectural notes the writer is indebted to H. Cayley, Esq., of Rothwell.

sedilia. Remains, too, of frescoes were found during the recent restorations, one of them, over the chancel arch, being of considerable size.

Bridges, in his account of the church, states that on the tower "was formerly a spire, which, with the tower wall, fell down about the year 1660, and beat down six bays of the Church. The churchwardens' book of that year mentions several collections made in the parishes of the County for the reparation of the Church and steeple." The transepts, or, as Bridges calls them, the "cross ile," were taken down, he says, in 1673, and the openings or arches into these aisles are still easily discernible. The rest of the building, save possibly a continuation of the south aisles eastward, still remains to us. The question of the spire is interesting. In his will, made on June 3, 1601, John Ponder, of Rowell, husbandman, gave to the parish church "xxs. when they doe begin to build the steeple." Whether this means that there was then no steeple or simply refers to a rebuilding of one does not appear.

There is only one chantry mentioned in the Chantry Certificates, and that is that "founded by Edward Saunders to find a preest to sing for ever in Seint Nicholas Chappell within the parishe church." The endowment only brought in "viij*l*. xs. viij*l*. wherefrom there was paid xxij*s*. vj*d*. ob.q. leaving vij*l*. viij*s*. j*d*. qr. clear." At the time of the suppression of the chantries there was, too, no plate, the "goods" were worth but 10*s*., and the incumbent was "Roberte Worde of thage of liij yeres," who was "unmete to kepe a cure," and had "no other lyving."

The brass to the memory of the founder of this chantry and his wife is still to be seen, and beneath the two figures is the following inscription:

"Here lies Edward Saunders, formerly of Haryngton, the first Founder of this Chauntry, and Joan his wife, the which same Edward died 19 day of June, A.Dni. 1514, on whose souls may God have mercy. Amen."

All houses, lands, and premises, belonging to the dissolved Chantry of St. Nicholas were granted by the King to Sir Thomas Gargrave, of North Elmshull, Yorks, and William Adams the Younger.*

* Pat. Rolls, 3 Edward VI., part i., m. 34 (n. 9).

Among the sixteenth-century Rothwell wills at Northampton there are several references to the church. Laurence Slawghton desires to be buried in "Seynte Nicholas yle in the Church of Rothwell"; Richard Smyth gives directions for his burial in the "hyle of Seynt John baptist in the Church of the trinitie of Rothwell"; and John Nailor states that his body is to be buried "afor ye Rode before ye Chancell dore" by his wife's father, and further gives "to ye bells one peece of tymber for to make a beme w'all." Richard Pye and Jone Stabulls both give legacies to the Rood Light, and the former to the Sepulchre Light also. The church is frequently referred to as "St. Saviour's."

In 1570 Bishop Scambler held a Visitation, and under date May 9 it is stated that the Rothwell Vicar did not serve his cure. While on May 23 there was a suit against the wardens, in which it was observed that they did not report that "the glasse windows are broken, the roode lofte standing, and the churchyard walls in decaye, and the church like a duffcote." The Bishop warned them to repair these defects, and to certify the same before the Feast of John Baptist.* Nevertheless in April, 1573, the chancel was found "in utter ruyn and decaye."†

Francis Parsons, non-graduate scholar of Peterborough, was Vicar at this time. He was ordained by Bishop Scambler, December 24, 1564, instituted on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth in 1566, deprived in 1574, when Richard Peake was instituted; but again inducted on presentation by the Crown in 1575, and held the living till 1610, when William Collinson was instituted.‡ The first entry in the recently recovered register is that of the burial of "Francis Parsons, Viccar of Rothwell," on March 29, 1614.§

In a survey of 1631, the font was "not sufficient, the water for Christeninge of children running out so that they set the water in a bole." The chest, too, which should have had three locks, and the "poore

* *Northants Notes and Queries*, vol. ii., p. 206: "Episcopal Visitation of 1570," by Rev. E. A. Irons.

† Bishop's Visitation, *Peterborough Diocesan Records*.

‡ *Northants Notes and Queries*, vol. ii., p. 206: "Episcopal Visitation of 1570," by Rev. E. A. Irons.

§ *Vide Antiquary*, vol. xlv., p. 178.

mans box," wanted the locks. Moreover, the sixth tome of Homilies was wanting, Jewell's

of Canons and the booke called god and the King" were also both wanting.*



Photos by]

ROTHWELL CHURCH.

[P. M. J. 1911.]

Apology had many leaves cut out, while the volume of Erasmus's *Paraphrase* was old and torn and without a cover. The "booke

On April 28, 1634, there was a present ment by the churchwardens and sidemen of

* *Peterborough Diocesan Records.*

Rothwell, which is preserved among the State Papers.* One Douse is presented for a recusant; one Bellamy, for incontinence; Elizabeth Rendall, for not standing up at the Creed, and for "not doing reverence at the name of the Lord Jesus in tyme of divine service"; John Cooper, for "not doing reverence or bowinge" at the name of the Lord Jesus; and John Fox, senior, for the like offence.

In a survey of September 14, 1637,† it is stated that the east window of the chancel is "dawbed up at the bottome some five or six foote in height very unseemly, and it is thought fitt to be taken downe some three foote lower or more and the whole window to be decently leaded and glazed." The survey proceeds: "There is a seate or pewe in the Chancell whiche at the first were made for the Minister's wife. And now not being used by her standing very unseemly is ordered by the Visitors to be wholly taken away. There is more Rubbish on the south side of the Church very unseemly."

Then there is an item of a personal nature: "George Joyce and one Barrett servant to Mr. Andrews, of Thorpe, doe not stand up at the Te Deum, Nunc Dimittis, Gloria Patri, &c."

Next is a reference to the church plate. "There is no silver plate for the holy bread. The cover for the chalice is bruised and very undecent."

Then follow divers references to defective leads, windows, and seats, and a statement that the partition in "Haundewes yle" is broken.

Owen Ponder is next dealt with. He "doth confess that sometymes he doth not stand up at the gospell And doth not bow when the blessed name of Jesus is mentioned he being admonished to conform therein for the tyme to come, he answered obstinately that he would not tell whether he should reform or noe."

The survey concludes by stating that the cross in the churchyard is somewhat defective.

During the Commonwealth determined efforts were made to increase the always poor stipend of the Vicar by recourse to the Committee for Plundered Ministers.‡

Thus on April 22, 1646, the Committee resolved that "ye yearely summe of fifty pounds be payd out of ye profitts of ye impropriate Rectory of Wollaston, sequestred from Edward Neale delinquent, to and for the increase of ye maintenance of ye minister of Rothwell ye same being a markett towne and ye vicarage thereof being in ye best tymes worth but 17*li*. per Annum and now worth but 12*li*. per Annum."

On May 7, 1646, an order in the terms of this resolution was made on the sequestrators of the Wollaston Rectory by both Houses of Parliament.

For some reason the proceedings were ineffectual, however, and orders made on other places seem to have been very difficult to enforce, though something was apparently eventually obtained.

In 1655 it is stated in the Lamb. MSS. that Rowell was "a parsonage impropriate in the possession of Chas. Ld. Stanhope, the Vicarage presentative, value £6 13 4, patron Lord Stanhope. Already granted to it by way of augmentation £20 out of the impropriate parsonage of Moulton, advised that the augmentation be continued and that Rushton S. Peter's stand charged with £50 per annum towards the maintenance of a minister here or be united to it."*

The same manuscripts go on: "No minister here owing to no maintenance."†

Referring to Orton, it is observed in the Lamb. MSS. that "this hamlet, a village with church, is fit to be divided from Rothwell and united to Loddington." Further, that "the parsonage of Orton is impropriate and belongeth to the hospital of Rothwell, and that the Minister of Rothwell receives £3."‡

The noted bone crypt is not mentioned by Bridges, and was probably, therefore, unknown at the time he wrote his history. The tradition is, and there seems no reason to doubt its accuracy, that the crypt was discovered in the early part of the seventeenth century,§ while a grave was being dug in the south aisle

* Barber's *Forgotten Chapter in English Church History*; Leicester: Barker and Co., 1898.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Ibid.*

§ The bones are referred to in Morton's *Natural History of Northamptonshire*, published in 1712, as "Men's and Women's Skulls in the famous Charnel House at Rowell."

* *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1634, p. 573.

† *Peterborough Diocesan Records*.

‡ MSS. Bodleian 322.

*Photos by]*

ROTHWELL CHURCH.

[F. W. Bull,

of the church, and there is still a mark in the groined roof which probably indicates the aperture then made. Weird and fanciful are many of the theories advanced as to how and

when the bones were placed in their present resting-place. There seems little reason to doubt, however, that the crypt, at the east end of which are traces of a fresco of the

Resurrection, was originally used as a mortuary chapel; that about the time of the Reformation the building known as Jesus Hospital was erected on a part of the old churchyard, and the chapel, not being required for its original purpose, was used for storing away the bones then dug up on the hospital site or on some other part of the churchyard, which was then diverted from its original use. The crypt was probably at once blocked up, and its existence forgotten for a century or so. The estimates of the number of skeletons vary from 30,000 to 3,543; and taking into account the cubic area of the crypt, the latter is probably about the correct figure.*

In a crypt under the chancel of Hythe Church, Kent, is a somewhat similar collection of skulls and bones, the remains representing over, it is said, 4,000 people. The main stack of bones is some 30 feet long, 8 feet high, and 8 feet wide. The bones have in this case, in all probability, been placed in the crypt since the Reformation, and, despite battle and other theories, were doubtless removed there as they were discovered in disused churchyards and when digging new graves.

There was in 1705 a project to publish the "Present State of Parochial Churches," and a number of queries were sent out to the clergy in order that the required information might be obtained. Many of the replies, including those from Rothwell, are preserved at Lambeth Palace Library, under the title of "Notitia Parochialis."

The Rev. Joseph Cattell, the then Vicar, furnished the replies, and states that "the Vicarage of Rothwell, in the County of Northampton, to which the Chappell of Orton is an Appendage, hath only the small tythes as of piggs, calvs, fruits, &c., and half the tythe lambs in the fields of Rothwell Town. The great tythes are impropriate and in the possession of Mr. Fortescue. No benefaction or augmentation hath been made. It was founded before the Reformation. There was formerly belonging to the said Church, the Chappell

of S. Mary* in Rothwell, which was turned into a Free School by Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign and so continues. No library is founded. The Vicarage is not worth twenty pound a year. The Advowson belongeth to the daughters of Andrew Lant, Esq., deceased. It is not conominall with any other. Rothwell is a Deanery town and taken notice of in the Valor Beneficiorum."

The church seems to have been much left to itself during the eighteenth century, and about the beginning of last century "had fallen into a state of dilapidation, that not only unfitted it for the decent celebration of public worship, but likewise threatened its entire destruction." In 1828 the nave was newly roofed, and some seven years later the Rev. A. Macpherson, on becoming Vicar, "proposed that the part of the Church previously used should be repaired, and that a portion towards the West end, hitherto unoccupied, should be furnished with pews below and a gallery above." The proposed work was duly carried out, and on September 21, 1836, the Rev. Sir George Robinson, Bart., M.A., preached the sermon on the reopening.

For another half-century little seems to have been done to the fabric, but in 1893 the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings inspected it, and issued a report in May of that year. In the second paragraph the Society say that although from long neglect the church is certainly a disgrace to those to whose care it was left for protection and preservation, still, it was not beyond their power, by care and patience, to preserve for future generations, and with little loss of its then beauty, this, perhaps, the finest church of its time in Northamptonshire.

This year seems to have been a turning-point in the history of the church, for in 1894 a comprehensive scheme of restoration was prepared by the Rev. W. S. Parker, M.A., the then Vicar. Sir Arthur Blomfield was called in, and a great deal of the proposed work was carried out before Mr. Parker left, some eight years later. The work has been practically completed by his successor, the Rev. J. A. M. Morley, M.A., the present

* *Vide* Paul Cyphen's *History of Rothwell*, 1869; article by Samuel Sharp, F.G.S., read at Northampton, 1862; and pamphlet on "Rothwell Bones," by R. B. Wallis, 1888.

* The Grammar or National School stands on the site of this chapel.

Vicar, and the church of to-day could not fail to earn words of commendation instead of condemnation from the Society.



Monastic Library Catalogues and Inventories.

By THOMAS WILLIAM HUCK.

(Continued from p. 215.)

II. BRITISH.

IRELAND could boast a national literature before the introduction of Christianity by St. Patrick in 432. In these early days the *Fileadh*, or poets, and the Druids, were responsible for the education of the youth of the country. An interesting list of persons supposed to have preserved the ancient history of Erin was compiled in 1391 from ancient manuscripts, many of which have now been lost for ever. The manuscript containing this list is known as the Book of Ballymote.

The early Christians under St. Patrick soon adapted the existing religious beliefs to the Christian ideals, and established monasteries all over Ireland. They sent missionaries from the Irish monasteries all over Western Europe. Gallus, the founder of the monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland, previously mentioned, was an Irishman. He, with eleven companions, accompanied Columbanus on his mission from Bangor at the end of the sixth century. Columbanus built the monastery at Bobbio in 613, where he died November 21, 615. Though, like Luxieu and St. Gall, it soon ceased to be governed by an Irish Abbot, it long retained many precious Irish manuscripts. About the year 1812, M. Letronne discovered in the Bibliothèque Nationale two Irish manuscripts. They were copies of a work entitled *Liber de Mensurâ orbis terræ*, written by an Irish monk named Dicuil about the year 825.*

* The date of M. Letronne's discovery is doubtful. An edition of Dicuil's work, *Traité de Mensurâ orbis terræ*, was published at Paris in 1807 by M. Walkenaer.

From this geographical treatise, which was based largely upon the works of Julius Cæsar, Pliny, and Solinus, accurate descriptions of Iceland in the North and Egypt and the Pyramids in the South were obtained. It is also clear from Dicuil's work that the Irish monks were in touch with Egypt and the East. That they sent missionaries, who took books with them, to Iceland is evident, for when the Northmen colonized Iceland in 874, they found "Irish books, bells, and crosiers." Sufficient has been said to show that literature was encouraged at a very early date in Irish monasteries. There is evidence also that Greek was known to the Irish monks. The lists of books in the monasteries were contained in inventories of the properties of each respective community. Though libraries were not established so early in England, many comparatively early lists are still extant. An abstract of an extant list of the books in the abbey library at Whitby about 1180 was printed in Edwards's *Memoirs*, i. 109-111.

The library at Glastonbury Abbey, which was commenced by St. Dunstan with a few books brought by the Irish missionaries, was catalogued about 1248. This catalogue was printed by Hearne in the *Appendix to the Chronicle of John of Glastonbury*. During the twelfth century the library at Glastonbury had been considerably augmented by the Abbot Henricus Blessensis, or Henry of Blois, a nephew of Henry I. and brother of Stephen. This royal scholar had more books transcribed than any of his predecessors. A list is still known—*De libros quos Henricus fecit transcribere*—in which are to be found such works as Pliny's *Naturali Historia*, a book in great favour at the time, *Origines super Epistolas Pauli ad Romanos*, *Vite Cæsarum*, Augustinus *De Trinitate*, Boethius *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*. This library appears to have been one of the best of the time.

In the Wollascot manuscript there is an inventory of the books at Reading Abbey in the time of Henry III., which has been printed in the *Supplement to the History and Antiquities of Reading*, 4to., 1810. Edwards gives a list of nearly eighty works transcribed for the library at Peterborough by order of St. Benedict, who had been Prior of Canter-

bury and secretary to Thomas à Becket. Gunton, in his *History of the Church of Peterborough*, printed a catalogue of the monastery library there at the end of the fourteenth century. It commences "Matricularium Librariæ Monasterii Burgi Sancti Petri paucis libris non examinatis."

One of the largest and most interesting of English monastic library catalogues now extant is that of Christ Church Priory at Canterbury. It is preserved among the Cottonian manuscripts (Galba, E. IV., f. 128), and is entitled *Memoriale Henrici Prioris Monasterii Christi Cantuariæ*. The library, which rivalled any of its time, contained nearly 3,000 volumes. The catalogue occupied thirty-eight three-columned folio pages. It was written by Henry d'Estria, or Henry Eastry, who died in 1331. During his priorate the manuscripts were carefully looked over, titles, dates, and other additional information, being added where possible. Among the works mentioned in the list are Priscian, Cassiodorus, Isidorus, Suetonius, Aristotle, and Terence; science is represented by Alpericus, Bede, Ethicus, Athelard, Gerlandus, Helpericus, Boethius, and Euclid's *Elements* in fifteen books.

The catalogue of the "boc-house" of the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury, a folio volume written in the latter part of the fifteenth century, is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is prefixed by an alphabetical table and the following guide to its use: "Tabula super subsequenter Matriculam, ad sciendum quis liber, compilacio, expositio, summa, scriptum, vel tractatus cujuscunque doctoris vel magistri contineatur in eadem, per primum numerum, in quo folio, et per secundum, in qua columpna inuenies, scire poteris."

This catalogue occupies sixty-nine folios. The entries are classified, but there are no headings. At the end is written: "Liber de librario Sancti Augustini Cantaur." History is very well represented and there are a large number of legendary narratives and romances, all of which are in French, the language by means of which fiction was presented to English readers in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Dr. James, the Provost of King's College, Cambridge, published with the Cambridge University Press

in 1903 his *Ancient Libraries of Canterbury and Dover*. This work contains the catalogues of Christ Church Priory and St. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury, together with that of St. Martin's Priory at Dover, which was a cell of the former. There is a small folio manuscript on vellum in the Bodleian Library, containing the catalogue of St. Martin's Priory. It was compiled by John Wythefeld, or Whitfield, and commences:

"Præsens hæc Matricula bibliothecæ prioratus Dovoræ, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ 1389, sub regimine fratris Johannis Neunam prioris ejusdem ecclesiæ professi compilatam principaliter in tres particulas extat segregata. Ut scilicet prima particula de numero et perfecta voluminum cognitione loci p'centorem informet; secunda, ad sollicitam lectionis frequentiam fratres studiosos provocet; et tertia, de singulorum tractatum repertione festina scholaribus itinera manifestet."

Besides the three catalogues, Dr. James's work provides a history of the three libraries, running to nearly eighty pages, and a table identifying books from any of them which are known to be still in existence.

The extant manuscripts are described in such detail that any bibliographer coming across a hitherto unknown manuscript from any of these libraries would be greatly aided in establishing its identity. Dr. James has done much pioneer work in this field of research, tracing in his various catalogues many manuscripts to their original sources. He collaborated with J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., late Dean of Westminster, now of Wells, in the production of the first volume of *Notes and Documents relating to Westminster Abbey*, which was published by the Cambridge University Press during 1909. This volume, which bears the title *The Manuscripts of Westminster Abbey*, contains much information on "the care of books both in monastic times and in the later period," which "has been drawn together . . . as a small contribution to the history of the Abbey." Dr. Robinson gives some very interesting notes *On the Making and Keeping of Books in Westminster Abbey*, A.D. 1160-1660, from which we learn that—

"It was the custom on a certain day in

Lent to produce and redistribute books in the chapter-house."

There is much of interest on the cost of book production at various times. An inventory was taken at the dissolution of the monastery, and in the reign of Edward VI. an Order in Council was made for "purging the Library of Westminster of all missals, legends, and other superstitious volumes."

Provision for the foundation of a library was made by Dean Bill in his draft of statutes in 1560. Under date of May 16, 1587, provision was made for rearranging and cataloguing the library, when the services of Camden of *Britannia* fame were secured for one pound per annum (see pp. 16, 2, 6, 7, of *The Manuscripts of Westminster Abbey*):

"2. Item that an Inventarie shalbe taken of all the bookes perteynyng therunto, and thre copies therof to be made, and thone to remaine in the librarie, the 2^d to be kept with Mr. Deane, and the third to remaine with the Subdeane for the tyme being. . . .

"6. Item that Mr. Camden, usher for the tyme present, or the usher or a peticannon hereafter, by the apoyntment of Mr. Deane, shall be keper of the said librarie, who shall have a care to kepe cleane, order, and dispose, and safelie preserve the same, and, for his paynes there imployd, shall have yearlie xx^s.

"7. Item it is decreed, that a table shalbe kept of the names of all such benefactors, as either have or hereafter shall bestow any bookes upon the said librarie."

Besides this interesting survey, which occupies twenty-one pages, Dr. Robinson describes the Westminster chartularies. The larger part of the book, however, is occupied with three lists compiled and edited by Dr. James, the first of which is a list of books known to have been in the Abbey library at the time of the Dissolution. Dr. James points out that there was no system of press marks in use at the Abbey, such as prevailed at Canterbury, Ely, Bury, Norwich, and other places. As a result Westminster books can only be identified by means of definite inscriptions contained in them. The list of extant manuscripts is arranged under the names of the various collections containing the respective manuscripts. The second list enumerates the books presented by Dean

Williams in 1623 and destroyed by fire in 1694. The last list is devoted to the manuscripts still in the library of the Dean and Chapter.

Another interesting work on monastic library catalogues, issued by the Cambridge University Press, is Miss Mary Bateson's *Catalogue of the Library of Syon Monastery, Isleworth*. The original catalogue is preserved in Archbishop Parker's collection at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The Syon Convent of the Brigettine Order was founded in 1415, and at the time of the Dissolution ranked eighth in riches among English monasteries. This catalogue was drawn up early in the sixteenth century, and naturally contains entries of printed books as well as manuscripts. Miss Bateson's work is supplemented with an index, identifying some of the dates of the editions, and providing a list of the places of imprint. In connection with this catalogue it is interesting to note that Dr. James presented to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1899 his *Sources of Archbishop Parker's Collection*, which has since been elaborated into *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*.

Among the manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury is one entitled *De defectibus librorum Ecclesie Xti videlt. die Sci. Gregorii* A.D. MCCCXXXVII. This is a memorandum of the annual inspection of the library. It contains a list of the books not in the library at the time of checking, together with the name of the person, monk, or secular, who had borrowed each book. It is apparent from this that *defectus* does not indicate the loss of a book. Two or three Lives and Miracles of St. Thomas, Bryto (and some others) super Bibliam, Logica Vetus et Nova, comprise the literary contents of the list, the majority being Service Books (*vide* Ninth Report, Historical Manuscripts Commission, 90a).

Another interesting manuscript at Canterbury is a paper book (C. 232), in which Somner has copied a fourteenth century catalogue of the *Chartæ Antiquæ*. The title of the original was: *Archivum Ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis, sive descriptio, atque supervisio, omnium chartarum et munimen-*

torum, quæ in vasis tam Borealibus quam Australibus Armarii Chartophylacis Facta per Joh. de Glocestria et Joh. de Eastria, A.D. MCCCLXX., Custodes.

On the verso of the last leaf is written: "The original of this catalogue is preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, in the county bags in the chief clerk's office. Title. Kent. W. Illingworth, 10 Dec. 1806." There is also (S.B. a. 149) a decayed sheet of paper written in a double column and on both sides by a fourteenth-century hand. It is thought probable that it contained the original draft from which the above catalogue was copied (*vide* Fifth Report, Historical Manuscripts Commission, 435*a*). Inventories of all the goods of Canterbury College in the years 1443, 1459, 1510, and 1514, respectively (O. 134, O. 135, O. 136, O. 137), record all the movables of the college under the following heads:

- I. Libri inventi in librario, et in studiis custodis et aliorum fratrum.
- II. Libri juris canonici et civilis inventi in librario.
- III. Libri philosophie in librario.
- IV. Libri reperti in cubiculis fratrum.
- V. Reperta in capella.
- VI. Reperta in cubiculo custodis.
- VII. Reperta in promptuario.
- VIII. Reperta in coquina.

A paper book of thirty-six duodecimo pages, evidently written in the seventeenth century, contains the titles of some of the *Chartæ Antiquæ*.

(To be concluded.)



Rhuddlan Castle.

By JOSEPH C. BRIDGE, M.A., D.MUS., OXON ET DUNELM, F.S.A.



TRAVELLERS by the L. & N.W.R. may see, immediately after passing Rhyl, the picturesque ivy-clad ruins of Rhuddlan Castle standing boldly on the river-bank some two miles away in the fertile Vale of Clwyd. Though built, like the

sister castles of Conway and Carnarvon, by Edward I., Rhuddlan cannot be said to equal these castles in magnificence or popularity. But it is certainly their equal in historical interest, though up to the present its history has never been fully written.* In this article I do not, of course, pretend to write it. My object is only to put before the antiquary a somewhat neglected spot in North Wales, easy of access, where he may spend a few hours "to his great content," as Mr. Pepys would say.

Passing over the early occupation of Rhuddlan† by the Welsh Princes, we find it granted by William the Conqueror to his



RHUDDLAN CASTLE, FROM THE RIVER.

nephew, Hugh of Avranches, the first Earl of Chester; who, with his lieutenant, Robert of Rhuddlan, had to fight hard for it against the Lords of Gwynedd. It is in connection with the seventh Earl that we have one of the

* Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., of Chester, the author of the excellent *Historic Notices of Flint*, collected a large amount of material for a similar history of Rhuddlan, but has lately made over all his manuscripts to the Welsh Library at Aberystwith. It is to be hoped that some equally competent antiquary will undertake the work.

† The Welsh *dd* being equivalent to the English *th*, it is generally written Rothelan in old documents, but sometimes Roeland, Rudland, and even Trosselant.

most picturesque incidents in its history. Now, this Earl—Randal or Ralph Blundville—was a born fighter, and was never so happy as when he was skirmishing with the Welsh. In one of his forays, however, he unexpectedly found himself surrounded at Rhuddlan by Llewelyn and a large body of Welshmen. Unable to break through the cordon, he managed to send a messenger to Chester asking for immediate help from the Constable of Chester, whom he had left in charge there.

Now, Lacy—a hot-blooded soldier who went by the soubriquet of “Hell”—found himself in a dilemma, for all his soldiers were with the Earl. However, it happened to be the time of the great midsummer fair at Chester, when the city was filled by a motley crowd of wastrels and loafers ready for any enterprise. Down to the fair went Lacy, and called for volunteers to rescue the Earl, at the same time no doubt promising substantial rewards. He was soon joined by a huge crowd of players, cobblers, fiddlers, and vagabonds, and the march to Rhuddlan began, under the leadership of one Dutton, who was steward to Lacy. The appearance of, and the noise made by, this motley host as they debouched into the Vale of Clwyd, so astonished and frightened Llewelyn that he raised the siege with the utmost precipitation.*

Grateful for his prompt rescue, the Earl granted to Lacy exclusive rights over shoemakers and loose characters. His son, John Lacy, kept the first prerogative, but granted the latter (which apparently included minstrels) to his steward, Hugh Dutton of Dutton and his heirs, the son of that Dutton who is supposed to have marched at the head of the minstrels.

In some way this right got attached to the estate, and was exercised by the Duttons and their later representatives, the Gerards and Fleetwoods, etc., for 500 years, and from King John to George II. the various Acts of Parliament relating to minstrels and vagabonds expressly except the minstrels of Chester. A “court of minstrels” was yearly

held in Chester, and licences granted. The last court was held in 1756, Mr. R. Lant then being the Lord of Dutton, and possessing the advowson of the minstrels by purchase.*

The Castle in the time of these Chester Earls was probably only a stockaded place,† and stood on, or near, the mound which is now seen to the south of the present building, which owes its erection to the military instincts of Edward I. He saw the strategical importance of Rhuddlan, Conway, and Carnarvon, and how they could always be revictualled by his navy, and so serve as invaluable bases for his Welsh campaigns.

A large number of men were employed at Rhuddlan. At one time £9,000 was paid to masons alone, and the following are a few of the entries from the accounts for the year 1282. We find 108 carpenters, 2 smiths, 2 shoeing-smiths, 11 masons.‡ The hay round the castle was duly cut and stored as forage for the horses by 23 mowers and 96 haymakers or “spreaders.” The garrison at this time numbered 1,040 archers (cross-bow men), in addition to 10 constables of cavalry and 51 captains, and 56 sailors with 8 masters and 6 boys helped to bring goods to Rhuddlan, and to take supplies over to Anglesey; while 13 carts were employed to carry timber, etc., from St. Asaph. Venison was brought from Chester, and fresh fish from the lakes at Stafford, while “Wildebore the fisherman” and six companions received 3d. per diem for fishing in the sea. Richard le Forester got 3s. 6d. for “catching rabbits for the King’s use and keeping his ferrets.” So they did not fare badly.

* It is a very curious fact that a private right of this kind should exist for five hundred years. It was especially recognized in the reigns of Edward IV., Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and George I., and, though now in abeyance, I know of no Act which abolishes it. I have been a “Chester minstrel” for many years, but have not yet taken out a licence.

† Professor Lloyd in his recent *History of Wales* quotes some documents which would seem to show that there were stone walls, but they must have been of very limited extent.

‡ The stone work was nearly finished, and the floors, etc., were being put in. Hence the difference in numbers between masons and carpenters.

* The late G. P. R. James wrote an amusing little tale founded on this incident, entitled “*The Fight of the Fiddlers*, a serio-comic verity,” with illustrations by Phiz.

The following miscellaneous items are interesting :

For 22 empty casks bought to make paling for the Queen's courtyard	s. d.
To Stephen the painter, painting the King's chamber and for colours	18 4
For the carriage of figs and raisins sent to Aberconway	14 0
For reparation of a cart conveying a pipe of honey from Aberconway	0 1
To Henry de Montpesson for the carriage of wax and almonds from Chester to Rothelan	1 4
For a copper, a posnet, a tankard and a bucket, bought for Lady Elizabeth, the King's daughter	2 0
	2 1

Of "gifts" we find :

On the day of the Queen's churcing at Rothelan, paid to divers minstrels attending there by the Queen's gift	£ s. d.
To a certain female spy, to purchase her a house	10 0 0
To John Picard for the restoration of a nag of his that was dead	1 0 0
	2 0 0

Much interest at this time seems to have been excited by the siege of Dolwyddelen Castle, and no doubt news of its downfall was eagerly awaited, so we find :

Sunday on Vigil of the Conversion of S. Paul paid to Ralph le Vavassour bringing news to the Queen of the taking of the Castle Dolinthalain	£ s. d.
	5 0 0

On his heels followed another messenger :

To John de Moese, coming immediately with the same news, with letters of the Earl of Gloucester	£ s. d.
	5 0 0

And still a third arrived, but the news, as Mark Twain would say, was now becoming monotonous, and—

Reginald, a boy of W. de Montere bello, coming with the same news, with letters of his Lord, only received	s. d.
	6 8

Rhuddlan was a very expensive and costly castle. "In two pipe rolls we find over £11,000 were raised partly from revenues of Chester and the Cantreds, partly from three half-yearly payments of Llewelyn's tribute from Anglesey."* Its principal architect was "Richard the Ingeniator," from Chester.†

* Morris, *The Welsh Wars of Edward I.*, p. 145.

† He had a lease of the Dee Mills for twelve years at a rent of £200, but during his frequent absences

As already stated, the strategical value of Rhuddlan had been perceived from the earliest times, for it commanded the only entrance by which an army collected at Chester could penetrate into Wales. Such an army could have no choice of route. It was bound to follow the course of the Dee—with river on the right and wooded hills on the left—until it came to the point where the hills ceased, and a wide marsh ran down to the sea. Here stood Rhuddlan, grimly dominating the gate leading into the fertile valley of Clwyd. Halfway between Chester and Rhuddlan was the Castle of Flint, which guarded the ferry across the Dee, so that these two Welsh fortresses were really more important than Chester itself,* and under Edward I. were kept well provisioned and furnished with munitions of war as his advanced base of supplies. In 1303-04 there was purchased for the Castle of Chester "1 hogshead of wine," various weapons, and "1,000 quarrels"; but *Flint* required "40 qrs. corn, 2 hogsheads of wine, 39 qrs. malt, 11 qrs. peas, 10 carcasses meat, 30 flitches bacon, 200 dried fish, 3 mays of herrings," in addition to weapons and "1,000 quarrels." Rhuddlan received "100 qrs. corn, 5 hogshead wine, 180 gallons honey, 40 qrs. barley, 20 qrs. peas, 100 qrs. oats, 20 carcasses, 50 flitches, 410 dried fish, 4 mays† of herrings," and no less than 20,000 quarrels for cross-bows.

Using Rhuddlan as his headquarters, Edward I. must have seen with pride the thousands of soldiers who marched into it, and the Cinque Port fleet which sailed into the little harbour, and there we must now leave him, pacing its ramparts and gazing towards Snowdonia, while planning that wonderful flank march by Llangerniew to the Valley of the Conway, which must have fairly "astonished the natives."

at Rhuddlan and Carnarvon the mills suffered damage, and Richard claimed and received compensation.

* They were the "Strasburg and Metz of the period," as Mr. Morris truly remarks in his *Welsh Wars of Edward I.*

† A may equals 612, so Flint had 1,836 and Rhuddlan 2,448 herrings. The measure is still in use, I believe, in the herring fishery.

The following are of interest :

On March 19, 1333, "Grant to Edward the King's son of the County of Chester, and the Castles of Chester, Rothelan, and Flynt."

1338. Confirmation of grant to "Edward our son" of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Castles of Chester, Beston, Rothelan, and Flynt, and the lands of Ingfeld, to him and his successors Kings of England.

In 1357 Sir Alan Cheyney was appointed Janitor of the Castles of Beeston and Rhuddlan in part return for his services at Poitiers, where he was in attendance on the Prince.

1399. Henry Percy (Hotspur) created Constable of Castles of Flint, Chester, Rhuddlan, Conewey, Carnarvon, and Bamburgh.



RHUDDLAN CASTLE : THE WATER TOWER.

During the Civil War the castle was garrisoned for the King, but was taken by General Mytton in 1646, and then dismantled.

The well inside the castle can still be seen, and also another one outside near the river. This latter has water in it now, and was the only source of supply for the town until the new waterworks at Rhyl were erected. There was a third well, just under the churchyard wall, which the oldest inhabitants remember, and which was supposed to have miraculous efficacy, especially for the eyes. It is quite dry now, but the spot is pointed out where the spring used to

be. This was, no doubt, the wonderful well described by Higden, who says :

Rutheland in confinibus
Tegengil* est fons modicus,
Qui non marinis moribus
Die bis undat fluctibus,
Sed undis crebro deficit
Undis vicissim sufficit.

Which Trevisa translates thus :

In Ruthlond by Tygentil
There is a little welle
Yat floweth nought alway,
As ye see twies a day ;
But sometyme it is drye,
And sometyme al ful up to ye yghe.

A later writer (Harl. 2261) put it thus :

Also there is a lytelle welle on the costes of Ruthlande, Tegengil by name, whiche doth not floo and refloo in the manner of a see, but otherwhile water habundet there, and otherwhile hit wontet the water.

A few fields away is the Priory or Abbey Farm, built on the site of the Priory founded in 1197 by Ralph Blundeville, Earl of Chester, for brethren of the Dominican Order ; and the present farm buildings contain, built into the walls, several highly interesting memorials of the past.

On the east side is a fine stone figure in a good state of preservation ; on the south side, next a shippon, is a gravestone, with a fine incised figure of an Archbishop in the act of blessing. Further along, on the same wall, are two gravestones, with floriated crosses. Another similar stone is above the doorway of a stable on the west side. In the barn is a gravestone with a pair of shears cut upon it, and some remains of window tracery are seen in the garden wall of the farm ; while in the garden itself are other slabs, with fine floriated crosses. The farm belonged to the Bodelwyddan estate, but has lately been sold. It is sincerely to be hoped that some steps may be taken to preserve these fine old monuments from rough usage.

To atone for the injuries caused by war to the inhabitants of Rhuddlan, Edward made it a free borough with certain privileges, and he had some idea of removing

* *Tegengil* is the ancient name of the district. Some writers have placed the well at Cilcain.

thither the See of St. Asaph, but the scheme failed, owing to the opposition of the Pope.

In the High Street are the remains of the so-called Parliament House, whence the celebrated "Statutes of Rhuddlan" are said



RHUDDLAN CASTLE: AT THE PRIORY FARM.

to have been promulgated. It bears the following inscription:

This Fragment
Is the remains of the Building
where King Edward the First
Held his Parliament

A.D. 1283,

In which was passed the Statute of Rhuddlan,

securing
To the Principality of Wales
Its Judicial Rights
and Independence.

The inscription was written by Dean Shipley, whose trial for libel is a curious episode in Flintshire history.

VOL. VII.

The church is interesting, and was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott some thirty years ago. In the churchyard are an old sundial, dated 1670, and the fine base of the old churchyard cross, now turned, unfortunately, into a memorial of a local worthy. Space forbids further description; suffice it to say that the tourist or antiquary who finds himself in the neighbourhood of Rhyl will do well to give a day to Rhuddlan and the neighbourhood, and a little time to the study of its history.



A Noteworthy Parish and Library.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Concluded from p. 268.)

THE LIBRARY.

NORTON VICARAGE is a plain but not unpleasant square, creeper-mantled, stuccoed building with heavy overhanging eaves, ground French windows, and a graceful Judas-tree festooning its porchway. It is cosily lined off from the road by a high wall; and is semi-girded by stately elms. Parts of it, to the right of the porch, are early eighteenth-century, or earlier; those to the left of same are more modern. But the portion of it that claims the most interested attention of visitors is undoubtedly the apartment known as the Parish Room, for herein is housed the Cassy library referred to in the excerpt which heads this paper. The books, ranging in size from portly folios to diminutive duodecimos, rest on shelves arching the fireplace, and are surmounted by an inscription in gilt lettering, composed and placed thereon by the Rev. W. C. Boulter during his vicariate: "Hos libros in usum Successorum legavit Petrus Cassy, A.M., annos LVII hujus Parochiæ Vicarius, qui obiit A.D. MDCCLXXXIV."

Mr. Boulter (*ut supra*) states that "There is a printed list—'A Parochial Library, for the use of the Vicars or Curates, Residing and Officiating in the Church and Parish of Norton and Lenchwick, left by P. Cassy, Vicar of the Same,' 8vo., eight leaves, no

imprint or date. I have not heard of any copy other than that in the vicarage. It is the compilation of an ignorant person, and is inaccurate and of very little service. It shows about three hundred and sixty-two volumes. In each volume is a printed label: 'For the Parochial Library of Norton and Lenchwick, by P. Cassy, Vicar.' Doubtless it is a small collection of unimportant books in an obscure place, but it deserves to be recorded with other parish and church libraries."

From a month's acquaintance with this library (as *locum tenens* at Norton, August, 1910) I am disposed, with some diffidence, to join issue with Mr. Boulter on one or two points in this passage. In the first place, the terms "parochial" and "parish" library seem to me utterly inaccurate. Whatever relevance they may possess in other cases, they are certainly irrelevant in this one, for there is nothing "parochial" about these volumes, being legacies, not to the use of the parish *quâ* such, but to that of the Vicar *pro tem*. This is clear from the tenor of the will quoted above; whereas a parochial library, technically such, is for the behoof of the parishioners. There is nothing, or next to nothing, "parochial" about this collection. Mr. Boulter evidently recognized this by his inscription, and is not responsible either for the heading of the catalogue or for the wording of the labels (which I take to be much posterior to the donor of the volumes), yet his classing it with "other parish and church libraries" is misleading. In the next place, I must demur somewhat to the expressions, penned, perhaps, in a moment of overmodesty, "a small collection of unimportant books in an obscure place." In my humble judgment, the exact reverse of these two statements is the more correct, for the books neither were nor are "unimportant," representing as they do some of the best Anglican divinity and exegesis, poetry, and legal, medical, classical, and biographical literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and time has since added to their value. Nor is the Evesham Norton strictly "an obscure place." It has certainly been visibly lifted out of whatever obscurity it may at one time have lain under by the vicissitudes of Ferryman Rutter, and more durably by such

scholarly Vicars as the Revs. P. Cassy, Narcissus G. Batt (whose renown for vast learning was not limited by the boundaries of his parish), and Mr. Boulter himself, an encyclopædic contributor to *Notes and Queries* during his vicariate and since.

The constituent elements of this little library mark its heterogeneous character and reveal its founder's wide culture and varied interests. I copied during my month's tenancy of the vicarage some 160 titles of the books; but it would be impossible to transcribe them—still less the remaining 200—all here. Some few I may select, however, to substantiate what I have just advanced, giving the specimens in their original numberings:

1. A Treatise of the Laws of Nature. By the Right Reverend Father in God, Richard Cumberland, Lord Bishop of Peterborough. Made English from the Latin of John Maxwell, M.A., Prebendary of Connor, and Chaplain to His Excellency the Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. To which is prefix'd an Introduction concerning the Mistaken Notions which the Heathens had of the Deity, etc. London, 1727.

5. Expositio Epistolæ D. Pauli ad Colossenses, per Reverendum in Christo Patrem Joannem Sarisburiensem Episcopum in lucem edita. Olîm ob eodem, Dominæ Margaritæ in Academia Cantabrigiensi Professore theologico Dictata. Editio secunda. Cantabrigiæ, MDCXXX.

10. The Life of Pope Sixtus the Fifth. Translated from the Italian of Gregorio Leti. By Ellis Farnsworth, M.A., sometime of Jesus College in Cambridge, and chaplain to several of His Majesty's ships during the late War. London, MDCCLIV.

11. An Essay Concerning the Humane Understanding. In Four Books. By John Locke. London, MDCXC.

17. In Quatuor Evangelia Commentarius R. P. F. Nicolai Gorrani, Ordinis S. Dominici, Sacræ Theologiæ Professoris. Antwerpiae, MDCXVII.

18. In Omnes Divi Pauli Epistolas Eleucidatio. Same author and date.

19. Works of the Most Rev. Dr. John Tillotson, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Eighth edition. London, MDCCXX.

27. A Concordance to the Holy Scriptures. By S[amuel] N[ewman]. Second edition. Cambridge, 1672.

29. Of the Church Five Bookes. By Richard Field, Doctor of Divinity, and sometime Deane of Gloucester. Second edition. Oxford, 1628.

33. The History of Philosophy. By Thomas Stanley, Esq. Second edition. London, MDCLXXXVII.

36. Ductor Dubitantium, or The Rule of Conscience. Second edition. London, MDCLXXI. By Jeremy Taylor, Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles I., and late Lord Bishop of Downe and Conner.

46. Aristotelis Organon. Francofurdi, MDLXXXV.

49. The Historie of Episcopacie. By Theophilus Churchman. London, 1642.

50-56. Commentary on Genesis (1698), Exodus (1697); Leviticus (1698); Numbers (1699); Deuteronomy (1700); Joshua, Judges, and Ruth (1702); 1 and 2 Samuel (1703); 1 and 2 Kings (1705). By Symon [Patrick], Bishop of Ely.

63-68. Hexapla in Genesin. By Andrew Willet. Cambridge, 1605. Hexapla in Exodum, 1608; in Leviticum, 1631; in Danielelem, 1610; in Romanos, 1611; Synopsis Papismi, 1600.

70. The Theory of the Earth. By Thomas Barnett. London, 1697.

72. Poems. By Edmund Waller, Esq. Tenth edition. London, MDCCXXII.

73-75. Works by Joseph Addison, Esq. London, MDCCXXVI.

85. The Englishman directed in the Choice of his Religion. Second edition. London, 1740. [In pencil: By Tho. (or John) Chapman, D.D. See *Notes and Queries*, fifth series, v. 287, 417.]

104. Art of Painting in Oyl. Fifth impression. By John Smith, C.M. London, 1723.

113. Jacobi Rehoulti Physica. Latine vertit, recensuit Samuel Clarke, S.T.P. Editio 4^a. Londini, MDCCXVIII.

125. Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning. By William Wotton, B.D., Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Nottingham. London, MDCXCIV. [In pencil on leaf: See Jebb's *Bentley* in "English Men of Letters," 1882.]

129. Bernhardi Vareni, Med. D., Geographia Generalis. Ab Isaaco Newton, Math. Prof. Lucasiano Apud Cantabrigienses. Cantabrigiæ, MDCLXXII. [In pencil: *Notes and Queries*, Second Series, iv. 243.]

149. Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands. By Sir William Temple of Shene, in the County of Surrey, Baronet, Ambassador at the Hague, and at Aix-la-Chapelle in the year 1668. Fifth edition. London, 1690.

160. Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites used by the Ancient Hebrews. Sixth edition. By Thomas Godwyn, B.D. London, 1641.

219. Miscellanies. By the Right Noble Lord, the late Marquess of Halifax. London: Printed for Matt. Gilliflower at the Spread Eagle in Westminster Hall, 1700. The volume contains seven items: "Advice to a Daughter," "Character of a Trimmer," "Anatomy of an Equivalent," "Letter to a Dissenter," "Cautions for Choice of Parliamentary Men," "Rough Draft of New Model at Sea," and "Maxims of State." [In *Notes and Queries* (Ninth Series, ii. 339) for October 22, 1898, a lengthy review appears of Miss H. C. Foxcroft's "Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Bart., first Marquis of Halifax," in which, amidst a lengthy laudation, the reviewer says: "As a writer Savile is entitled to rank as a classic. He is, however, a classic whom few read. No one ever inserted him in the list of the best hundred or thousand books. His writings are none the less readable, witty, thoughtful, and delightful. Bacon's apothegms alone take rank with his, while books such as the 'Character of a Trimmer' and the 'Advice to a Daughter' will always be a delight to the cultivated reader." All of which tends to enhance the value of this edition.]

Several of the books have been added to the collection by subsequent Vicars (such as Nos. 4, 6, 46, etc., presented by Rev. Narcissus G. Batt) and others. Thus, one volume is inscribed: "Robert Phillips, gent., late of Withington nr. Hereford, to Mr Cassy gratitudinis ergo"; while the (to me) most unaccountable inscription in another runs thus: "Gift of P. Cassy to the Rev^d Matthew Bloxam, Vicar of Overbury," for either the "gift" never reached the legatee,

or it was returned by him afterwards. Moreover, as Mr. Boulter observes, "Most of the volumes contain the names of previous owners, generally University men. Among them are 'Francis Cherry, 1686,' and Abraham Dawson. In another is 'R. Stubbes, Wadhemensis.—Ra. Neville, Emlode, 1720, ex dono Tho. Stubbes, Avunli.' Two volumes belonged to Poole Pouncefoote, 1657, and William his son (of Newent, co. Gloucester. See *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 1868, I. 261-2), who have written on the fly-leaves, *inter alia*, an account of a great storm, August 3, 1679, at Beale and Gotherington, near Bishop's Cleeve, and particulars of the death of William III."

Mr. Boulter, I may note here, is slightly in error when he states, in his otherwise accurate description of this library, that "the only old Commentary is that of Gorranus (*ut supra*, No. 17), Antwerp, 1617," since all but one of Willet's Commentaries (Nos. 63-68) appeared long before 1617. And his closing remarks are a sad illustration of the old Latin saw, "Habent sua fata libelli":

"Some of the books, it would seem, never came into the possession of Mr. Cassy's successors, and others have gone astray since. Duplicate inventories ought to be made, one to be kept in the Diocesan Registry, the other by the Vicar,* and these be checked with the books at every change of tenure. The following is a list of the missing volumes:

"Addison, Remarks on Italy; Ash, English Dictionary; Bacon, Lord, Life and Death of; Bradley, Gardening; Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress; Burnet, Reformation, (abridged); Burnet, Thomas, Archæologia Philosophica; Clarke, Sermons, 2 vols. fol.; Clarke, On the Four Evangelists; Clarke, Being and Attributes of God; Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; Euclid's Elements; Hall, Bishop, Cases of Conscience; Hallywell, Defence of Christian Religion; Hudson, Peter, Introduction to Latin; Jones's Sermons; Le Clerc, Lives of the Fathers; Newton's Sermons, 2 vols.; Pyle, on the Old Testament, Acts, and Epistles; Randolph, Jephthah's Vow; Rapin,

History of England; Rawlins, J., Sermons; Sherlock, On Death; Shickard, Hebrew Grammar; Smalridge, Sermons; Tacitus; Tottie, Sermons and Charge on Thirty-Nine Articles; Evidence for Jewish and Christian Faith; Holy Bible, with Book of Common Prayer, 4to.; Introduction to Holy Scripture, 2 vols.; Short and Easy Method of Geography; Family Magazine, Decay of Christian Piety, Art of Contentment, Ladies' Calling, Gentleman's Calling, by the author of The Whole Duty of Man; History of Arminians (?); Laws concerning Tithes; Every Man his own Physician; Pharmacopœia Pauperum; Exposition of the Lord's Prayer; Gradus; French Grammar; Unworthy Communicant; Sermons, 17 vols.

"If any reader should meet with a book containing Mr. Cassy's name or the Norton and Lenchwick label, or should feel inclined to give a copy of any book on the list to take the place of the missing original, such communications will be gratefully received by the present Vicar."

I have no doubt but that the request still holds good with the present Vicar, who highly prizes the library of which he is the zealous custodian.

This portion of my paper cannot receive more fitting ending than by transferring from the pages of *Notes and Queries*, to these, Mr. Boulter's admirable little monograph on his generous predecessor:

"Early in the fifteenth century, and perhaps earlier, there was seated at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, an estated family bearing the name of Cassy, who were Roman Catholics after the Reformation. One of this name, and most likely of this family, Edward Cassy, is said to have been made a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, by James II. (Nash). He had a son Peter, who matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, March 12, 1718-19, in his eighteenth year, being entered as of St. Helen's parish, Worcester, 'filius plebis' (Foster, 'Alumni Oxon'). The register of that parish contains no entry of the name; probably he was baptised in his father's communion, which would account, among other things, for his Christian name. If so, Peter abjured his allegiance to Rome, for on matriculating he

* This has since been done by the present Vicar, the Rev. H. W. Wood, B.A.

subscribed the Thirty-Nine Articles, and his printed copy of the 'University Statutes,' 1710 (with the certificate of matriculation signed 'Rob. Shippen, Vice Can.' inserted), remains among his books, together with two little Roman books of devotion, which cannot have belonged to his father—viz., a *Manual of Devout Prayers*, 1732, and a *Companion to the Mass*, 1750;* a sprinkling of the anti-Roman literature of 1660-1688, as well as larger treatises of the same sort, the *Natural Religion* of Timothy Nourse (see *Notes and Queries*, 5th Series, iii., 228, 353, 377) and Atterbury's *Sermons*. Peter Cassy graduated B.A., 1722 and M.A., 1725; when and where he was ordained does not appear, but in 1726, at an unusually early age, he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to the Vicarage of Norton-and-Lenchwick. He was instituted Oct. 17, 1726 . . . Mr. Cassy was also 'Curate' (i.e., Perpetual Curate) of Great Hampton, below Evesham, from 1749, at least, and to the record of his death in the register of that parish is added: 'Sleep out ye sabbath of ye Tomb, and wake to raptures in a future world. Post nullos memorande mihi, E. Cooper his Curate.' 'Buried at Norton, and this character literally true. John Brown [Registrar].' He was a fair scholar, and perhaps represents a country clergyman of a little above the average of his time. Many of his school and college books remain. There is a Greek Testament, and Welchman *On the Thirty-Nine Articles*, both interleaved, with a few notes probably made at lectures; and a manuscript index to Pearson *On the Creed*; but there is nothing patristic or liturgical, no ancient commentary, no Jewel or Hooker. Nevertheless, he is to be commended for and imitated in spending his spare means and time in getting together and reading (for he had read most of them) a collection of more than three hundred and fifty volumes. He also took more than the usual interest in his benefice, for, in addition to other memoranda, he compiled from the parish register a list of his predecessors in the Vicarage, and entered it on a blank page. He was pretty vigorous to the last, for in

1781 Nash states that 'he regularly serves his church twice every Sunday.' He died about 7 p.m. on Sunday, October 10, 1784, and was buried at Norton on the 13th, having held the living for fifty-eight years."

P.S.—During the progress of the instalments of the above paper two communications have reached me, the substance of which, with replies thereto, I beg leave to insert here.

The first, from Mr. E. H. New, had reference to a passage (May *Antiquary*, col. 2, p. 173) transcribed from his very appreciative little volume *Evesham*, which he considers I have misread (and regards my remarks thereon as "the result of a hurried perusal.") I have assured him privately, and, as a matter of fairness to us both, deem it expedient to do so here publicly, that, on the contrary, my criticism was the outcome of careful and repeated study of the paragraph in question. And I must further assure him that subsequent examinations have failed to shake my original reading. The construction of the second sentence—

"By the 'irony of fate' this mansion [Sir Thomas Biggs's at Lenchwick], born of the spoliation of that institution [Evesham Abbey], in its turn fell a prey to the destroyer, and fragments of carved stones telling of Elizabethan days may be found . . . within the area of the parish"—

still leaves me with an inferential paradox. Others may not so read it, but I am unable to get away from it. If the assumption (based upon the doubtful evidence of Sir Philip Hoby's letter) that this mansion was built of materials from the Abbey be more than probable (which I admit for argument's sake), then (which the sequence of thought, generated by the conjunction italicized by myself, implies) was it also constructed of "carved stones telling of Elizabethan days." This was, of course, impossible, except on the supposition either that both materials were synchronously used, or that the "carved stones" were incorporated at a later period. But the sentence does not suggest either alternative; hence its ambiguity and my critique. The former is somewhat removed by Mr. New in his explanation to me:

* The presence, which somewhat puzzled me, of these two small volumes in Peter Cassy's library is now clear to me.

"*Elizabethan* refers to the carving of Sir Thomas Biggs's time. I do not know of any carving in the farm buildings around that belongs to the pre-Reformation period."

Sir Thomas's "time" was, of course, between 1576 and 1621, during which period (as before and long afterwards) the ruthless dismantling of the venerable Abbey was in full swing, and I am historian enough to admit, in the face of Sir Philip Hoby's letter and relationship to Sir Thomas, the possibility of the Lenchwick Mansion having been erected with débris from its ruins, and the incorporation therein of Elizabethan carvings. Exception was taken not to inferences from history so much, as to the apparent imputation of an "irony of fate" to Sir Thomas, and the more real paradox of the passage quoted. But the penultimate sentence of Mr. New's letter generously annuls the latter, and disposes of my contention:

"If the paragraph gives a false impression, I will try to have it corrected in a new edition."

The second communication, from the Rev. H. W. Wood, Vicar of Norton, dealt with the suggestion (June issue, col. 2, p. 228), that a layer of matting would possibly preserve the inscriptions on the ground tombstones in the chapel from further attrition:

"I am delighted with your very interesting description of the tombs, etc. It is, as you say, a great pity that the inscriptions have got so worn, but I fear your suggestion of matting laid over them would only serve to hasten the obliteration of the wording, as I find that anything of that nature has the effect of drawing the damp up through the stones and keeping them constantly in a damp state. This, I believe, is the secret of the very worn state of the stone to which you refer, as I am told that when the chapel was used as a vestry there was a covering of matting on the floor for many years, and that the floor was always damp in consequence, and I believe that this dampness caused that stone and others to crumble away on the top. I think it would be a better plan, if it could be done, to get the inscribed stones taken up and fixed against the wall, where there would

be no danger of further wear and tear either by damp or shoe-leather. What do you think of this suggestion?"

I regard it as, under above experience, much preferable to my own, but would, if possible, adopt "a more excellent way" than by displacing the stones in a covering of some material which, while safeguarding the inscriptions, would not conceal them from interested visitors. Perhaps some antiquarian or other reader could recommend such.

To conclude, two errors in the July instalment call for correction. In col. 2, p. 266, an excellent woodcut is given of the Norton lectern with the supra-inscription "*Marble Lectern.*" Its presence thereon is accounted for by the fact that it is so inscribed on the block, whereas it does not square with the contention in the text. Also the words "that it is" at line 4 beneath the illustration require deletion.



At the Sign of the Owl.



SOME interesting evidence was given before the Royal Commission on Public Records at its sitting on June 30. One point made by Mr. Julian Corbett was the difficulty of finding out what documents there really were at the Record Office. He said he had worked there for fifteen years before he discovered that the Admiralty minutes, which were of great value to the historian, were kept there, and only the previous week he had discovered records relating to the distribution of ships for more than 200 years. The Hon. J. W. Fortescue, Librarian at Windsor Castle, said, as reported in the *Times*, that in the diplomatic correspondence, after about the time of Pitt's death, there were large gaps. He instanced the case of a bound volume of documents which passed by some means into private ownership, and which eventually came into the library at Windsor and was restored

to the Record Office. He thought it was abstracted because of the presence of a valuable print among the documents. A great difficulty to searchers was the distance between the Record Office and the British Museum, in which many collections of documents were kept. He did not see why the records of the courts of law should be mixed up with the records of the departments. Many people who had valuable family documents kept quiet about them because of the succession duties. The Chancellor of the Exchequer taxed a man for having a distinguished ancestor.

Mr. Ernest Law spoke of the difficulties of research among certain classes of documents. In a letter to the *Times* of July 4, he amplified his evidence by explaining that it was to the condition of records bearing on the Shakespearean drama and Shakespeare's life and career, and the difficulty of access to them, that his criticisms were specially directed. "The extremely valuable records of the Audit Office," he continued, "including the accounts of the Masters of the Revels, of the Great Wardrobe, of the Royal Works and Buildings, and of the Treasurers of the Chamber to Queen Elizabeth and James I., though transferred to the Record Office in 1859, are to this day uncatalogued and uncalendared, owing to lack of funds. Those of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, covering the same interesting period, and of great value in regard to Shakespeare's relations with the Court, though transferred in 1866 and 1874, are likewise still uncatalogued, many of the papers being in bundles unsorted. What can now be found among these records, even in their present unsatisfactory state, recent discoveries have shown. What might be found among them, and among the masses of legal documents of the period of Shakespeare's active life—now stowed away in packets and rolls and sacks—were they to be arranged, searched, and calendared, we can only conjecture; but that there would certainly be much of great interest and importance is at any rate certain. What the verdict of the Commissioners will be on this state of things, and on the whole question, can scarcely admit of doubt. Public opinion, however, still needs enlightening. Few are

aware of the way in which many of the nation's most valuable archives and literary treasures are at present neglected, and must continue to be neglected, until adequate means are provided for the Record Office to grapple with the vast mass of material entrusted to its charge."

In connection with the London County Council's praiseworthy work of indicating the houses in London which have been the residences of distinguished men or women, a tablet was affixed on June 28 to No. 22, Hereford Square, South Kensington, where at one time George Borrow lived. The tablet is of blue encaustic ware.

I record with much regret the death in June, at the age of seventy-one, of the Rev. W. J. Loftie, F.S.A., who was a valued occasional contributor to the *Antiquary*, and was well known as a writer on London history and topography and on other antiquarian subjects. When he was Assistant Chaplain of the Chapel Royal he published *Memorials of the Savoy*, 1878, and his numerous other London publications included a *History of London*, two vols., 1883; *The Inns of Court and Chancery*, 1893; *Kensington*, 1888; and *London City*, illustrated by W. Luker, 1891.

The *Times* announces that Mr. Murray has in preparation a memoir of the first Earl of Sandwich, who lost his life in the *Royal George* in the Dutch War of 1672, and was immortalized by Pepys. The memoir has been written by F. R. Harris from the collection of historical correspondence and other documents preserved at Hinchingsbrooke, hitherto unpublished, and throwing new light on the part played by Edward Montagu both during the Civil War and upon the restoration of Charles II. It was for his services in this last connection that Montagu was created Earl of Sandwich in 1660.

Many recent acquisitions, illustrative of the work of latter-day artists and draughtsmen, have lately been placed on exhibition in the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design, at the Victoria and Albert Museum. On the staircase leading to Room 65 has been placed a very fine Chinese painting,

of quite unusual size and decorative quality, representing birds of paradise and storks in a grove of bamboo, roses, and other plants. This has the signature Tei-ki, and is dated tenth month first year of Che Shun, Horse Year (A.D. 1330). It was presented to the Museum by a donor who wishes to remain anonymous. In Room 65 a good Japanese painting of a pheasant (early nineteenth century), one of a willow-wren on a pine branch by the living artist Watanabe Seitei, and two original drawings by Kyosai, have also been placed.

Additions have been made, to the exhibition of illustrations of British stained glass, in Room 71, of drawings and tracings of glass at York by Mr. Laurence B. Saint; and, to that of designs for textiles, in Room 72, of a series of original designs for Lyons silks of the Louis XVIII. epoch.

Mr. A. G. Chater, who, as Hon. Secretary of the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archæological Societies, has done valuable work in the preparation of the revised *Scheme for recording Ancient Defensive Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures*, issued last year, has been compelled to resign the post, and has been succeeded as Hon. Secretary by Mr. Albany F. Major. Mr. Major was Hon. Secretary of the Viking Club from 1894 to 1904, and Hon. Editor of the Club from 1904 to 1909, when he resigned in consequence of changes made in the position of the Editor. Communications for the Earthwork Committee should be addressed to Mr. Major at Bifrost, 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish, under the title of *The Greek Commonwealth*, a study of the political and economic life of ancient Athens, by Mr. Alfred E. Zimmern, who has attempted to render new material accessible in an attractive form to the general reader, and to use it for the revision of traditional estimates of Athenian civilization as a whole.

The Cambridge University Press announces *Educational Charters and Documents*, 598 to 1909, by Mr. A. F. Leach.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. xiv. of the *Transactions* of the Thoroton Society bears witness to continued and well-directed activity on the part of the Nottinghamshire Society. The first part contains an account of the summer excursion to various churches in the vale of the Soar, and of the autumn excursion to Tattershall and its neighbourhood, with the various notes and short papers read on these occasions. Of the latter, the most important are those on Tattershall Castle and Church, by Dr. Mansel-Symphony. The second part contains papers read at the winter evening meetings—"Notes on the Topography of North-East Nottinghamshire," treated chiefly from a geological standpoint, by Mr. Bernard Smith; and a very thorough survey, the result of personal examination of nearly 200 churches in the county, of "The Low-Side Windows of Nottinghamshire," by Mr. Harry Gill. The latter is a particularly useful paper, especially because it contains more facts and careful measurements than theories. As regards the latter, Mr. Gill, like most intelligent ecclesiologists, dismisses the "leper-window" theory as quite impossible. He classes the windows as (a) shuttered openings, which he thinks were to enable the sacring-bell to be effectively rung; (b) glazed openings for light in various positions, and developments of the same; (c) so-called "leper-windows" which have no right to be classed as "low-side windows" at all; and (d) squints for various purposes. The paper is well illustrated, as, indeed, is the whole volume. Mr. Gill should not misspell Dr. Jessopp's name. The supplement contains the fifth of Mr. James Grainger's valuable contributions to local topographical history—"The Old Streets of Nottingham"—papers which must have involved a great amount of patient labour and research.

The papers in the new part (vol. xli., part 1) of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland are mostly archæological. They include "St. Mochulla of Tulla, Co. Clare: His Legend, and the Entrenchments and Remains of his Monastery," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "Kitchen-Middens in the North of Ireland," by Dr. Windle; "Further Notes on the Development of the Spearhead," by Mr. George Coffey; and "A Bronze Bracelet of Hallstatt Type, said to have been found near the Town of Antrim," by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong. Variety of subject is provided by Mr. H. F. Berry's paper on "The Records of the Feltmakers' Company of Dublin, 1687-1841"—records which were removed from Dublin and sold in London about 1895, and were bought at the sale of the late Mr. R. Hovenden's library in February, 1910, and generously presented to the Public Record Office of Ireland by the purchaser, Mr. H. S. Guinness, at Stillorgan.

No. 2 (vol. viii.) of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society continues the important series of

extracts from "The Records of the Yearly Meeting of Aberdeen, 1672 to 1786," which throw much light on the attitude of the early Friends towards such matters as dress, recreation, customs, marriages, etc. "Superfluous apparell and vain recreations" gave increasing trouble and anxiety to the sober-minded Quakers in the North. Some of the details of apparel contained in a paper issued at the quarterly meeting at Aberdeen in 1698, and printed here, are very quaint, and should certainly be noted by all students of, and writers on, dress of the past. The remaining contents of the part are as interesting as usual, and that is saying a good deal.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June 15.*—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.

Professor Haverfield read a paper on "Roman Remains found at Corbridge (Corstopitum) in 1910." The chief point to which he directed attention was the identification of the large enclosure to which the name Forum had been tentatively given. Comparison with plans of known fora was against this being the right ascription, as there were no traces of a basilica or of the ambulatory, a constant feature in such buildings. It had been suggested that the building might be the *principia* of a military station, but here again its plan did not compare in every respect with that of such structures. Professor Haverfield's own suggestion was that Corstopitum was a depot for the armies working in the North, and that this building was to be looked upon as a large enclosure for the cattle which would be necessary for provisioning the armies. Amongst the finds exhibited from the site were a series of fibulæ, some pins of the hand type, a small enamelled plaque, and some scale armour.

Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on the ancient lake-dwellings discovered by Mr. Thomas Boynton at Ulrome and elsewhere in Holderness. The best example of these settlements was known as West Furze, on the Skipsea drain, and consisted of two floors or platforms made of tree-trunks laid horizontally, packed with brushwood, and held in position by piles driven into the peat or gravel. The upper level yielded the only piece of metal found on the site—a spear-head of the late Bronze Age—and contained piles sharpened with a metal tool, whereas those below were trimmed in a primitive fashion with stone axes, apparently in the neolithic period. The complete excavation of the site was suggested by the discovery of a number of adzes, made of the radius of the ox, in the drain which had been cut through the lake-dwelling, the narrowness of the original mere at this point giving security from attack, and at the same time access to pasture for cattle, which was also surrounded by water. Modern drainage had changed the face of the district, but similar conditions must have prevailed at the Round Hill site, nearer Skipsea, on the same drain. A number of flint flakes were recovered from both sites, and tools of other stones were plentiful; while bones of the dog (two breeds), pig, red-deer, sheep, ox, horse, beaver, cormorant,

and wild-duck, had been identified. Part of a reindeer antler might also date from the earlier days of occupation, and a similar find in peat at Newbury, with remains of lake-dwellings, was significant; but the reindeer was not extinct in Scotland till the Middle Ages. The pottery, on the other hand, seems to be mainly of the early Iron Age, devoid of ornament, and made without the wheel; and while later occupation of such dwellings was unlikely, it was difficult at present to say when this system of construction was first introduced into Britain. The entire series of finds would be presented to the British Museum by Mr. Boynton, to whom the author owed much of the information in the paper.—*Athenæum*, July 1.



At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on July 5, Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., gave an account of the "Excavations on the Site of Corstopitum, Northumberland," with lantern illustrations.



The twenty-second CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held on July 5, Dr. C. H. Read in the chair. A statement was made concerning the valuable Annual Index of Archæological Transactions, the publication of which, owing to certain difficulties, had been suspended. The Council had decided to issue the Index of Papers of 1908 at the price of one shilling, with a large reduction for quantities. If this were unsuccessful, the publication would have to be given up.

Owing to donations from a member of the Council and the Society of Antiquaries, the Council had been able to acquire from Messrs. Constable sundry material and the right to publish the Subject-Matter Index for the large Index of Papers from 1665 to 1890. Dr. William Martin, the Hon. Secretary of the Congress, had undertaken the completion of the Index. Type-written copies would be deposited in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, and an effort made to obtain sufficient subscribers to warrant the publication. Mr. Ralph Nevill referred to the means he had adopted when Hon. Secretary to obtain subscribers for the original Index; and Major Freer (Leicester) thought an appeal for donations might meet with success, and promised one himself.

The Earthworks Committee then presented its report. The revised Scheme for Recording Earthworks had been duly printed, and distributed to the Societies and others who had applied for it, and copies remained which could be obtained at a small charge. A list was given of instances of preservation and destruction that had occurred during the year. With regard to one of these in Yorkshire, where the local authorities had sought to utilize the banks as retaining walls for a reservoir, Dr. Read, the President, said that he thought it ought to be recorded that destruction had been averted owing to the action of Mr. John Burns, who, in answer to an appeal, had sent down an inspector and saved this remnant of antiquity. A resolution was passed, recommending the appointment of the Society of Antiquaries, with additional powers through the "Ancient Monuments (England)" Royal Commis-

sion, as the advisory authority for England and Wales in all matters relating to the fabric, furniture, and monuments, of churches, and approving the formation of local committees to advise the Bishop and authorities, such as had been formed and successfully worked in the Diocese of Chichester.

Mr. H. St. George Gray made suggestions for compiling annually a list of excavations in progress, with a view to averting the frequent disappointment caused to visitors who came when the works were not open. It was thought that the cost of publishing such a list would be prohibitive, but eventually Mr. Gray was asked to compile one and bring it before the Council.



The first summer meeting of the DORSET FIELD CLUB was held on June 8, along the road from Bridport to Chedington Court. Among the places visited were Melplash Court; Parnham House (one of the finest of Dorset's many fine mansions); Beaminster Church; Broadwindsor Church, inspected under the guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. G. C. Hutchings; and Chedington Court, where the party were kindly entertained to tea by Sir Henry and Lady Peto, after which a short business meeting was held. The second summer meeting was held on July 6 in the Gillingham district. At Gillingham, the Vicar, the Rev. W. E. H. Sotheby, met the members, and took them over the parish church and to various other points of interest in the town. Thereafter the party drove to Mere Church, where the Vicar (the Rev. F. E. Trotman) pointed out its many features of interest. Among other things, it possesses much ancient and interesting carved woodwork, and some old brasses dating from A.D. 1398 downwards. The Chantry House, associated with the early days of William Barnes, the Dorset Poet, stands close to the church. The drive was continued to Stourhead House, where the collection of pictures was inspected by the kind invitation of Sir Henry Hoare, Bart. The beautiful grounds contain many rare trees and shrubs. At a short distance from the house there is a model of the Pantheon at Rome. The return drive was then made to Gillingham Vicarage, where the Vicar and the Hon. Mrs. Sotheby kindly offered tea. A short business meeting concluded the day's proceedings.



BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*May 24.*—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. Henry Symonds read a paper entitled "The Coinage of Mary Tudor; illustrated from the Public Records," which, as its title suggested, was the outcome of personal research of the rolls and manuscripts of the period preserved at the Public Record Office and elsewhere. The author's studies had brought to light many documents of the reign new to our knowledge, and others which had been but partially abstracted; for example, an indenture upon which the proclamation of August 20, 1553, was based, had been omitted from the Close Rolls, and so had hitherto remained unpublished, yet it formed the basis of Mary's English coinage. From the new light thus brought to bear upon his subject, Mr. Symonds was able to clear away many uncertain problems concerning the issue,

quality, and quantity, of her money, and in particular to raise the suggestion that neither the angel, angelet, nor groat, of Philip and Mary was issued prior to the commission of 1557. The monograph similarly treated the coinage for Ireland during the period, and the documentary evidence pointed to the inference that the money was actually coined in London for export to Dublin. In illustration of his paper, Mr. Symonds showed Irish shillings of 1553, weighing $84\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and of 1555, $136\frac{1}{10}$ grains, and the groat of 1557, 47 grains.

At the instance of Major Freer there was an exhibition of war medals and orders, of which he read descriptive notes.

Mr. A. H. Baldwin submitted an oval plaque in gilt bronze of Charles II. and the medal by P. Van Abeele of the sailing from Scheveningen, from which it was reproduced; also a Harrington farthing reading BRITA., hitherto unknown; and Mr. Henry Gar-side the pattern shilling of 1875.

Mr. W. Sharp Ogden exhibited the first of a series of medals to English literary and political celebrities, which he intends to issue, in silver and bronze, to the memory of those who have not as yet received any real medallic commemoration from an artistic point of view. The medal was to Shakespeare, and bore his portrait on the obverse, from the painting recently discovered by Mr. Ogden; whilst the reverse, designed by the exhibitor, included the profile from the bust at Stratford, restored to its original condition as it would appear before its renovation in the middle of the eighteenth century. The work, which was much admired, was that of Mr. F. Bowcher, and the medals are issued through Messrs. Spink and Sons.



At the first annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS OF LONDON, held on June 29, Mr. William Bradbrook, M.R.C.S., in the chair, a large number of candidates were elected Fellows. It was announced that ninety-seven Fellows, Members, and Associates, had been elected since the first meeting of the Provisional Committee in June last year, that incorporation (as a society not for profit) was effected on May 8, that the present revenue exceeded £200, that three subcommittees (on Parish Registers, on the Consolidated Index, and on Family Associations) were actively at work, that a considerable number of printed books, original documents, manuscripts, and index slips, had been received, and that the Society was in negotiation for a room or rooms in which to place them. The President is the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T.; the Vice-Presidents, Lord Llangattock and the Marquis de Liveri et de Valdausa. Mr. George Sherwood, 227, Strand, W.C., acts as Hon. Secretary.



A field meeting of members of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA took place in the district between Thetford and Mildenhall on July 8. Favoured by delightful weather, there was a large attendance. A visit was first paid to the Castle Meadow, where most of the party climbed the Castle Hill, and the peculiarities of the earthwork were briefly explained by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. G. Clarke). The party then proceeded by brakes and motor-cars across

the ancient fords of the Rivers Thet and Little Ouse, along a section of the prehistoric Icknield Way to "Chunk Hervey's Grave," and thence to Elveden, where the church, with its elaborate ornamentations, was briefly examined. At Elveden brickyard the party was met by the Vice-President (Dr. Allen Sturge), who explained the character of the Paleolithic implements found in the brick-earth, and the geological significance of the section exhibited. The next stopping-place was at High Lodge Hill, Mildenhall, where the very instructive sections were briefly explained by Dr. Sturge, who pointed out that the presence of the Paleolithic drift implements in the gravels over a deposit of Mousterian implements in brick-earth could only be accounted for by the fact that the gravels must have been pushed into their present position by the pressure of chalky boulder clay from the Elveden plateau. He also dealt with the varying types of Paleoliths found in the ridge of which High Lodge forms a part, and which runs from Warren Hill to Maid's Cross Hill, Lakenheath. All the High Lodge sections were carefully examined, the members agreeing that the explanation given appeared perfectly to fit the facts.

Lunch was partaken of in the shade of the neighbouring pine-woods, and the next section visited was that at Warren Hill, Mildenhall, where—as at High Lodge Hill—most of the members of the party secured specimens of the handiwork of Paleolithic man, though not any of the famous ovates, of which Dr. Sturge has nearly a thousand. Icklingham Hall was reached about the middle of the afternoon, and a cordial welcome was given to the party by Dr. and Mrs. Sturge, under whose guidance many of the magnificent specimens in the museum were examined, and light thrown on the problems discussed during the day.



On July 5, in beautiful weather, the members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion in the East Riding. At Howden a visit was made to the church, and Colonel Saltmarshe said that the first mention of a church at Howden was more or less traditional, but Henry II. spoke of O-anna, sister of King Osred, in the eighth century, having a tomb of wood in Howden Church. The first authenticated record of the church was in Domesday, so that there was a church at Howden at the Conquest, and had been there long enough in Saxon times. Some difficulty was experienced in locating the time of the present erection, which was attributed to Bishop de Puizet, who between 1154 and 1194 greatly improved the Howden possessions.

Mr. G. Benson, of York, remarked that in this county, next to the Minsters of York, Beverley, and Ripon, might be placed for size and beauty the Abbey Church of Selby and the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's at Howden. After the Conquest, William I. appropriated the manor, and gave it and the church to the See of Durham. The Bishops of Durham had at Howden a manor-house, which was a favourite residence for these prelates, who had formerly been connected with the minster at York. The first recorded Rector of Howden was Roger, the well-known

chronicler, and during his incumbency Bishop Hugh Pudsey, a former treasurer of York Minster, died at the manor-house, and his body was taken to Durham, and buried in the Chapter-House. Fulk Basset was instituted Rector of Howden in 1229, and ten years later he became Dean of York, and in 1244 was Bishop of London. In 1265 the living at Howden was valued at 275 marks, probably representing at the present day a sum of £2,300 per annum. The Archbishop, knowing the parish was an extensive one and that the income was sufficient, divided the benefice into five prebends to support five prebendaries, each of whom was to maintain a priest and clerk in Holy Orders. In order to make the fabric suitable for a collegiate church, a rebuilding scheme was commenced on a large scale. The transepts, with the lower part of the crossway, was first erected. It was John of Howden, one of the first prebendaries, who began the erection of the glorious choir. His virtues were so highly esteemed that, after his death in 1272, he was considered a saint, and his tomb was much sought after. Mr. Benson described the various architectural features of the building.

Colonel Saltmarshe detailed the leading features of the St. Andrew's chantry, on the south side of the church, now called the Saltmarshe Chantry, and described the rich heraldry of the Saltmarshe family, mentioning that there had only been two deaths of heads of the Saltmarshe family in 197 years. After lunch the party proceeded to the historic ruined castle at Wressle, once the seat of the Percy family. The Rev. W. Ball Wright, Vicar of Osbaldwick, read a paper dealing with the vicissitudes of the famous structure, built and fortified by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester (father of Hotspur), in 1388, and described by Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., as one of the most superb houses in the North. The party later journeyed to Hemingbrough, and visited the parish church, which has been described as a cathedral in miniature.



The annual excursion of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on July 13. Starting from Guildford Station, the party drove to Great Tangley Manor, which was inspected by the kind permission of Colonel E. H. Kennard. Womersley was the next point, where the old church and its restoration were described from notes kindly furnished by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., F.R.I.B.A. The drive was continued by Shamley Green and Farley Heath, where Mr. H. E. Malden made some remarks upon the important Roman remains, to Shere. After luncheon, the interesting old church, which is familiar to most South-country archaeologists, was inspected, with a commentary by Mr. P. M. Johnston. The old church in Albury Park was next visited, where Mr. Johnston was again cicerone, the old monuments being described by Mr. Ralph Nevill. After tea, a drive back to Guildford completed a day which, though spent on somewhat familiar ground, was thoroughly enjoyable.



Members of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on July 1 visited West Grinstead Church, where a paper describing the building was

read by Mr. John Patching. He explained that the church was dedicated to St. George, the patron saint of England. It consisted of a nave of four bays, opening by three arches into a south aisle, and by one into a tower, surmounted by a giant shingled broach spire. A chancel of two bays opened by a wide modern arch into a south chapel, also of two bays, and extending eastwards as far as the chancel. The oldest parts of the building were of the Norman period. The western part of the north wall of the nave as it now existed was probably part of the original building. It was of herring-bone masonry of rude construction, and, during the restoration carried out in 1890-91, a couple of round head lancets were partly uncovered. East of these openings, and at a higher level, was found a Norman lancet, now to be seen close to the north doorway. An aumbry of the same date had been reopened in the east wall of the chancel, while the south wall of the aisle and the lower part of the tower stairs turret were of the same period. From this it might be concluded that a building of about the same size must have existed shortly after the Conquest. The position of the tower at the east end of the aisle might be seen in some other Sussex churches—for example, Lurgashall, Midhurst, and Warnham; and the north doorway was moulded similar to the adjacent church of Cowfold, like which it was also covered by a beautiful Perpendicular wooden porch, with a little niche for a statuette over the front.

Mr. Patching referred to the fact that on the backs of many of the seats in the nave could still be seen carved the names of the houses and farms to the occupants of which seats were allotted. The south chapel was the manorial one, and was dedicated to St. Mary. It was the private property of the Lord of the Manor, and was commonly called the "manorial burying-place." It was probably built by one of the powerful family of Braose, the Lords of Bramber, who were the early Lords of the Manor of West Grinstead. In this chapel were two fine brasses to members of the Halsham family, who, according to Lower, originated at Hailsham, and probably became possessed of the manor in the middle of the fourteenth century. The western portion of the south aisle was originally a private chapel belonging to the Wards of Champions, an estate situated in the northern part of the parish, where this family resided for upwards of two centuries. The large and stately monument in this chapel was erected to the memory of William Powlett, of St. Leonards Forest, who died in 1746. He was captain of the Horse Grenadiers in the reign of George I. It also recorded the death of Elizabeth, his wife, who was one of the Wards of Champions. The sculptor of this monument, which consisted of two life-size figures in Roman costume leaning over a funeral urn, was Michael Rysbrack, and it was said to have cost £2,000. This captain of Horse Grenadiers, Mr. Patching said, "is associated with St. Leonards Forest as the headless figure who, when a man rides through the forest at night, is apt to vault up behind him and accompany him to the limits of the forest." There were monuments to the Burrells, one to Sir William Burrell, the eminent Sussex archaeologist, being by Flaxman. Under the tower would be found a church chest formed of the squared trunks of oak

hollowed out in the centre, and leaving a solid mass of wood at each end.

Other excursions have been those of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on June 19, in incessant rain, to Scambridge Dikes; the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES to Houghton-le-Spring on July 1, and to Capheaton, Elsdon and Little Harle on July 12; the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to York on June 24, and to Akroyd in Wandsworth on July 8; the WOOLWICH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to the Darenth Valley on June 17; the CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Ysbytty Cynfyn, Devil's Bridge, and Hafod on June 26; the LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under the guidance of Mr. A. H. Thompson, to Wisbech and the famous Marshland churches on July 3 and 4; the annual meetings of the WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Malmesbury on July 5, 6, and 7; the summer meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Fairford and Oxford on July 11-13; the meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Ripon on July 12 and 13; and the summer excursion of the NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in the Waveney Valley on July 13.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE CASTLES AND WALLED TOWNS OF ENGLAND.

By Alfred Harvey. With forty-six illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 276. Price 7s. 6d. net.

In one respect this volume breaks new ground. The chapters devoted to the subject of walled towns, which treat not only of towns which still retain more or less of their old mural defences, but also of those of which the walls have entirely disappeared, form really the first coherent attempt to deal with a singularly interesting subject. The author has personally perambulated not only all English towns known to have been walled, but also "every town which it appeared to him should, or might have been," walled. The undertaking must have had its disagreeable side, but the result is much fresh first-hand information. The castles are dealt with comprehensively. They are here regarded as places of residence or defence, and are discussed, so far as fortresses are concerned, in relation to other similar links in schemes of defence. Mr. Harvey's plan is to discuss the type, and then to describe in detail several illustrative examples of each class. As these examples have usually been selected from the less familiar castles of the country, the chapters read with much freshness. It is somewhat surprising to find how few, comparatively speaking, of known English castles have completely disappeared. The amount of ancient work remaining varies from

fragments of walls or mounds to the splendid shells of such castles as Carnarvon, Harlech, Newark, Middleham, Richmond, and others which might be named. Many of those castles, such as Berkeley, Arundel, and Warwick, which are still used as residences retain much ancient work, while others, such as Windsor, have been so much rebuilt as almost to rank as modern buildings. Mr. Harvey's clear expositions and descriptions will enable the reader to follow the plan and arrangement of the typical examples which he selects, to understand the conditions of castle life at different periods of their national history, and, not least, to realize the important part those which were fortresses played in connection with political and military history. An appendix contains a carefully compiled list of castles in England and Wales which are either still existing or which are known to have existed. The illustrations are numerous and much to the point. The plans in the text are particularly useful, and some of the photographic plates are unusually fine. We notice one or two misprints. In the Introduction Mr. G. T. Clark is disguised as Mr. J. G. Clark, and M. "Voillet" le Duc should not have passed the proof stage.

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A HISTORY OF PAINTING. By Haldane Macfall. Volumes II., III., and IV. of eight volumes, to be illustrated with 200 plates in colour and furnished with maps and copious indices. London: T. C. and E. C. Jack, 1911. 4to. Price 7s. 6d. net a volume.

We have already (*ante*, p. 196) expressed the interest and wonder stimulated by a perusal of the first volume of this important literary undertaking, and the value of the labour bestowed upon it by both author and publisher seems to be well sustained in the three new volumes which have now reached us. Mr. Macfall gaily pursues his own unconventional way, still a little rebellious against the "scientific expert," but exhibiting, as is right in a comprehensive history of a very noble form of human energy, a truly catholic taste and, what is even more to the point, a fervent zeal for the beauty and soul of the art of painting. In the present volumes on "The Renaissance in Venice," "The Later Italians and the Genius of Spain," and "The Renaissance in the North and the Flemish Genius," the author covers a wide period of different schools and ideals. Artists like Memlinc and Dürer, men scantily treated in many previous works of the kind, and yet now held in high honour for the wonder of their devoted skill and technique, are here the subjects of admirable essays, even if one could have wished in passing for an ampler and juster illustration of the latter's work, of which one example only, and that not a very pleasing one, is shown. In the third volume, again, whether in finding a fresh way of stating sound truths about the work of Velasquez or in giving a new interest to the study of Goya—"a comet bursting over the wreckage of Spain"—Mr. Macfall is full of good and suggestive matter. To mention one detailed piece, he will probably have many readers prepared to subscribe to his sensible remarks about the attribution of the much-debated "Venus" in our London National Gallery. In a word, the ample learning and vivacious but reasoned

judgment which mark this work give it a real quality of dignity, and make one look forward to the fulfilment of the courageous words with which the fourth volume closes: "Modern art has thrust the utterance and realm of painting far beyond even the vision of Velasquez, of Rubens, of Rembrandt, and of Hals."

The admirably printed pages of the handsome volumes, and the high standard for so low a price of the generous measure of coloured prints, add to the pleasure which is to be derived from so desirable an addition to any library.—W. H. D.

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ENGLISH HOUSE DESIGN. By Ernest Willmott, F.R.I.B.A. With 150 illustrations from photographs, also plans and views from drawings, etc. London: B. T. Batsford, 1911. Large 8vo., pp. xii, 228. Price 10s. 6d. net.

There is a considerable and rapidly growing literature concerning our domestic architecture, but there is ample room for the volume before us, which is not intended for professional men, but for the ordinary man not familiar with the literature to be found in the architect's library, but intelligently interested in the construction of his domestic shell. Mr. Willmott takes as the chief principles of house design—repose, proportion, scale, rhythm, colour, and texture, and discusses their application, in houses old and new, from the sixteenth to the twentieth century. In its systematic arrangement and discussion of abundant material, the book forms a modest historical summary of the best work in English domestic architecture. If those for whom architects design houses would only read this work with care and master the principles discussed in it, and—most important of all, perhaps—would take the trouble to follow the sequence of examples so admirably illustrated and explained in these pages, they would realize what individuality in a house may be, and how slender is the claim to the name of home of great masses of modern domestic construction. The very numerous examples, beautifully reproduced, represent all classes of houses, from some of the delightful, eye-satisfying specimens of cottage architecture in the Cotswolds and elsewhere, to manor-houses and splendid mansions. Contemporary work is largely illustrated. There are sufficient indexes, and the work is produced in the satisfactory manner associated with the name of the publisher.

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WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE CORONATION. By W. R. Lethaby. Twelve plates and thirteen figures in the text. London: Duckworth and Co., 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. 78. Price 2s. 6d. net.

"In this short study of a big subject," says Mr. Lethaby, "I have endeavoured to bring out some selected points rather than to glance over the whole field." The result is a slim volume which is suggestive, and will tempt its readers to further investigation of a curious and fascinating subject. The ecclesiastical aspect of the Coronation rites, the correspondences with Byzantine Coronation ceremonies—an element which it is suggested may well have come in after the Coronation of Charlemagne at Rome in the year 800—the resemblances between our Abbey and Rheims Cathedral, and the development

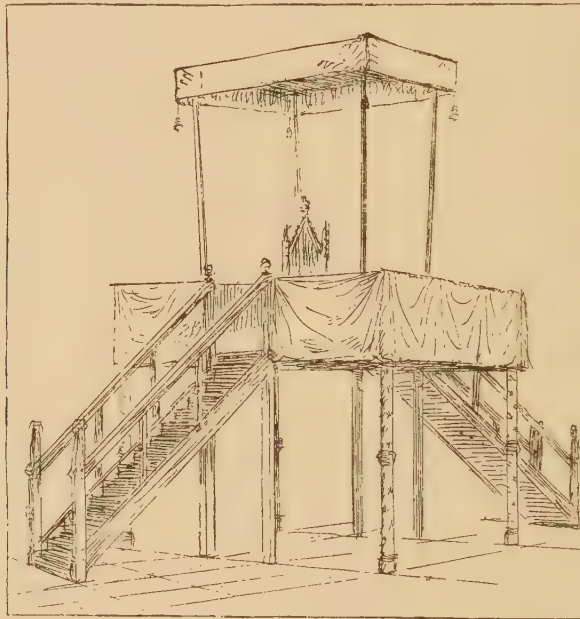
of the anointing part of the ceremony, are among the points brought out. Special emphasis is laid on the Byzantine influences which Mr. Lethaby traces in the Coronation vestments, in the stage erected at the centre of the Abbey whereon the King is enthroned (though the suggested derivation from the great ambo in Sta. Sophia where the Eastern Emperors were crowned seems open to doubt), in certain of the Coronation rites, and in the use of the sceptre and rod. The resemblances between the Sta. Sophia ambo and the Abbey stage are certainly curious. "The ambo," says Mr. Lethaby, "was a large structure on pillars, having a canopy above, and standing out into the centre of the vast church, having staircases giving access to it both at the east and at the west—that is, both in front and behind—a curious arrangement.

a welcome reminder of the wealth of historic associations—secular and ecclesiastical—bound up with and suggested by the many details of the Coronation rites and ceremonies. The numerous illustrations are good and appropriate. By the courtesy of the publisher we are allowed to reproduce one of particular interest on this page.

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THE WELSH BORDER: ITS CHURCHES, CASTLES, AND DYKES. By M. A. Hoyer and M. L. Heppel, B.A. Sixteen illustrations. London: D. Nutt, 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 238. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is a cheerfully written account, by two ladies, of a holiday spent in tracing the remains of Offa's Dyke from north to south, with many divagations to



THE "PULPITUM" OR CORONATION STAGE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

Now, at Westminster, in the Middle Ages, the stage which was erected at the mid-point of the church was high, raised upon pillars, so high that it is said that men-at-arms might ride under it. It also had stairways to the front and the back, so that the King, in entering from the west, ascended directly by one stair, and later descended to the altar by the other. It appears to have been for long called the 'pulpitum,' a name which it bears in the accounts of the Coronation of Queen Eleanor in 1236, and the word is of parallel meaning to ambo. In later times it was called the 'scaffold,' or 'high place.'" By some readers, perhaps, the pages on the planning of the Abbey, a subject on which Mr. Lethaby speaks with special authority, will be found of the most importance. The book is somewhat slight, but is

old-world towns and the ancient castles which stud the border in such abundance. Miss Hoyer and her friend, although their experiences were occasionally toilsome, evidently had a very enjoyable time, and their account of it makes pleasant reading, which may do a little to foster a taste for inquiry into local as well as national history among the readers of the book. The authors, however, should not call an antiquary an "antiquarian" (p. 28), nor should they misquote Wordsworth's famous "still, sad music of humanity" (p. 133). They are not very strong in ecclesiology. On p. 171 Miss Hoyer remarks with some simplicity, in reference to an altar-tomb to the left of the altar in Goodrich Church: "An antiquarian friend once told me that tombs in such a position were often used for Easter sepulchres." Notwith-

standing some trivialities, the book may be recommended for its bright and pleasant descriptions, with some serious historical notes dexterously sandwiched, of a country and historic remains all abounding in interest.

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COUNTY CHURCHES: CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND THE ISLE OF ELY. By C. H. Evelyn-White, F.S.A. With twenty-four plates. London: *George Allen and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. Foolscape 8vo., pp. xlii, 216. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Cambridgeshire is rich in churches of interest and importance, and no ecclesiologist is better qualified to deal with them than Mr. Evelyn-White, whose antiquarian labours in connection with the county have been neither few nor stinted. In an Introduction of forty-two pages he summarizes the chief characteristics of the churches of the district, and thereafter gives detailed descriptions in alphabetical order of places. These descriptions occasionally give cause for grief, for the destroyers, ancient and modern, have been at work here as elsewhere; but sometimes we see another side to the shield. It is pleasant, for instance, to read (p. 88), in the description of the fine, though much rebuilt church at Haddenham, that a good Perpendicular rood-screen has been lately restored to the church, after being stored for more than thirty years in a builder's yard. The volume is a most welcome addition to a series of books of exceptional usefulness.

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The first issue of the two volumes on the churches of *Norfolk*, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, in this same "County Churches" series, was disfigured by a long list of errata, while some other mistakes and lapses, due to inefficient proof-reading by the author's substitutes, were soon pointed out. As a result, a second edition of the two volumes (price, as before, 3s. net each volume) has now been issued by Messrs. George Allen and Co., Ltd., thoroughly revised and extended by Dr. Cox. Both volumes may be most heartily commended. Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, especially the former, are counties exceptionally rich in splendid old fanes; and these two volumes by Dr. Cox, and that noticed above, by Mr. Evelyn-White, will be found invaluable guides by all who wish to visit and study the ecclesiological wealth of the district.

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NOTES AND QUERIES CONCERNING EVESHAM AND THE FOUR SHIRES. Edited by E. A. B. Barnard. Vol. i. Evesham: *W. and H. Smith, Ltd.*, 1911. 8vo., pp. 246. Price 2s. net.

From time to time we have remarked upon the usefulness of the "N. and Q." column, conducted by Mr. Barnard in the pages of the *Evesham Journal*, and we now offer a hearty welcome to the first selection of the contributions to that column, presented in handy volume form. Mr. Barnard has been well supported, and he is able in this neatly produced book to bring together much good and fresh matter. Mr. O. G. Knapp contributes a series of historical "Evesham Episodes"; an account of "The Christmas Services of Evesham in the Thirteenth Century," based on contemporary records; an eighteenth-century Evesham diary; and a good paper on "Local Place-Names." Other documentary matter includes six-

teenth and eighteenth century wills; extracts from local memorandum-books of 1799 to 1819; and various miscellaneous extracts. The editor is himself responsible for many interesting notes on the Evesham Mayoralty, Evesham Tokens, the local Union Society, 1785, local elections and wakes, Cotswold tales, etc. There is a fair amount of matter dealing at first hand with local customs and folklore; and the whole volume, which is embellished with some dozen illustrations, may be heartily commended. Its cost to purchasers is so small that it is not surprising to read that vol. ii. will be issued at a somewhat higher price.

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PREHISTORIC MAN IN CHESHIRE. By the late William Shone, F.G.S. Many illustrations. London: *Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.*; Chester: *Minshull and Meeson*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. 110. Price 3s. net. Paper covers.

Remains of Palæolithic man have been found in the caves of the Vale of Clwyd, adjoining Cheshire, but none have been found *in situ* in the county itself. They are probably buried in the forest-beds that lie submerged far beyond the present coast-line. Neolithic relics have been found in various parts of the county, chiefly in the courses of the rivers, the coast, and the hills. Bronze Age remains are fairly numerous, the list being headed by the kistvaen (the "Bridestones," locally), near Congleton, of which, from the description of Sainter, the remains were much more in evidence in 1766 than they are now. Cinerary urns have been frequently found, and there are many earthworks, probably of Bronze Age date. A few late Celtic finds are recorded. This account of Prehistoric Cheshire was written a few years ago by the late Mr. Shone for a projected new county history. The publication of this History, however, has been postponed, and Mr. Shone's study is now published for the benefit of his fellow-students. It is a careful and thorough piece of work, based throughout on the finds and on actual observation. There is a relief model map of the county, showing the locality of each recorded find, with a relative numbered list. The booklet is very liberally illustrated, and at the end is a very useful summary, in alphabetical order, of sites, as well as a brief appendix, discussing one or two points relating to subjects dealt with in the text.

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Mr. F. J. Britten's work on *Old Clocks and Watches and Their Makers* has long been the authority on its subject. It has, indeed, no competitor; and when the second edition appeared in 1904, with its series of 700 illustrations and its more than 700 pages of authoritative text (noticed in the *Antiquary*, September, 1904, p. 287), it seemed difficult to see much room for improvement. But Mr. B. T. Batsford, its publisher, has now issued a third edition of the work (price 15s. net), which contains about 800 pages of text and over 800 illustrations, largely from photographs. Among the additional illustrations, no less than fifty are from the Wetherfield Collection of English clocks—a "collection which affords as nearly as possible a perfect historical review of the subject." Another very important feature of this new edition is found in the large additions which have been made to the list of names of makers—over 1,000 additional

names are given, making a list of 11,000. By resetting the text in slightly smaller, though very readable, type, and by printing on a rather finer paper, there is no appreciable increase in bulk. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon the merits of Mr. Britten's work. It represents the labours and researches of many years. It is encyclopedic in scope, and is practically exhaustive in treatment. The illustrations are wonderfully complete. The whole book is a monument of industry and scholarly research.

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In a well-printed and beautifully illustrated pamphlet, entitled *The Knight of the Red Cross* (Guildford, Frank Lasham; price 1s. net), Mr. P. G. Palmer tells the romantic story of the tomb of Archbishop Abbot in Trinity Church, Guildford, as he told it to a party of Senior Form boys of the Archbishop's school before the tomb on October 29, 1908, in celebration of Abbot's 346th birthday. The carvings and inscriptions and details of the tomb associate the career of St. George, as related in the first book of Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, and that of the ecclesiastic, Christian warrior and Church dignitary. Mr. Palmer's very interesting exposition is a welcome help to the study of a remarkable monument.

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We have received Nos. 77, 79, and 80 of the useful Hull Museum Publications (price 1d. each). No. 77 is the illustrated "Quarterly Record of Additions," No. 36, dated March, 1911, edited by Mr. Sheppard, the curator. No. 79, also by Mr. Sheppard, contains a useful list, illustrated, of seventeenth-century Lincolnshire tokens preserved in the Hull Museum, with descriptions of hitherto unpublished tokens and varieties. As the museum contains 207 of the known 281 Lincolnshire seventeenth-century tokens and town pieces, this very low-priced list, it will be seen, is of considerable importance and interest to collectors. No. 80 is of no less importance, for it contains an illustrated account, by Mr. T. Pickersgill, of a considerable number of "Roman Bronze Coins found at South Ferriby, Lincs."

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The outstanding article in the *Scottish Historical Review*, July, is the conclusion of Mr. Maitland Anderson's important study, plainly the fruit of much research, of "The Beginnings of St. Andrews University, 1410-1418." Professor C. H. Firth sends two more hitherto unpublished Jacobite ballads, contemporary ballads on Viscount Dundee; Mr. F. C. Eeles prints "The English Thanksgiving Service for King James's Delivery from the Gowrie Conspiracy"; Mr. Julian Corbett writes briefly on "Spanish Reports and the Wreck at Tobermory"; and Sir Herbert Maxwell continues his version of "The Chronicle of Lanercost." The *Architectural Review* has a finely illustrated paper on "The Style Néo-Grec," by Mr. A. E. Richardson, and among the other contents we note "Wolvesey Palace, Winchester," by Mr. C. R. Corfield; and "The Ford Abbey Tapestries," by Mr. Sidney Heath, both beautifully illustrated.

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The number for June of Mr. George Sherwood's *Pedigree Register* (227, Strand, price 2s. 6d. net) is of representative quality. Genealogical students know how useful and well-produced the *Register* is.

We notice especially the pedigree of a Shakespeare of Stepney; another of the Perry family, with notes by Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Parry, and admirable drawings of Perry arms by Mr. Tavenor-Perry; and a sketch pedigree by Mr. G. S. Fry, which illustrates the helpfulness of a distinctive Christian name in tracing a pedigree. Part 15 of Mr. H. Harrison's valuable *Surnames of the United Kingdom* shows no falling off from the standard of earlier parts. The names here treated extend from Jacoby to Kerwin. Mr. Harrison would be well advised to make some of his references more definite—"Hund.-Rolls" is too vague for so important a dictionary as this. We have also received *Rivista d' Italia*, June; the *American Antiquarian*, April-June; and the Annual Report of the United States National Museum for 1910.



Correspondence.

THE FILLING-IN OF THE EASTERN DITCH AT OLIVER'S CAMP, NEAR DEVIZES.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN your July issue Mrs. M. E. Cunnington puts forward as a fatal objection to the theory that the eastern ditch at Oliver's Camp was filled up to facilitate an assault on the camp the supposition that, had an attack been expected, the first thing the defenders would have done would have been to clear out (*sic*) this ditch. This implies that the "defenders" knew that there was some 5 feet of silting in the ditch which could be cleared out with comparative ease. But, according to Mrs. Cunnington's original paper on this camp, it was constructed before the Roman period, probably by the late Celtic people of the Early Iron Age, while the ditch was filled in in Roman or Romano-British times at the earliest. The evidence shows that when it was filled in the silted-up bottom was turfed over, and it is practically impossible that its then occupants can have known that when constructed some hundreds of years before it was some 5 feet deeper.

It was certainly not in permanent occupation at the time of the filling-in, and if used for defence it must have been on a sudden emergency. There is nothing to warrant the supposition that the defenders would have thought it necessary to deepen an 8-foot ditch backed by a lofty vallum, probably stockaded, even if they had the opportunity.

My theory may not be correct, but at present it is the only one put forward, so far as I know, which gives a satisfactory reason why the material for filling-in the ditch should be brought from a distance.

ALBANY F. MAJOR,
Hon. Secretary, Earthworks Committee,
Congress of Archæological Societies.

Croydon,
July 12, 1911.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

THE second report of the Royal Commission appointed to inventory the ancient and historical monuments of Wales and Monmouthshire has just been issued in the form of a White Paper. The volume on the Monuments and Constructions of Montgomeryshire is practically ready for issue. The work of preparing the inventories dealing with the Monuments and Constructions of Flintshire is in hand, and progress has been made with the inspection of the antiquities of the difficult county of Radnor. It is hoped that the season of 1911 will see the inspection in Radnorshire as well as that in the eastern half of Denbighshire completed. Thus, at the end of the year in which this report appears the Commissioners expect to have finished one-fourth of the most difficult portion of their great and interesting task.

“Late in the year 1909,” continue the Commissioners, “we were informed that certain ancient remains on the slope of the Llanellwedd Hills, in the county of Radnor, and overlooking the River Wye, were scheduled for compulsory acquisition by the Brecon County Council under the Small Holdings Act of 1908. The threatened monuments consisted of several long, low mounds, which, from the available evidence, it is difficult to pronounce to be anything but sepulchral. Undoubted remains of prehistoric times are found upon the higher slopes of these hills. A public inquiry was held by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, at which the Com-

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mission was represented by Sir E. Vincent Evans, one of their number, and the secretary. The site was visited by the Commissioner of the Board of Agriculture and the representatives of this Commission. It was agreed, with the cordial assent of the Breconshire county authorities, that the mounds in question should be placed outside the scope of any order that might be issued. The owner of the land has since leased the lower slopes of the hill for quarrying operations, with conditions safeguarding the mounds within the area covered by the lease, but it is to be feared that such work, proceeding as it does in close proximity to the monuments, may lead to their disturbance.

“The other example to which we desire to call attention is the serious damage that is being done to the remains of the Castle of Dyserth, in the county of Flint, damage that must result in the complete destruction of the ruins. The structure, which is of the period of Henry III., is built upon a hill extending east and west, the castle being placed at its western extremity. The northern side of the hill slopes gradually, and towards the south it falls abruptly a distance of about 200 feet. It is this precipitous face of the hill that is being quarried. In the course of his inspection of the Flintshire monuments, Dyserth Castle was visited by one of our assistant inspecting officers, who duly represented to us the destruction that had been already effected. We ourselves at a later period made a visit to the castle, and were witnesses of the demolition then in progress. The parts of the structure which occupied the southern side of the hill have been swept away, and the only remains at present existing are the double towers at the east and west ends, fragments of the north curtain wall, and a few vestiges of the exterior defences. The quarry line takes in much of the interior quadrangle of the castle, and at the date of our visit it was only 55 feet distant from the north wall. The face of the rock cleared for quarrying operations extends beyond the line of the ruins on either hand, and is being worked along its full extent. The number of men then at work was small, so that the progress was not rapid. Any increase in the output, however, will accelerate the dis-

appearance of the ruins. In any case the complete destruction of the castle would appear to be only a matter of time. The owner of the property is Mr. Leonard Hughes, an artist, who has leased the castle rock to the Castle Limestone Quarry Company, of Mostyn. The company holds the property by virtue of a lease for thirty years, granted by Mr. Hughes on March 7, 1903. No allusion is made in the lease to the castle ruins, but a provision is inserted that no limestone is to be worked 'under or within fifty yards of any buildings now built for agricultural purposes upon the demised premises.'

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 "The duties and responsibilities which fall upon the owners of ancient edifices or constructions are often found to be accompanied by certain inconveniences, though these causes of irritation are generally borne with much patience and good feeling, for the sake of the memorial of which the possessor is generally proud to regard himself as custodian for the nation. There appears to be an impression in certain minds that this Commission possesses the power to step in and avert the destruction of an ancient monument, though its owner may have no desire to preserve it, and on more than one occasion the Commission has been assailed in the public press for not exerting an authority it does not possess. It should be borne in mind that the Commission was called into existence for a specific purpose, as stated in the first paragraph of this report, and that it has no power to go beyond the strict limits laid down in the terms of reference. Deeply as we have been moved by the indifference and carelessness of a Government department which has doomed the great prehistoric camp on Penmaenmawr to eventual destruction, and profoundly as we deplore the more rapid destruction of the privately-owned Castle of Dyserth, we are unable to do more than draw public attention to these and such other regrettable occurrences as may be brought to our notice. The Commissioners would urge the desirability of Parliament establishing some machinery with power to intervene in order to prohibit the destruction of the historic treasures of the nation, which at present are too often sacrificed to selfish-

ness and greed, or allowed to suffer from the consequences of ignorance and neglect."

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 A total sum of £12,040 was realized by the eight days' sale of the Hilton-Price collection of Egyptian antiquities at Sotheby's, which began on July 12. Many remarkable things were sold and high prices fetched. One of the oldest examples of portraiture that exist was sold on July 19 for £310. It came from the hand of an Egyptian artist who possessed the truly Egyptian tradition of painting and the advantages of association with Greek art in the first century A.D. It was painted on a piece of linen about 4 feet by 3 feet, and had served to enwrap the mummy of the dark lady whom it represented. The figure itself was surrounded with symbols of the gods in the conventional manner, not relieved by perspective.

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 Two pieces of enamelled gold, believed to be the only specimens of Egyptian enamelling which remain, reached £405. They formed the familiar Egyptian beetle ornament or charm known as a scarab, and the spaces between the gold filaments were set with a blue vitreous enamel. An example of the finest workmanship of a Greek goldsmith, indicating the close relation between Greece and Egypt about 500 B.C., reached £82. It consisted of a set of seven round and rectangular gold beads of exquisite design, one of which measured about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, and bore on it a minute figure of an unrolled standing hedgehog $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long. Two earrings made of wire, with a white substance formed in the shape of grape-clusters, were offered in the same "lot."

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 Another day's chief prices may be taken as samples of the whole. A bronze figure of a hawk, the sacred bird of Horus, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, made £51; a spitula or libation bucket of bronze, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, £78; a faience figure of Isis nursing the infant Horus, XXVI. dynasty, £63; a charming faience figure of Tehuti (Thoth), $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, £52; a faience figure of Ptah-Seker-Ansar, £42; the Genii of Amenti, £78; a figure of a hippopotamus, in blue glazed faience, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches high, £90; an amulet in blue faience, £22; a toilet spoon

of green glazed faience, XVIII. dynasty, £39; a libation cup of faience, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, from the royal tombs at Der-el-Bahari, XXI. dynasty, £80; a New Year vase, inscribed, "May Ptah open up a happy New Year," (for the owner), £11 15s.; a faience drinking cup, showing signs of turquoise-coloured glazing, from Tounah, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, £71; a bowl of blue glazed faience, from Akmim, XVIII. dynasty, £96; and a vase and cover of thick faience with deep blue glazing, 5 inches high, from Denderah, of Roman date, £62.

A writer in the *Morning Post* of July 14, commenting on this wonderful collection, remarked that it afforded an excellent idea of the characteristics and limitation of Egyptian art—of its lack of emotion and intellectual development. Attitudes are rigid, all figures have the same inexpressive stare. "Formula takes the place of intelligent observation; warrior kings and animal-headed gods are represented in fixed and invariable positions. A figure is seldom realized as a whole. We see a face carved in profile, but the eye looks full at the spectator. . . . Save for a more elaborate finish, greater precision, and refinement of outline, Egyptian art remained in the archaic stage of development. It stands in the same relation to the Attic art of Greece as the Byzantine to the Renaissance. In the earlier Attic period mind and emotion began to quicken art, which never really lived in Egypt, just as Pisano, Duccio, and Giotto, infused intellectual meaning and spiritual emotion into the soulless rigidity that distinguished Byzantine Madonnas and saints."

We have received the report of the curator and librarian of the Maidstone Museum, Public Library, and Bentlif Art Gallery for the two years ended October 31, 1910. It chronicles much varied activity. We are glad especially to note that a special effort is being made to collect and preserve "bygonies"—those "various objects now obsolete, but at one time in common use in the domestic and general life of this country," the preservation of which is, as Mr. Allchin, the curator, remarks, "a matter of considerable interest and importance for the information

of future generations." We also note an important gift by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, of a collection of oil-colours and miniature portraits of various members of the Hazlitt family. The collection includes thirteen miniatures by John Hazlitt. It will be remembered that William Hazlitt, one of the first of English essayists, was born at Maidstone.

The *Times* of July 31 contained an important contribution from its correspondent in the Balkan Peninsula on "Archæological Research in Greece." The important excavations of the French Mission in the island of Delos, which continue to yield interesting results, were referred to, and also the work of the American School of Archæology on the site of ancient Corinth, where the internal arrangements and reservoirs of the principal fountain of the city, Pirene, have been successfully investigated, and in another part of the city large Roman baths found. Good results have also followed the work of the School on the Acropolis of Athens. Reference was made to the important operations last year by the British School of Archæology at Sparta, "which have thrown a new light on old Laconian art, religion, and social conditions." "This year," continued the correspondent, "under the direction of Mr. R. M. Dawkins, the British School has begun excavations on the prehistoric site of Phylakopi, in the island of Melos. Researches were carried out here by the School twelve years ago; but, with the great advance which has latterly been made in the prehistoric archæology of Crete and the northern Greek mainland, it is hoped that the new excavations will add materially to our knowledge of Ægean intercourse in the prehistoric period. Phylakopi derived its importance from the trade in obsidian, an object of first necessity at an age when iron was unknown, and Melian obsidian occurs in all Greek and Cretan prehistoric sites. The excavations, which have only been in progress for some weeks, have already yielded some good imported Cretan vases. Messrs. A. J. B. Wace and M. Thompson have in the press a work describing their interesting excavations of prehistoric settlements in Thessaly. They hope to extend their researches beyond the

Turkish frontier this year. Mr. F. W. Hasluck, in the course of a preliminary tour, has discovered a beehive tomb near Kirk-kilissé, in the vilayet of Adrianople. Macedonia as well as Thrace has hitherto been a *terra incognita*, though affording a most promising field for research in prehistoric, classical, Byzantine, and mediæval archæology. For this purpose the 'Macedonian Exploration Fund' has been formed under a committee of distinguished scholars, who appeal to the public for support in their undertaking. Subscriptions will be received by the treasurer, Mr. Vincent Yorke, the Farringdon Works, Shoe Lane, E.C."



Further particulars of this very interesting work at Phylakopi were given by Mr. D. G. Hogarth in the *Illustrated London News* of July 29, accompanied by a number of photographic illustrations. Mr. Hogarth, referring to the importance of the natural volcanic glass called obsidian, pointed out that Melos had a local monopoly of this commodity, "which can be flaked to make blades with very keen though raw edges. Many primitive peoples in various remote parts of the world made this use of it till lately, and some still do so. I have heard that barbers can yet be found in the Mexican wilds to shave with it, striking the flakes off fresh and sharp for customers whose skin is probably as leathery as that of any neolithic man. Even where metals are known, ceremonial tradition may still compel the use of stone razors in certain solemn depilations. It is Mariette, the great explorer of Egypt in the early part of last century, who related, I think, how his chief overseer suffered his head to be shaved with no implement but of stone, and would return from his chosen barber with scarified scalp and pharisaic contentment that he was not as other men."



Referring to Melian pottery, Mr. Hogarth declared: "I have never excavated any site anywhere which produced so much and such variously painted ware to the square yard as Phylakopi. We had to abandon as refuse hillocks of sherds which, on most other sites, would have been carefully packed as prizes for museums, and even so we brought away so much that the Athens authorities, after

filling all the exhibition space that they could spare, were fain to make lavish donations to other museums. Besides almost every possible scheme of geometric decoration, the Phylakopi potters made great use of plant forms, observing them with admirable correctness, but reducing them on the walls and necks of the vases to stylized schemes according to the essential principle of decorative art. They laid animals, birds, and fishes, also under contribution, but on the whole made little use of figure schemes, though one of the vessels found, a stand for a lamp, carries the most curious and interesting representation of Ægean men that time has spared to us. The painters in fresco, however, who decorated rooms, were more free, and, besides imitating faithfully the irises which are one of the spring glories of the Ægean Isles, reproduced with wonderful sympathy and success the aspect of the pellucid sea about their coasts, floored with weed and shells, and alive with the darting flying-fish which Melian fishermen call 'sea-swallows.'"



The *Architect* of July 28 says that "An interesting discovery has been made at Fotheringhay in connection with the Castle Stone, to enclose which with a light iron railing a fund has been collected by the Peterborough Archæological Society. It had long been suspected by the secretary of the fund (Mr. Frank Loomes) that the underpart in the ground would support the tradition that the stone rolled from the castle keep, and that it was part of the ancient keep (which it is known was in the form of a fetter-lock). It was accordingly decided by the Society that, whilst the actual position of the stone should not be interfered with, the mass itself should be lifted, and the tooled stonework, if any, revealed. This was done, and the concrete mass was found to be simply the backing of a liberal breadth of worked Barnack ragstone, forming a more or less obtuse angle with plinth complete. More than this: it fitted exactly into what can be imagined to be the design of the fetter-lock castle keep as it joined the southern bastion. The mass, weighing some twenty tons, was then raised to the same vertical position as it occupied in the original building of the time of Edward III., by the son

of whom the castle was rebuilt, so that the stone now tells its own story for the first time for 300 years or more."

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The remarkable bronze head found by Professor Garstang at Meroë, to which we referred last month in connection with its exhibition at Burlington House, has been presented to the British Museum by the Soudan Excavations Committee of the Archæological Institute of the University of Liverpool. In consideration of the donation, a gift of 1,000 guineas has been made to the Excavations Committee by the National Art Collection Fund for the carrying on of further excavations in the Soudan.

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The London County Council, on the recommendation of the Local Government Records and Museums Committee, has resolved that the whole of the objects of London interest collected by the Council from time to time, including the boat of the Roman period discovered on the site of the new County Hall, be offered on permanent loan to the trustees of the London Museum. The museum will be accommodated in the State Apartments of Kensington Palace, which was placed by the King at the disposal of trustees for the exhibition of the collections. The accommodation at Kensington Palace is understood to be of a temporary nature, the intention being eventually to house the objects in a building worthy of London.

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An appeal has been authorized by the Hittite Excavations Committee for funds to promote archæological research in Asia Minor and Northern Syria, with the object of investigating the remains of the Hittite power and civilization. The committee hope to raise £2,000 a year for the work, as well as a further £500 for immediate purposes. The honorary treasurer of the fund is Mr. Robert Mond, Coombe Bank, Sevenoaks; and the bankers, Lloyds' Bank, Regent Street Branch, W.

Past research, as the committee point out, has already been made with remarkable results, especially at Boghaz Keui, the seat of the great Hittite Kings in the fourteenth and thirteenth century B.C. Their state archives, written upon tablets of clay, have

been unearthed in the ruins of the royal palace. Hundreds of these documents are still unread, being expressed in the unknown Hittite language; but much may be learned from some that relate to foreign affairs, as they are written in the common Assyrian language and script. A knowledge of the civilization of Asia Minor under the Hittites is essential to the interpretation of the results of recent research alike in Crete and the Ægean, as in Palestine and even Egypt.

It is proposed that an expedition shall begin work this autumn in the great mound at Sakje Geuzi. The committee has entrusted the conduct of the excavation to Professor J. Garstang. He has already begun excavation at Sakje Geuzi, and by the discovery of a palace with sculptured portico has demonstrated the promise of the site. The site itself, four days' journey eastward from Adana, near Tarsus, and one day westward from Aintab, was on an ancient route between the East and West by way of Carchemish and the Cilician Gates. Apart from the direct information which may be confidently expected, it is a likely place wherein to search for that bilingual inscription which would solve the riddle of innumerable documents.

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An interesting discovery was made early in August at Glasslough, County Monaghan, Ireland, by Monsignor Barnes and Mr. Shane Leslie. While searching in the neighbourhood, they found in a loft adjacent to St. Mary's Church a fine specimen of an early crucifix made of bronze set with crystals. It is in a good state of preservation. In the opinion of Mr. Bigger, M.R.I.A., it is probably of the eleventh century, and is the rarer on account of its inset decorations. Curiously enough, it was only last March that the parish stone cross was unearthed in Donagh graveyard.

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The Technical Museum in Vienna publishes a circular stating that, in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's reign, Austrian manufacturers, with the assistance of the State and the city of Vienna, initiated this new museum. The foundation-stone was laid on June 20, 1909, and the building, which covers an area over

20,000 square yards and is situated opposite the Palace of Schönbrunn, is now nearing completion, and will be a lasting monument of the monarch. This Technical Museum is to demonstrate the development of industries and crafts in historical succession, also to do justice to the technical achievements of the present day, and to promote progress in this line by periodical exhibitions. A considerable stock of objects has already been secured, as several large and valuable State collections, till now dispersed, are shortly to be brought together in the museum. But many links in the chain of technical development are still missing. Manufacturers and craftsmen of all countries are therefore invited to co-operate in this great task, and to assist the museum in procuring and selecting suitable objects. Everything, it is stated, pertaining to technical labour is acceptable—principally tools, machines, apparatus, models, materials, methods of working, finished articles, as well as plans, designs, books, illustrations, and manuscripts. The Austrian Government has placed at the disposal of the museum authorities the spacious halls of the Rotunde ("Prater") for the present storing and sifting of gifts. The names of donors will be perpetuated by inscription on the gifts and in a memorial book. Further particulars can be obtained from the office of the Technical Museum, Vienna, I. Ebendorferstrasse 6.

Professor Dante Vaglieri has had the good fortune to discover another fine piece of statuary—the marble head of a woman—amidst the ruins of the theatre at Ostia, of which it is surmised to have been an ornament. The head is ascribed to the second century of our era, and was apparently copied from a Greek original of the school of Praxiteles. Professor Vaglieri is now working at Palestrina.

The *East Anglian Daily Times* of August 11 stated that during the past few days a number of skeletons had come to light in some pits which have been dug within the confines of the timber-yards of Messrs. William Brown and Co., Ltd., in Friars' Road. "The spot on which these were found," continued the journal, "is somewhat to the west of St. Nicholas Church, where once stood the

Monastery of Grey Friars. The Order was instituted in 1209, and the friars established themselves in England in 1224. The exact date of their settlement in Ipswich is unknown, but it was in the reign of Edward I. and prior to 1296, the founder being Sir Robert Tiptot, or Tibtot, of Nettlestead. The monastery occupied a considerable area, and had a large number of influential benefactors, many of whom were buried within the precincts of the monastery church. Amongst these were included Dame Ena Tiptot, wife of the founder; Sir Robert Vere; Margaret, Countess of Oxford; Sir Robert Tiptot the younger, with Margaret his wife; Elizabeth Ufford; Lady Elizabeth Spencer; Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh Spencer; Sir Robert Wakesham and Dame Joan his wife; Sir Thomas Hardell; Dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir Walter Clopton; Sir Hugh Peach; Sir John Lovelock; Dame Petronill Ufford; Dame Alice, widow of Sir John Holbrook; Robert Wentworth, Esquire, who was buried in 1542, and many others whose names are writ large in the historical records of Suffolk.

"There is little doubt that the skeletons disturbed on the present site are some which were interred in the monastic burial-ground. They were found at a depth of from six to eight feet beneath the present surface, and are in a good state of preservation. Others still remain *in situ*, and will not be disturbed unless absolutely necessary. The site has been examined by the curator of the museum, by Mr. John S. Corder, and one or two other archæologists, and considerable interest has been aroused. One prominent feature in the remains, to which particular attention has been drawn, is the absolutely perfect condition of the teeth. In a number of jaws examined there is not a single missing or decayed tooth, although the manner in which they are worn in the process of mastication of food proves them to be the jaws, not only of adult persons, but of considerable age."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, writing on August 1, remarked that "The discovery in a cave in the Aland Islands of a stone coffin containing a skele-



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stonework has been found in repeated applications of baryta and lime, with a final coating of ground lias blue lime slaked in boiling water, care being taken to avoid the unpleasant appearance left by the baryta treatment. This has been the means used to prevent further decay of the famous seventeenth-century garden front of St. John's College, Oxford, work which was finished last year, and the treatment has also been employed with satisfactory results on the tower of West Ham Church and at Godalming Parish Church. It is understood that the watergate will be treated on similar lines.

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d M
.. RATHES. PAL
MORENVS. VEXLA
VIXIT. ANOS. LXVIII.

‘To the memory of . . . rather, a Palmyrene, standard-bearer, who died at the age of sixty eight.’ There is already one Palmyrene known from a Roman inscription on Tyne-side, who set up to his British wife a tombstone, which is now one of the glories of the South Shields Museum. This man was called Barates. We can hardly feel much doubt that our Corbridge Palmyrene is the same man, and that at the outset of line two we have to supply the letters ‘BA.’ If this be so, he was not, as has been generally thought, an Oriental merchant trading on the Tyne, but an Oriental soldier serving in the Roman army, and stationed first at Shields and then at Corbridge. At Shields he lost his wife; at Corbridge he died.”

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In the *Athenæum*, July 29, the Rev. Dr. Cox gave some interesting particulars of "Discoveries at Repton Priory and Church," recently made by Mr. Vassall, the Bursar of Repton School. Among other discoveries, "A fine sepulchral slab or grave-cover has

been brought to the surface under the east window of the church, clear of the crypt, in the school or priory old yard; it has a circular cross-head, and appears to date from the close of the twelfth century, or early in the thirteenth century. This would not be the usual place for the interment of the Canons or other occupants of the Austin Priory, founded here to the east of the parish church in 1172. But the parish church was served by the Canons, and this stone may possibly have marked the burial of one of the first Canons who had acted as parochial Vicar. Mr. Vassall found this grave-stone (which measures 64 inches in length, and tapers from 19 inches to 12 inches in width) about a foot below the present surface of the yard, and on further digging found also the stone coffin with its occupant five feet lower. The coffin has been again covered and left undisturbed.



"Mr. Vassall has in addition been excavating in the north-east corner of the priory garden, and has laid bare a low splayed window and two small archways, and come across the foundations of several walls, one of which is, no doubt, the east wall of the refectory. The floor of the undercroft of the refectory was gained, and nine consecutive stones of a rib of its groined vault discovered. An Ave Maria token was found, and a silver penny of Edward III.; also several roofing slates pronounced by geologists to come from Charnwood Forest. This corner of the remains of the buildings round the cloister-garth now looks well, and develops the actual plan, whether viewed from the now priory garden or from the exterior hall garden. The slype that led from the cloisters to the hall, formerly the Prior's Lodgings, at the east end of the refectory and its undercroft, shown conjecturally on Mr. St. John Hope's plan of 1884, is clearly in evidence; it is provided with a bench-table to serve as a seat, which is 1 foot high and about 20 inches wide."



We take the following account of the exploration of a tumulus in West Denbighshire from the *Manchester Guardian*, August 5: The Rev. T. Roberts, of the Royal Navy, when

visiting the hill country near the right bank of the Conway, between Llanrwst and Tallycafn, observed three tumuli on the top of the mountain called Mwdwl Eithin, or, as the name may be translated, "Prickly Hummock." The height is shown on the maps to be 1,276 feet above sea-level, and to lie about three miles from the railway-line up the Vale of Conway, four and a half miles north-north-east from Llanrwst, and three miles south-east from Tallycafn Station. Mr. Roberts brought the discovery to the notice of the Nant Conwy Antiquarian Society, who took the matter up. On behalf of the society Mr. Roberts and Mr. Willoughby Gardner, the well-known amateur archaeologist of Deganwy, undertook to superintend the excavation of one of the three tumuli. The permission of the owner of the property, the Rev. J. Roberts, of Hopesay, Shropshire, was granted. Five days have been spent at the work, and the excavation has been carried out by a number of workmen. The mound on which the workers have been engaged is about 200 feet in circumference, and in the centre of it was found an original cremation, surrounded by big upright stones, forming a circle about 120 feet in diameter. The mound is about 6 feet high in the centre. In addition to the central interment, or cremation, with its circle of stones, some secondary interments have been found. One of these is a cremation in which the ashes had been deposited in an inverted urn, and covered by a small stone cairn. Some flint weapons were also found. The central cremation, it is inferred, was surrounded by the ancients who carried out the funeral rites with the circle of stones, and the mound was afterwards thrown over it. The exploration is being continued, and further interesting discoveries may be made.



Some "Bygones" from Cambridgeshire and Adjacent Counties.

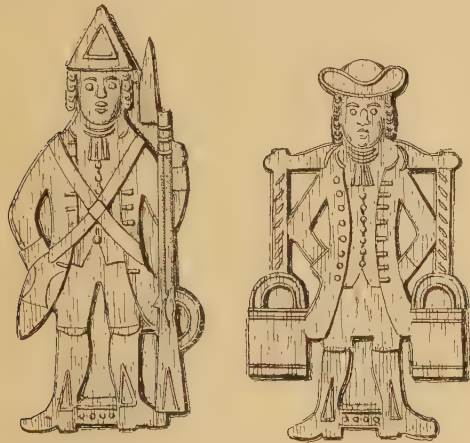
BY THE REV. G. MONTAGU BENTON, B.A.,
With Illustrations (and Occasional Notes) by W. B.
REDFERN, D.L.

II.



HE fancy forms in which thin cakes of gingerbread were formerly sold are almost forgotten. They were known as "toys" or "brown-men," and represented soldiers, horses and carts, animals, etc. The moulds used for the purpose were generally of wood, but there is an example, made of chalk, in the Hull Museum. The one figured (Fig. 6) measures 10 inches by 8 inches, and is 2 inches thick. On one side is depicted a soldier of the eighteenth century and on the other side a milkman. Sometimes these "toys" were covered with Dutch metal, which added greatly to the gay appearance of the stalls at fairs.

The amulets sometimes worn in our grandfathers' days as preservatives against disease and misfortune may well come under the



Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 6.

heading of "bygones." A large spherical bead of a polished agate-like stone (1.3 inches in diameter) with the following data attached, is preserved in the Cambridge Museum: "Sold

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by Dr. Crispin of Royston, 1783, for 10s., to Joseph Pateman, Cobb's Wood, Wimpole, Cambs., to be suspended by a string round the neck to prevent bleeding at the nose.



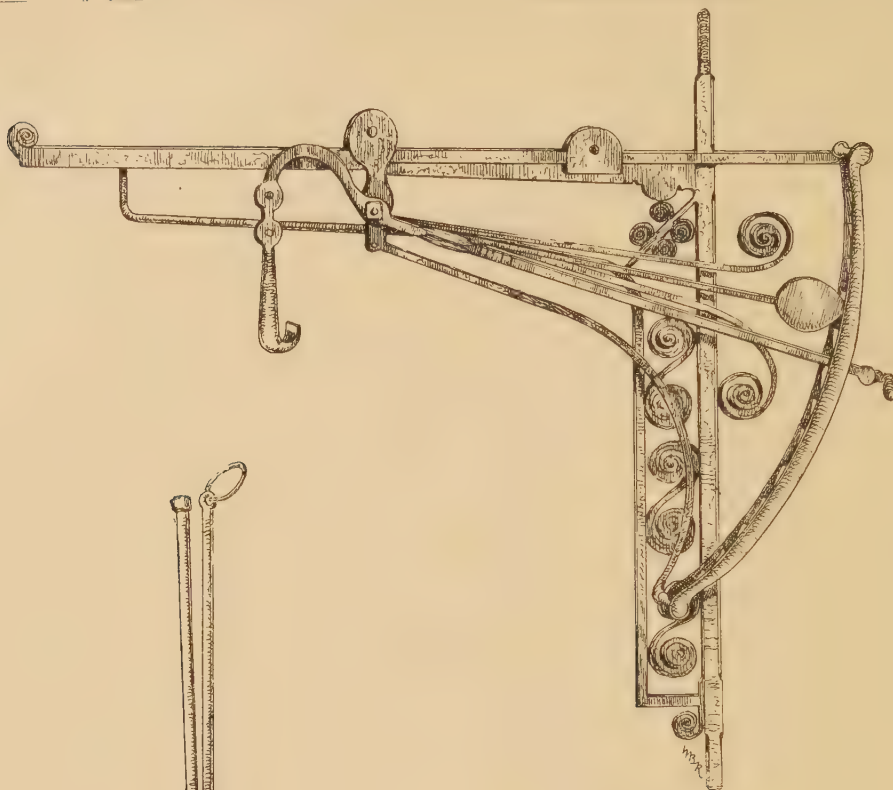
Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 7.

Given by Joseph Pateman's grandson." There are also two stone amulets on braided loops from St. Neots, Hunts, in the same collection. One is a triangular pitted stone (Fig. 7), formerly worn as a preservative against smallpox; the other is a small, bead-like nodule of flint, which was carried by W. Hockliffe, a mail-driver, about 1840, as a protection against accidents.

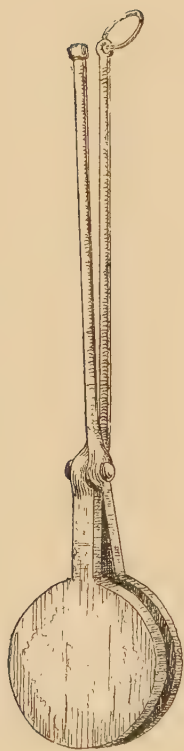
Wafering irons are now rarely met with; the pair illustrated (Fig. 8)* are of seventeenth-century date. Their length is about 29 inches. The ends, or moulds, are thick, flat discs, 5 inches in diameter, incised respectively with a floral eight-rayed star, and a flying bird carrying a berried branch. These "irons" for baking wafers, or thin cakes, were in general use from the Middle Ages to within comparatively recent times.

* The handles are not shown their full length in the illustration.



Redfern Collection.]

FIG. 9.



Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 8.

They were employed in making the gift-cakes formerly connected with "Refreshment" or "Mothering" Sunday, otherwise known as Mid-Lent Sunday. It was a

common practice for servants, apprentices, and others to visit their mothers and take with them a present of wafering-cakes, and this was called "going a mothering." It is thought that the practice was a survival of the pre-Reformation custom of people visiting their Mother Church on this day for the purpose of making offerings at the high altar.

Mention may also be made of a flat, tanged disc of iron (4 inches in diameter), engraved with a king's head, of pre-Reformation date, preserved in the Cambridge Museum. This may, perhaps, have formed one of the moulds of an early pair of wafering irons. It was found at Wingfield Castle, Suffolk, in 1852.

The wrought-iron pot-cranes formerly attached to old-fashioned fireplaces for suspending the cooking-pot or kettle were a characteristic feature of our old farmhouse interiors. These cranes were often made by



Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 10.

the local blacksmith, and there is frequently much artistic feeling in their various designs as well as ingenuity displayed in the method of adjusting the pot-hook. We figure a characteristic specimen which was purchased at Stowmarket a few months since (Fig. 9). There is a fine crane dated 1773 *in situ* in the White Swan Inn, Quy, near Cambridge. On the lower bar, two dogs chasing a fox are shown. It was illustrated some years ago in the now defunct *Collectors' Illustrated*.*

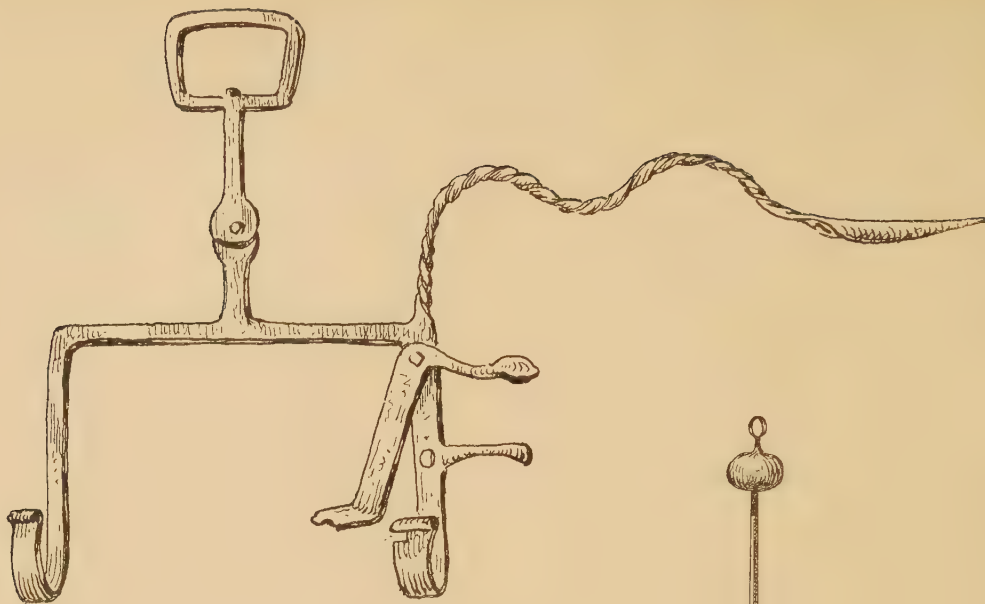
Frequently a chimney bar, built into the flue, acted in place of the crane. Curiously enough, although sometimes of iron, this bar was generally of wood. Over it was hung a pot-hook, known as a "hanger" or "hake," so constructed that the height at which the vessel was suspended could be regulated at will. This was generally effected by means of a loop and ratchet, as in the early example illustrated (Fig. 10). There was also a simpler design, represented in the Cambridge Museum, in which the ratchet was replaced by a series of perforations.

An ingenious mechanical device was frequently hooked to the above—viz., the kettle-tipper, or, as it was often called, the "idle-back" or "lazy-back" (Fig. 11). By this contrivance the teapot could be filled without taking the kettle off the fire; all that had to be done was simply to depress the lever. An illustration showing the hanger, tipper, and kettle, in position, is given in Miss Jekyll's fascinating book, *Old West Surrey* (p. 100).

Old wrought-iron or brass trivets, toasters, and flat-iron rests are frequently of graceful pattern. The trivet illustrated (Fig. 12), but without the adjustable fork, is a common type, at least in the localities with which we are familiar. Sometimes they are circular or triangular in form.

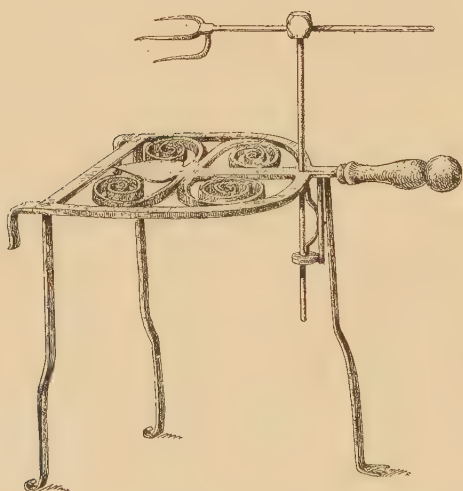
Toasters are of various designs. Some are horizontal for fitting to the bars of the grate: there is one with a four-hooked sliding bar in the Cambridge Museum. Others were made for standing in front of the fire. We illustrate two varieties of the latter type. One (Fig. 13) of very simple design, was placed directly on the hearth; the other

* An interesting paper on "Pot-Cranes and their Adjustments," by the late Mr. Romilly Allen, will be found in the *Reliquary* for 1898, and many beautiful examples are therein figured.



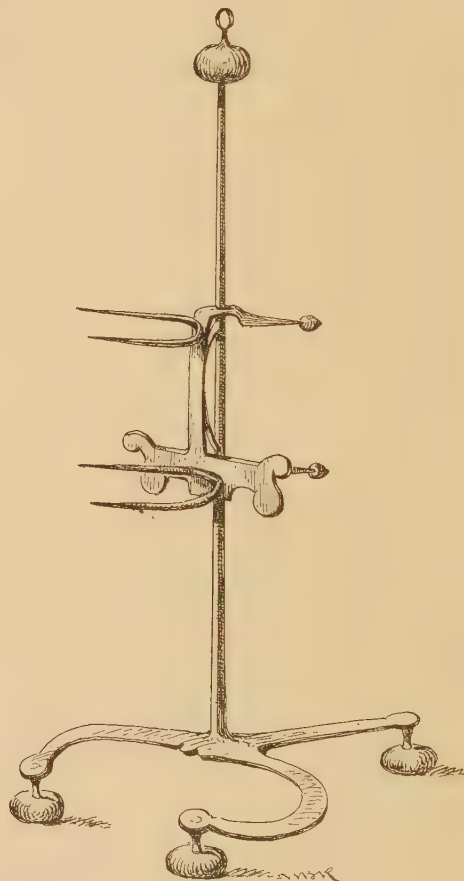
Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 11.



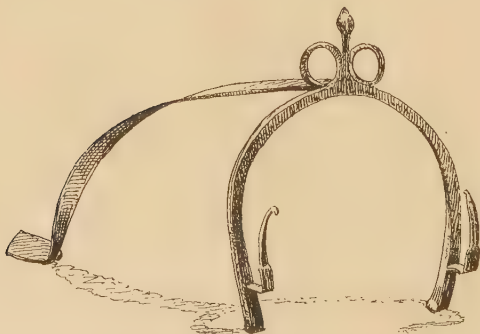
Redfern Collection.]

FIG. 12.



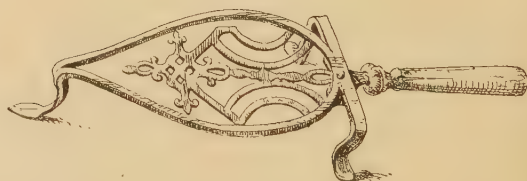
Redfern Collection.]

FIG. 14.



Redfern Collection.]

FIG. 13.



Cambridge Museum.]

FIG. 15.

(Fig. 14), much more elaborate, stood before the fire. It is over 2 feet in height, and the prongs can be shifted up and down and round the standard.

The flat-iron rest illustrated (Fig. 15) is interesting, on account of its plate having been cleverly adapted from a window fastener.



The Roman Forts at Elslack.

BY THOMAS MAY, F.S.A. (SCOT.).

THE parish of Broughton, situated about four miles west of Skipton, has no doubt obtained its name from the Roman forts above referred to, which are about a mile south-west of the parish church. *Brough* and *burg* are but dialect modifications of the old German name of *burgus*, applied to such structures in the Rhine district as early as the second century by the Romans themselves.*

The remains of the two forts, though entirely hidden both before and after excavation in 1909, were traditionally commemorated by the local name of the site, Burwen Castle, which is mentioned by Dods-worth, and is but another dialect variation of *burg* or *burgus*, like *bury*, *borough*, *borren*, *borrens*, *birrens*, etc., which adhere to ancient structures in the North just as *caer* and *car* adhere to them in the Celtic, and *chester* and *caster* in the more Saxon portions of the kingdom.

The "slack," or wide, level valley between the hills, from which the name of the township and railway-station is derived (*eller* or *elder-slack*), and in the throat of which the strongholds are set, was traversed by the Roman military highway which united the Roman forts of Ribchester (*Bremetennacum*), twenty-five miles to the south-west; Ilkley (*Olicana*) thirteen miles to the south-east; and Ald-

* Some authorities derive Broughton from Brook-town, but the presence of Roman forts at Brough, near Castleton, Derbyshire; Brough Castle on Stain-moor, and Brougham on Eamont, Westmoreland; Brough on Ure, near Askrigg, and Brough on Humber, Yorkshire; Brough in the parish of South Colling-ham, Nottinghamshire; and Broughton on Anton, near Horsebridge, Hants, contradicts this derivation.

borough (*Isurium*, or *Isubrigantium*, the Brigantian capital), thirty miles in a direct line eastward. As it is the only easy passage across the Pennine range for 100 miles between Manchester and Carlisle, it has continued to be the main line of communication by road, railway, and canal between the important valleys of the Aire and Wharfe, Ribble and Calder, and the Yorkshire and Lancashire plains ever since.

The site is crossed in a south-west to north-east direction by the Colne and Skipton branch of the Midland Railway, but very little of it can be seen from the windows of a passing train, owing to the depth of the cutting and the height of the stone walls on either side. A better view may be obtained from the platform of the Elslack railway-station, only 150 yards away, the whole of the east side being visible across the hollow of a small stream.

The Roman highway was found to pass close along the whole of the south side, a distance of 200 yards, at from 17 to 18 feet from the base of the great stone wall, and to consist of a layer of gravel well banked up in the centre, the crown being from 6 to 12 inches higher than the sides, and it measured 18 to 19 feet in width where the squared curb-stones originally bordering it were in position.

The position of the fortifications in the angle at the confluence of two small streams—the Thorton Beck and the Elslack, or Cruise Beck—is what may be termed a normal one, on account of the well-known preference of the ancients for a promontory partly protected by steep slopes. Such a position was spoken of by Cæsar as a *lingula* (*Bell. Gall.* 3. 12) and by his Gaulish contemporaries as a *condate*, no fewer than thirty ancient places of that name being recorded by Holder in his *Alt-keltischer Sprachschatz*. Ten of these are to be found in Grundy's map of *Gallia*, and there is one in this country, mentioned in the Second and Tenth of the Antonine Itineraries, which is in a like position, at Kinderton near Northwich, about half-way between Manchester (*Mancunium*) and Chester (*Deva*).

In 1908, by the well-directed efforts of Dr. Villy, of Keighley, who first discovered the position of the stone wall, and the present Rector of the parish, the Rev. C. W. Hamilton, who uncovered the stone gateway on the

south, Burwen Castle had become known to archaeologists with certainty as a Roman fort. The existence of the remains of two such structures upon the same site, an earlier and smaller fort constructed of wood and clay, within a later and larger one defended by a stone wall of enormous strength, remained unsuspected until systematic exploration was begun in the following spring.

The railway-line was the only superficial obstacle to the complete excavation of the site which was begun, with the permission of the proprietor, Mr. George Lane Fox, M.P., of Bramham Park, in 1909, by Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, and continued for three weeks by the latter at his own cost, previous to the commencement of his annual campaign upon the wall, which has already been mentioned in the Monthly Notes of the *Antiquary*. Thereupon the direction of the operations was undertaken by the writer of these notes on behalf of a local branch of the Yorkshire Roman Antiquities Committee, with the powerful support of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, which undertook to print and illustrate the recently published report.

A slight eminence rises to a height of 422 feet above Ordnance datum near the middle of the earlier wood-and-clay structure, which occupies the interior position and higher ground. The site is otherwise a fairly level plateau, but falls off rapidly all round the outside of the great stone wall, with sharp declivities near to the north-west and south-east angles, where the latter approach more closely to the two streams. The position of both forts has been adapted to the lie of the ground, and their shapes have, to a certain extent, been modified from the normal ones of a square and oblong (with rounded angles), owing to the steepness of the declivity near to their north-west angles. This circumstance has caused the withdrawal of the angles and shortening of the west sides of both forts by 16 feet, evidently to avoid too close an approach to the stream, and to keep the wall and rampart at their approach, as far as possible, on level ground.

The main defence of the earlier structure was found to consist of a clay rampart entirely surrounded by an outer ditch, and partially so by an inner ditch, which was interrupted opposite the four gateways. A depth of from

2 to 5 feet of the purplish-brown, stoneless clay forming the body of the rampart remained in position, and was probably derived from the upcast of the two ditches after removal of the stones and "puddling." Its position and area were defined by a foundation or level platform, 16 to 18 feet wide, paved with limestone boulders, likewise probably derived from the upcast of the ditches. The purpose of this pavement, which was bordered in front by a "curb" of squared gritstones, or boulders of larger size, and was always present at from 2 to 4 feet from the lip of the inner ditch, was not only to guide the unskilled workmen in piling the clay, but also to preserve the straight face and prevent the lower parts of the rampart from being thrust forward by the weight of the superincumbent mass, which may have reached to a height of 12 feet, as estimated for the height of the earthen rampart of Kapersburg, on the German *limes*. This is shown to be its purpose by the peculiar structure of the "curb," where the subsoil was softer and the slope of the surface steeper than elsewhere, near the east gateway. South of the latter, for a considerable distance, it consisted of an upright row of squared gritstone slabs projecting 4 inches above two rows of similar stones, forming supports on either side.

The massiveness of the Elslack rampart is illustrated by comparing the width of its foundation, 16 to 18 feet, with that of the similar one beneath the clay rampart of the recently-excavated fort, of about equal area, at Bar Hill, which was 12 feet, and that below the closely adjoining turf wall of Antoninus, between Forth and Clyde, which was 14 to 15 feet.

The cross measurements along the centre lines of the four gateways to the outside of this foundation are, from north to south 378 feet, and from east to west 380 feet. The two pairs of gateways are not directly opposite one another, and the axes—the *cardo maximus* and *decumanus maximus*—are not truly at right angles, and are not in the direction of the cardinal points, the former pointing $27\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west of true north and south; but to call them so is more convenient than to use such terms as north-west-by-west and south-east-by-east, etc., in describing them.

Owing to the distortion, which is evidently

due to the shortening of the west side, the true area cannot be obtained from these dimensions, but must be calculated from the lengths of the sides. Taken along the outside of the foundation, these are—on north 376 feet, on south 380 feet, on east 374 feet, on west 358 feet. Neglecting the rounded angles, they give an area of close upon $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres. There are thirteen other forts of about equal area situated in the North of England and South of Scotland, principally on the lines of walls of Hadrian and Antoninus, all of which have been occupied by an auxiliary cohort of about 480 to 500 men as a garrison.

The inner ditch was found to be 10 feet wide at the level of the undisturbed subsoil and 5 feet deep below the present surface; the corresponding dimensions of the outer ditch were 13 feet and 5 feet 3 inches.

The remains of the east and west gateways were almost entirely cleared away during the reconstruction, but those on the north and south were sufficiently preserved to reveal their plan. The structure of the south gateway was more complete and elaborate than that of any of the others, and will serve to illustrate theirs. On either side there were rows of five post-holes, about 2 feet 6 inches apart from centre to centre, containing the decayed stumps of posts for supporting the vertical sides of the opening, with two others in the body of the rampart. Three were distributed at irregular intervals towards the front, and one in advance of the row on the west side, forming an obstruction, and reducing the clear space for a roadway from 14 to 11 feet. As suggested by Dr. George Macdonald in his description of the similar structures at Bar Hill, where there were only three post-holes on either side, these posts not only supported a wooden gangway continuing the rampart walk, but possibly also supported the angles of projecting towers rising above the rampart ends, with a covered way across the opening entirely closing in and protecting the gate and its defenders. The presence of wooden stumps in fifteen out of eighteen of the holes, and slight traces of burning round the tops of the latter, suggested that this gate had been destroyed by fire previous to the general reconstruction. There were no such indica-

tions near the other gateways and no stumps in the holes.

There were only four post-holes on either side of the north gateway, with one behind the row on the west side, in the body of the rampart.

The post-holes generally were packed round with rough stones for a depth of from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches, and were from 10 inches to 1 foot in diameter.

The later stone fort was probably constructed to accommodate the same cohort as a garrison, or one of equal numbers, with a larger area to provide a greater amount of comfort and convenience for its occupants. Such was the invariable practice at the reconstruction of the cohort *castella* on the line of the Upper German-Rhætian *limes*, their enlarged area being usually between 5 and 6 acres, as at Elslack.

The wall was erected on the outside, as closely as convenient to the rampart, and therefore occupied the lower ground. On the north and south sides its foundations were laid upon the conical mound between the two ditches of the earlier fort, the space between wall and rampart being from 9 to 11 feet wide on the north and on the south uniformly 11 feet. The clay from the discarded rampart was partly thrown forward to fill up the intervals and partly spread upon the inside to bring it to a uniform level. The interval was much wider on the east side, where it varied from 67 to 107 feet, and still wider on the west, where it was from 128 to 134 feet.

The mode of construction of the stone wall was to prepare a bedding 10 to 12 feet wide, and about 1 foot 6 inches thick (but in places much thicker, where requisite for levelling up the early ditches), consisting of limestone boulders compacted with dense brown clay. On this was laid single foundation courses of carefully squared hammer-dressed gritstones along the outer and inner faces, which are 9 feet 6 inches to 10 feet apart, and filled in with grouted rubble, the original width being evidently one *decempeda*, or measuring rod, of 10 Roman feet (9 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches). The dressed stones are of comparatively small size, averaging from 10 to 15 inches along the bed, by about 5 to 7 inches in height, but the height is sometimes increased to 9 inches near the salient angles; they

appear to have been of equally uniform dimensions throughout. They are tapered towards the inside, and have wide joints between them for a special purpose—viz., to allow the interpenetration of run lime and to give them a better hold, so as to compact the whole into a solid mass. At the north-west angle as many as five courses were found in position, varying from 9 inches to $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height from the foundation upwards—a total height of 3 feet 7 inches.

After deducting the width of two offsets on the outer and one on the inner face, and that of a plinth or base moulding, the ultimate width of the superstructure of the wall was 8 feet 6 inches or 8 feet 9 inches, which is greater than that of Hadrian's wall or of any of the forts in its vicinity.

Measured along the outside base, the dimensions of the stone wall are—on the east 408 feet, on the west 392 feet, on the south 601 feet 6 inches. The north and south sides are not parallel, and the wall on the north side is not in a straight line, but inclines outwards fully 10 feet in its course to the gateway, and then bends inwards by two slight angles of $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees at the gateway, and at 77 feet farther westward, the intermediate measurements being 300 feet and 227 feet between the east and west angles and the bends respectively—a total of 604 feet, or 603 feet in a direct line. Neglecting the curves of the angles, these dimensions will be found to give an area of close on $5\frac{1}{3}$ acres for the later fortification.

Only a single ditch, 11 feet wide at the lip and 4 feet 5 inches deep below the present surface, was provided on the north and east sides, where a much greater natural protection is afforded by the beds of the two streams. Along the west side, where the ground rises at an easy gradient in both directions, and offers no natural protection, the lines of three ditches are still marked by slight depressions on the surface and growths of rushes. Their dimensions when excavated (taken from east to west, or from the inside outwards) were—widths, 10 feet, 9 feet, and 13 feet; depths, 5 feet, 4 feet 7 inches, and 4 feet 1 inch respectively. There were intervals between them about equal to their width.

The distance of the ditches from the base of the wall on all three sides was 17 feet.

On the remaining south side there were two ditches corresponding in dimensions to the two outer ditches on the west, and probably continuous with them. The inner lip of the nearest ditch was 50 feet from the wall, to allow space for the military highway which passes about midway along the interval.

The floors of two huts were uncovered beyond the ditches on this side. One, composed of small polygonal flags of gritstone, measured 16 feet square; the other, composed of clay, about 27 feet by 17 feet. Each was provided with a reddened clay hearth, and there were shallow pits in their vicinity from which fragments of coarse pottery were obtained, the only objects of particular interest being a bronze fibula and several fragments of a red *terra sigillata* bowl of La Graufesenque fabric, ornamented with embossed figures and patterns in the transitional style of the first century.

The interior buildings of both forts were evidently constructed mainly of wood, which had left no traces except a few post-holes here and there, so that even their outline could not in any degree be made out, with one exception, consisting of the lower bedding, or foundation, of a square building near the central area, on the east of the line of the principal cross street. This crude and, according to some archæologists, questionable substructure, was composed of small, earthy, and compact limestone boulders, bedded in clay, derived from the subsoil, to which it had, consequently, a close resemblance, but was easily distinguishable from the disturbed soil on either hand. The soft limestones were so easily crushed, and the hard or compact ones so easily splintered, that the work of clearing it was entrusted almost exclusively to an intelligent foreman, whose forty or fifty years' experience as a drainer gave him a sure instinct for any change in the nature of the ground.

It was situated at 76 feet from the inner face of the north gateway of the early fort, to which it apparently belonged, and 35 feet from the measured centre.

Its outside measurements were 64 feet on the north, 65 feet on the east and south, and 63 feet on the west, or front, on the line of the street between the north and south gateways. The width of the foundation was 4 feet. A party

wall of equal width crossed the interior from north to south at 16 feet from the east side, with only a narrow opening 3 to 4 feet wide somewhat north of the centre, apparently for a doorway. Another party wall, of less width, at 14 feet from the south wall, connected the two preceding, and enclosed a chamber in the south-east angle, in which were the sleeper walls and channels of a rude hypocaust. The flue or fire-hole opening was near to the south-east angle of the building, and contained no charcoal or other traces of burning; but the effect of fire upon limestone is to whiten it and convert it into quicklime, which is easily dissolved. This effect was observed by the writer upon a large slab of limestone, used as a cover for a hypocaust furnace at Wilderspool,* the under-surface of the stone being reduced to powder and partly burned away, and the clay sides of the furnace calcined. Here, also, vegetation had absorbed the charcoal, which was near enough to the surface to be reached by the roots.

An opening for a drain in the opposite north-east angle, when cleared, supplied the means of running off the water which had closed the trenches for weeks, owing to the wetness of the season.

The small finds were more numerous here than in any other part of the excavations. They included an unworn coin of Domitian, a fragment of a rare ornamented glass flask, with corrugations and spirally wound wavy threads; a harness-mounting gilt on the surface with white metal, and the usual oyster and mussel-shells.

The position and plan of this building correspond very closely, in both size and shape, with those of the supposed residence of the commanding officer of the fort at Gellygaer.

Of the four streets crossing, or eight uniting, in the centre of the two forts, very little of a definite nature can be stated. In all the gateways except those on the west, where uncovered, they were found to be very solidly and systematically constructed, with a surface bed of fine gravel well banked up on the surface, and large stones as a bedding. Small gritstone flags obliquely set on edge, herring-bone fashion, formed the middle

layer of the road in the east gateway of the stone fort, with stiff, brown clay underneath.

Such remains of cross streets as were partly traced, as the result of a long and costly investigation, ran obliquely to the direct line between the opposite gateways, and to one another. This fact, and the number of layers of gravel near the centre, suggested that their course had been diverted from the normal one to pass along the front of permanent buildings previously existing, and that more than one reconstruction had taken place during the history of the occupation, as at Newstead, Kapersburg, etc. Their course, speaking generally, was directed towards the summit of the slight eminence, which is somewhat north of the centre of the earlier structure.

A large portion of this summit had originally been paved with small gritstone flags, of polygonal form, bedded on 10 inches of brown clay. These flagstones were met with at only about 1 foot below the surface, and were much tumbled by ploughing and draining. Their only definite outline was a row of curb-stones pointing to the east gateways, with a turn at right angles pointing northwards, at 20 feet from the south-west angle of the square building.

A large boulder, placed on the outside of this angle, was evidently intended to act as a fender, to prevent injury by wheeled traffic to a pair of small buttresses which here projected.

With one or two exceptions the portable finds were not of any great rarity or significance, to account for which it should be remembered that the remains have been at the mercy of plunderers from time immemorial, so that nothing appears above ground except the slight mound on the line of the wall, the hollows of the ditches, and a single squared stone near the gateway on the west side.

The most interesting coin was a denarius, bearing the head of King Sabin Tatius with SABIN on the obverse; and Victory on a biga, holding a wreath with LITIVRI on the reverse. It is dated by Babelon at about 88 B.C., and was found near to the north-west angle, in the early ditch, at a depth of 8 feet.

The coin of Domitian, already referred to,

* Warrington's *Roman Remains*, p. 13.

bore the legend IMPCAES DOMITAVG GERM COSXII CENS PER PP, which fixes A.D. 86 as the date of its being struck.

A finely patinated, unworn small brass of Constantine I., found in the upcast, near the south-east angle of the stone fort, reverse legend PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, belonged to the time when there were two Cæsars—Constantine, junior, and his brother Constans, A.D. 333-337.

The only two bronze fibulae were closely alike, and were of the harp-shaped type, derived from a Late Celtic original, with trumpet-shaped head, a collar moulding in the middle, and moulded knob forming the foot. They are supposed to be of British origin, and ascribed to the first half of the second century.

The example before mentioned, of a kind of ornament still in use for harness-mounting, was in the form of an Amazon shield (*pelta*). It bore the features common to them of four rivets for fastening them to leather, and a hinge for their alternative use as a pendant. On those of the Augustan period there were three little amulets of peculiar form attached to the ends, to keep off the "evil eye."

The glass objects included (1) three fragments of bracelets, one of which had a slender filament of rope moulding, blue and white, round the outside edge; (2) a broken ball or knob of dark olive-green, laminated, iridescent material; (3) a glass paste bead of the melon-shaped, ribbed variety, and about half of a similar one; and (4) small fragment of corrugated flask, spirally wound with a wavy thread from square interior building. The only example resembling this rare description of glass ornament illustrated by Dr. Kisa* has vertical corrugations and the spiral thread running in lines close together round the body, so that they appear horizontal. The manufacture of such ornamental glass is believed to have centred in Cologne about A.D. 200.

The pottery obtained consists merely of fragments, but these are of sufficient quantity and significance to indicate the dates of construction and abandonment of the forts approximately.

Several fragments of red-glazed *terra sigillata* (Samian) bowls with embossed orna-

* *Die antiken Gläser . . . zu Köln*, Plate VI., 58.

mentation were of the type manufactured during the first century in La Graufesenque, and one is of the form 29, which ceased to be made about A.D. 75. Another fragment of a dish or plate (form 15), with the quarter-round moulding on the inside base, is of like origin and contemporary date. Those of the flat saucer of fine hard paste (form 18), also characteristic of first-century deposits, were more numerous than any others of the plain variety. All Déchelette's styles of embossed ornamentation, transitional panels, arcading, large scrolls, medallions, and free friezes of animals and hunting scenes, which cover the whole period of the manufacture of Lezoux down to about A.D. 200, are represented.

Several fragments of grey, smoke-tinted *ollae*, with a raised or applied ornament in slip, in the form of irregular sharp-edged "serrations," or ridges, and scales with crescent and S-shaped borders, round the body, also furnish clear indications of first-century date. The same kind of ornament was met with in the earliest and deepest strata yet reached at Corbridge, in 1910, and was among the wares attributable to the Flavian period (A.D. 69-96) at Newstead.

The early character of so much of the pottery and the provisional nature of the wood and clay structure are enough to show that the date of erection of the latter was during the early advance of the Roman arms into the north, probably when a large portion of Brigantian territory was occupied by Petilius Cerealis in A.D. 70, or later, when Agricola surrounded the previously independent cantons with a chain of forts in A.D. 78-79; but that is all that can be said.

It has been surmised that the stone fort was erected under Severus, owing to the number of dedicatory slabs of about that period found at Ribchester and other adjoining stations, and the similarity of the masonry.

To arrive at the Roman name of the Elslack station is next in importance after the date. The possible sources of information for determining the point are (1) Ptolemy's list of Brigantian towns, (2) No. Ten of the Antonine Itineraries.

There are two unappropriated names in the former—viz., *Rigodunum* and *Kalagon*.

Elslack's claim to be *Kalagon* is shown to be a strong one by comparison of its distance from other towns already identified by the data of latitude and longitude given by Ptolemy and those of *Kalagon*.

Starting with York, which is identified by a large body of evidence, inscriptions, distances from other stations in the First, Second, Fifth, Eighth Itineraries, etc., as well as by Ptolemy's data, with *Eburacum*, we find that Ptolemy has placed *Eburacum* (York) and *Isurium* (Aldborough) on the same meridian, with twenty minutes of a degree of latitude (about eighteen to twenty miles) between them, the actual distance being sixteen miles.

He has placed *Olicana* (Ilkley) 1 degree of longitude (thirty-one and a half miles) west of these two, the actual distance being thirty miles.

Kalagon (Elslack) he has placed fifteen minutes of a degree of latitude (twelve to eighteen miles) direct north of *Olicana* (Ilkley), the actual distance being thirteen miles to the north-west.

Returning to the starting-point for confirmation, we find *Kalagon* (Elslack) is placed 1 degree of longitude (thirty-one and a half miles) due west of *Isurium* (Aldborough), the distance between them as the crow flies being thirty miles. In these distances due allowance is made for Ptolemy's error of computation in taking five-sixths of a degree of the great circle for a whole one, and they are a sufficient proof of identity until a better than Ptolemy can be got.

Four stations of the Tenth Itinerary, lying somewhere to the north of Ribchester (*Bremetennacum*), still remain unidentified—viz., *Galacum*, *Alona*, *Galava*, and *Glanoventa*. The first mentioned, *Galacum*, twenty-seven mpm. (approximate Roman miles) from *Bremetennacum*, fits in well enough with *Kalagon*, and between the sound of the two names there is a certain amount of resemblance. Holder, in the *Alteltischer Sprachschatz*, confounds together *Kalagon* of Ptolemy, *Galacum* of the Tenth Itinerary, and *Calunio* of the Ravennate list under the name of *Calaton*, which he locates at Watercrook by Kendal. It is also usual for writers in this country to identify *Kalagon* and *Galacum* with Overborough by distance. The difficulty lies in identifying the three

remaining stations still farther northwards at nineteen, seven, and eighteen mpm. from one another respectively. There is no direct evidence for identifying *Kalagon* with *Galacum*, and to place *Kalagon* at Overborough on Leck, in Lancashire, is straining Ptolemy's evidence to breaking-point.



A Dorset Parish during the Commonwealth.

BY THE REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., VICAR OF MILTON ABBEY.



THE object of this paper is to discover what effect the Commonwealth had upon the Church life of a country market-town in the heart of the county of Dorset—the parish of Milton Abbey.

The following dates will need to be borne in mind: Cromwell elected Lord Protector in April, 1653; reorganized the Church of England on comprehensive lines, 1653-54; prohibited the use of the Prayer-Book, 1655; died in September, 1658; Charles II. restored to the throne in May, 1660.

In the year 1653 a "parish register" (*i.e.*, registrar) was appointed for Milton Abbey. He entered up the churchwardens' accounts and the church rates as well as the parish register-book. Cromwell's "Directory" ordered births as well as baptisms to be recorded, but the date of birth is usually given in the Milton register in preference to the date of baptism. Banns of marriage of parishioners, and also of non-parishioners, were published in the market-place; this, however, did not necessitate the marriage taking place at Milton. Marriages were solemnized before a magistrate. Banns, presumably, were sometimes published only once, or else it was thought sufficient to enter in the register the first time of publication only. In some cases "three times" is added to the entry. During the years 1657 and 1658 the banns of a few of the more zealous Church people were published in the church.*

* See *Milton Abbey Marriage Registers*, in Phillimore's "Dorset" series.

The Vicar of the parish at Cromwell's accession was John Talbott. He was a fighting parson. During the Civil War, he, together with the Rector of Compton Abbas, led the Dorset "Clubmen" against "grim old Oliver." These Clubmen,* mostly farmers and rustics, were not interested to any extent in the rival causes of King and Parliament, but they objected to both Cavaliers and Roundheads treading down their crops and demanding food and horses, often without payment. So they armed themselves to the number of four or five thousand, and opposed Cromwell at Hambledon Hill, some seven or eight miles from Shaftesbury. Cromwell was very civil to them, and promised that, if they would lay down their arms, no wrong should be done them. But we learn from a letter which he wrote to Fairfax, dated August 4, 1645, that the Clubmen refused, "through the animation of their leaders, especially two vile ministers" (*i.e.*, Talbott of Milton Abbey and Bravell of Compton Abbas), and fired on Cromwell's messengers. Thereupon a slight skirmish ensued, and several men were killed on both sides; but the Roundheads were stronger, and took 400 of the Clubmen prisoners and put the rest to flight. These prisoners, including Parson Talbott, were locked up by Cromwell in Shroton Church, but were afterwards dismissed.

How long Talbott was Vicar of Milton during the Commonwealth is uncertain; presumably he retained the benefice at least till 1655, as the entry of his marriage occurs in the register for that year. But the names of James Rawson (1651-1653), William Rooke (1653-1656), William Holway (1655-1657), Robert Moore (1657-1658), Francis Frampton, B.D. (1658-1668), and Thomas Moore (1659-1700), all appear as resident "clarkes" in the church ratelist. Robert Moore and Francis Frampton are additionally described as "Vicar." The status of the others is uncertain; perhaps some of them were curates, or clerical assistant-masters of the grammar school. The parish registrar evidently regarded them all as clerks in Holy Orders, unless the term "clarke" was then used loosely for any minister. Frampton, who was Vicar when Cromwell died, was not disturbed by the

Act of Uniformity, 1662. He died in 1668 at the age of thirty-one, after a ten years' incumbency. He could, therefore, have been only twenty-one years of age when appointed to the benefice! The inscription on his gravestone in the Abbey describes him as *Vir ingenio florenti, moribus integris, religione sincera*.

During the years 1653 and 1654 the Holy Communion was celebrated in church five times—on Easter Day, Christmas Day, and the Sunday after Christmas, 1653, and on Easter Day and the Sunday after Easter, 1654. Three quarts of wine were used on these two last occasions, and they were literally the last occasions of Communion during the Commonwealth.

Bell-ringing by no means ceased during Cromwell's protectorate. In the churchwardens' accounts there are numerous entries for repairs, large and small, to the church bells, clock chimes, etc. The ringers were given beer for ringing on Guy Fawkes' Day, 1655; on February 20, 1657-58; on August 16, 1659, "concerning Chester business" (General Lambert, Cromwell's commander of the army in the North, defeated Sir George Booth and his "New Royalist" forces at Winnington Bridge, near Northwick, Chester); and on February 5, 1659-60, when the news reached Milton that General Monk with his army had entered London. In the year 1657 there is a curious receipt of 12s. for 25 pounds of brass, "which was made by hewing from the bells."

The payments for the destruction of "vermin" went on as usual: 2d. was paid for a polecat's head, and 1s. for a gray's head. "The fox-catcher" also received 1s. for each fox's head.

The annual rates levied on the parishioners for repairing the church were paid as in times past, except in the year 1655, when a rate was "made," but not collected. And the church was kept in thorough repair; any defects in the fabric or fittings were made good by the employment of masons, glaziers, plumbers, etc. A few of the more important items of work may be mentioned. In the year 1656 the west porch was mended and tiled, and the pavements of the church were repaired. In the following year some of the exterior buttresses were strengthened at great

* See *Memorials of Old Dorset*, chap. i.

cost. The leads of the church were also thoroughly overhauled and renovated at considerable expense. The defective stonework of the south windows was renewed. Thorns and "frith" were obtained to fence the churchyard wall, and the churchyard stile and church hatch were mended. The masterful ivy on the exterior of the church had to be pulled down repeatedly.

The "bedman" (*i.e.*, bedesman) continued to receive his wages quarterly, and at the same time an allowance was made to him for besoms. "Our Lady Day," as the description of the spring quarter day, was not disturbed.

Travellers through the parish who "past by order" were helped from the church's funds as heretofore. Payments are recorded to travelling soldiers, distressed Irish, etc., and also payments to inhabitants for quartering ("diettinge and lodging") travellers.

The "gayle money" was paid as in times past, and those parishioners who carried people to the "house of correction" were duly recompensed.

Vestry meetings were held each Easter, and two churchwardens elected. The outgoing churchwardens' accounts "were seene and approved by the major part of the parishioners," and were signed by several of them. The signature of John Tregonwell, Lord of the Manor, is a constant one during the Commonwealth, and in the year 1659 the accounts were signed as approved by three magistrates as well as by parishioners.

John Tregonwell's father had professed to be "neuter" in the Civil War, but his mother was an ardent Royalist, and in consequence the Manor of Milton was sequestered. In 1651, however, their son begged for the discharge of two-thirds of the manor, and his petition was apparently successful. He, like his father, professed to be "neuter," but in reality was a very good friend for the King's designs: at the Restoration he was designated as one of the Knights of the Royal Oak. This order of knighthood was projected by Charles II. as a reward to such as had distinguished themselves by their loyalty. The knights were to wear a silver medal with a device of the King in the royal oak; but the scheme was laid aside lest it should

create animosities.* Tregonwell, as might be expected, was a keen Church of England man. In May, 1658, he informed against the intruding incumbent, John Westley (Wesley), of a neighbouring parish, Winterbourne Whitchurch—grandfather of the famous Methodist leader—for not reading the Book of Common Prayer in church.

But to return to the Milton Church accounts. Briefs, or authoritative letters directing the collection of alms for certain purposes, were issued during the Commonwealth. A church collection was made in 1653 for a fire to "Tho. Kinge" of Amersham, near Oxford; and in 1658 for the distressed Protestants driven out of Holland—a cause dear to Cromwell's heart.

Bequests were still made to the church by will; *e.g.*, John Tregonwell, senior, of Anderson Manor, Dorset, bequeathed £10; and Mr. Richard Arnold, of Bagber, in the parish of Milton, £5.

The desire of the "better class" to bury their dead in the church instead of in the churchyard was as strong as ever, and the fee of 6s. 8d. was by no means prohibitive to tradesmen of the parish.

The churchwardens were allowed their expenses for attending the Privy Sessions at Cerne Abbas, Sherborne, Sturminster Newton, Shaftesbury, or Milton Abbey.

The royal arms, which had been removed from the church, were carried to Blandford on a plough in the year 1657; they were set up again at the Restoration, three years later. The Books of Martyrs had been handled much during the Commonwealth; a new chain was necessary for them in 1660. Guy Fawkes' Day was now "kept" regularly again, and the bells were rung. The first Communion at Milton, after the Commonwealth, was celebrated on January 13, 1661; the Communion on the following Palm Sunday and on Easter Day must have been very large, as six quarts of wine therefor were paid for. There was also a Communion at Whitsuntide and Christmas that year, and a private Communion for which one pint of wine was ordered. The bells pealed out on Charles II.'s Coronation day (April 23, 1661), and the ringers were remunerated, as

* See A. R. Bayley's *The Civil War in Dorset*, 1642-1660.

usual, with beer. A book against seditious practices and attempts, a book for our Queen, and a book of fasting and humiliation for January 30 (the anniversary of the beheading of Charles I.), were bought.

A list of the church's goods was drawn up by the two churchwardens in the year 1656. It comprised a Bible, a linen cloth for the Communion-table, a register book in parchment, an old silk carpet, a chest in the vestry, a cushion for the pulpit, a silver cup with a cover (the gift of John Chappell, citizen and stationer of London, 1637), a green cloth for the Communion-table, a flagon (which probably disappeared in 1675, when Madam Jane Tregonwell presented two large silver flagons for the Communion wine), two Books of Homilies, a pair of iron crooks ("for the grate in the drain"), two napkins, a brass pulley, a bier, a Book of Directory of Public Worship, a chest in the chancel, an old frame of a table board, three Books of Martyrs (the gift of John Chappell aforesaid, 1632), a clock "goeing," and five bells in the tower roped. In the year 1657 a Communion-table was added to the list; in the year 1658 five old bell wheels in the tower, and a new register book in parchment; in 1659 a bearer; in 1660 a hammer, chisel, and gimlet; in 1662 a Communion Book, one surplice, and one Book of Canons; and in 1664 a "stoning jug," which was used to fetch the Communion wine from Blandford. In this last-named year it is recorded that Thomas Pistle, one of the Milton churchwardens, burnt the church copy of Cromwell's Directory of Public Worship. The Commonwealth by that time was dead, buried, and without any likelihood of a resurrection: Charles II. was well established on his throne. It is unnecessary to add more. We close with the valorous act of the ancient Pistle.



On the Preservation and Calendar of Local Records.*

BY H. R. LEIGHTON, F.R.HIST.S.



AT the present moment, when the large collections of the late Mr. James Coleman are being dispersed over the country, it is perhaps not inopportune to discuss the collecting of local deeds and their practical preservation.

In view of the fact that only collectors purchase such documents and that the average collector is presupposed to possess the special knowledge required to arrange and calendar them, it might be suggested that this paper is to some extent superfluous. That it is not so is shown by the fact that I have known the possessors of valuable records to allow them to remain tied up in bundles, stored in any out-of-the-way closet.

Records can be roughly specified under various heads, viz.:

NATIONAL.†—The great Government collections, deposited for the most part in the Public Record Office. Various series of these are being calendared and printed in the *Calendars of State Papers* issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Under this heading also come the manuscripts of the House of Lords, now being printed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Records formerly or now preserved in the ecclesiastical courts, including Testaments and Probate Acts, Bishops' Registers and Visitations, Marriage Bonds, Parish Registers, Churchwardens' Books, Monastic Chartularies, etc.

PUBLIC.—County and Corporation Records. *The Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London*, issued by the Corporation, and *The Middlesex County Records*, published by the Middlesex County Record Society, are good examples of this class of documents. The last, according to the list put forth by the Society, includes:

* Thanks are due for several suggestions in this paper to Mr. H. H. E. Craster, M.A., of All Souls, Oxford, and to Mr. Richard Welford, M.A., of Gosforth, Northumberland.

† A valuable essay upon the National Archives appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. ccxii., p. 32.

(a) Session roll books; (b) indictments; (c) oath rolls; (d) Papists' estates; (e) justices' certificates; (f) sacramental certificates; (g) non-jurors and recusants' lists; (h) hearth-tax accounts; (i) lists of freeholders; (j) Orders of Council; (k) Orders of Court made at Quarter Sessions; (l) land-tax accounts, etc.

FAMILY.—Under this heading I cite the majority of the documents now being issued under various editors by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Here also should be placed collections such as those included in the volumes of Diaries issued by the Surtees Society, and in the Camden Series of the Royal Historical Society's publications.

LOCAL.—Local collections are generally of a miscellaneous nature, and for the most part are related to the succession to property. They include concords or agreements, deeds of sale and gift, marriage settlements, mortgages and loans, official copies of wills, and certificates of birth, marriage, and death.

In this paper I shall deal with the last section only.

An outline of the varied material available for the compilers of parochial history was sketched by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., in his presidential address to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, October, 1906, printed in the *History* of that body, vol. xx., p. 1. I venture to suggest that valuable work might be taken up by a new society in drawing up lists of existing manuscripts, together with the dates covered under county heads, and in bringing pressure to bear where difficulty is experienced in getting access to records, in codifying and discussing methods of dealing with manuscripts, etc. This work is not covered by any existing English society, although there are numerous bodies on the Continent. The need here is great.

Arrangement and Preservation.

Deeds should be arranged according to the size of the collection. If numerous, they should be sorted under parochial heads; if few in number, under a county arrangement. A topographical sequence is always preferable, but circumstances may necessitate occasional departures; for instance, a number of deeds may refer to scattered properties,

but all relating to one family, in which case the family name will be the best head to gather the records together under. In all cases the deeds should be sorted in chronological order.

Proceeding to the question of preservation, records on paper are easily dealt with, but those on parchment require a special process. A few bookbinders—but very few—possess sufficient skill to fasten up the records in the following manner. In cases where a binder is doing the work for the first time, personal supervision is advisable.

Each deed should be opened out, and allowed to remain in a damp room until softened. *In no case should they be touched with water.** When sufficiently soft the deeds should be pressed, and are then ready for folding to a uniform size.

Each deed should be mounted on to a guard. Where it is necessary, from the size or shape of a deed, to run the guard down a fold, gluing and a stitch at the top and the bottom will be sufficient security. More usually the guard can be attached to the edge of the deed, when it should be sewn the whole length as well as glued. This is rendered necessary through the parchment being very brittle when dry, and if not sufficiently secured a deed of large size is almost certain to break away. The guard should of course be placed so as not to obscure any writing.

The deeds should be interleaved with a good and stout paper, which will serve the double purpose of preventing damage by rubbing and of preserving the seals. It will also be found a useful means of recording a brief abstract of each following deed.

The whole collection will then bind up into folio volumes in the ordinary book-form, some strong leather, such as pigskin or sealskin, being used for preference.

Calendar.

It is without question a necessity that a person to whom the preparation of a calendar of either local records or family muniments is entrusted should possess not only a know-

* A single night in a greenhouse will generally have the desired effect. The same result may be obtained by pressure between sheets of slightly damp blotting-paper, but the risk of damage is greater.

ledge of diplomatics and palæography, but should also have some familiarity with the old law of real property and an expert knowledge of heraldry.

An important code of rules for calendaring is embodied in the instructions issued by the Master of the Rolls to the editors of State Papers. These apply, however, for the most part, to such records as are mentioned under the National and Family headings above, and as they are readily accessible they need not be repeated here.

In dealing with any collection comprising deeds, care must be taken to note—

1. The nature of the deed.
2. The material—*i.e.*, whether parchment or paper.
3. The language.
4. The date, remembering the difference between the old and new styles.
5. The names, residences, and quality of all persons concerned.
6. The names of all properties or places mentioned, being careful to state boundaries and names of tenants, if given.
7. Any manorial custom or peculiarity of tenure.
8. The names of all witnesses.
9. A description of the seals.

In practice, rules 3, 8, and 9 should be applied only in the case of deeds prior to 1600.

In describing and identifying the seals, expert advice should be taken. Errors once disseminated are notoriously difficult to catch up, and they have even crept into the British Museum catalogues (*cf.* Mr. Oswald Barron in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, eleventh edition, vol. xiii., p. 318).

A few words may be useful, in concluding, upon the more helpful books of reference to students in this subject. Sir E. M. Thompson's *Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography* in its Latin chapters is useful; the Greek portion is not much needed in dealing with English records. Most useful, too, is the same author's lengthy paper in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* upon "Diplomatic." Mrs. Cope's *How to Decipher and Study Old Documents*, published by Mr. Elliot Stock, is a handy introduction to the subject. The *Record Interpreter*, by Mr. C. T. Martin, will be found valuable by any worker.

Should further help in this section be needed, the great work of Du Cange, *Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis*, will be found of value.

The larger classes of records are described in Mr. Rye's *Records and Record-Searching*, and a full account of the national collection will be found in Mr. Scargill-Bird's *Guide to the Various Classes of Documents Preserved in the Public Record Office*.

Papworth and Morant's *Ordinary of English Armorial* is the best work for identifying seals; but verification from other sources should be made in any case of doubt.



On Some Curious Carvings found in Old Churches.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

III.



THE artfulness of the fox was often the theme of old wood-carvers. His crafty resourcefulness and cunning have often been introduced into fables both by ancient and mediæval writers and moralists; so we need not be surprised that the sculptor in wood and stone has followed in the same path, and has made use of the fox as a medium for extracting much fun out of the monks and friars of old. Many of these tangible records still remain, but we do not suppose that this Wellingborough carver intended to do more than to represent the return of Reynard from one of his predatory forays on a neighbouring hen-roost with a fat goose as a morning meal for his family. So he has shown him with the goose on his back, making his way through the wood to his hole (Fig. 1). The ornaments attached to the scrolls on each side are two bosses of leaves, or seaweed perhaps. The tail of the fox, usually made a feature of in pictorial art, has but a subordinate place in this example, but it is just visible under the drooping wing of the bird he carries. The carving is very well done, and has not sustained so much damage as

have nearly all such carvings in a greater or less degree.

The next drawing (Fig. 2) represents one of those fabulous creatures known as a mermaid. We have seen much better examples of this creature than the one here. It looks more like a fish which has partly swallowed a human being, and thus it has been called a fish swallowing a man, and so thought to represent the fishery of the neighbouring River Nene. If that had been the intention, the man ought to have been swallowing the fish! The carver knew well how to represent a fish, as is evident from the two excellent examples he has made here, they being objects of natural history with which he must have been well acquainted. But

being drawn through the hair, and the left holds a small mirror. The creature is supposed to be swimming, but the water is not a success.

Now, as to the meaning of these strange monsters, these combinings of intellectual with the unintellectual orders of creatures, we have to go a long way back into the mythologies of Egypt and Greece. In the representations of the deities of the former are found men with heads of dogs and also of birds, a ram, and others. Of these Egyptian figures that best known is the Sphinx, which was "an emblem of royalty and the symbol of intellectual and physical power."* The Sphinx was represented in three ways: (1) with the head of a man and the body of

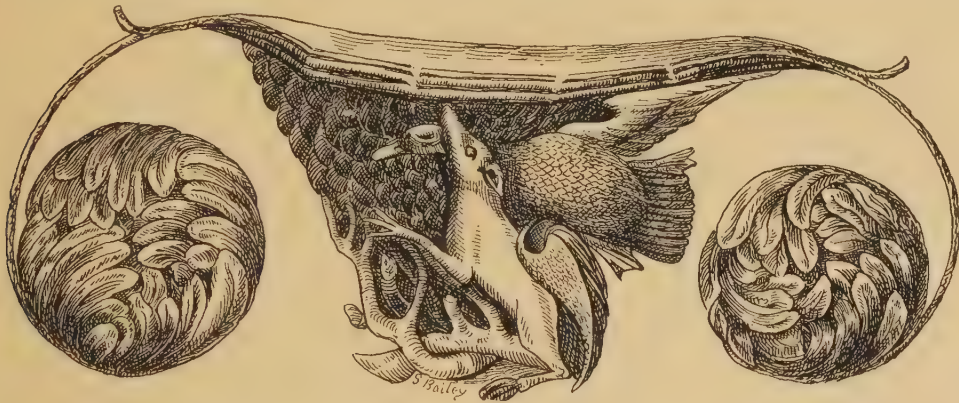


FIG. 1.

the mermaid, not being an object of natural history, puzzled him, and so he has failed to give a natural appearance to the part where the one merges into the other. The old sculptors of Greece and Rome could give to such impossible conjoinings a very possible appearance of reality. That "prince of humbugs," Barnum, exhibited a mermaid which he had made by joining together very skilfully the skins of a monkey and a fish, though it did not look convincing. But the carvings of the ancient sculptors had a quite convincing look; they seemed to join in a natural way, and made a really fine-looking animal. The mermaid in the present carving differs somewhat from the conventional representation in that it has no comb. The fingers of the right hand are represented as

a lion; (2) with the head of a ram and the same body; (3) and also with the head of a hawk—all three being symbolic of the power and attributes of the King. The Nineveh marbles show also some wonderfully fine human-headed animals, and the mythologies of Greece and Rome have numerous instances—*e.g.*, the Centaur of the Parthenon; Pan, with lower half of a goat; the Minotaur, half man and half bull, a monster who yearly devoured the seven youths and maidens whom Minos, King of Crete, exacted from the Athenians, until at last one of the victims, Theseus, killed the monster, and so put an end to the Minotaur. This story is probably at the bottom of the tales of the monsters slain by the knights of old, George and the

* Westropp, p. 150.

Dragon and others, who delivered people from the voracity of similar fabulous beasts, and no doubt the mermaids had a similar origin.

The sirens were said to be in the form of a beautiful woman down to the waist, and the lower part like a bird. They were said to be furnished with a lyre and flute, and were very fine singers. The mermaid is nearly always in possession of a mirror and comb. Our sketch of the Wellingborough example shows the only exception we are aware of—she has no comb. There is in Colwick Church, Notts, a carving of a mermaid which is the crest of the Byrons. This mermaid is similar to that here figured in that the human part seems to issue from the fish. In the crest the part round the waist

appears there was a Barnum in those days! We can quite realize the symbolism of the winged bull with the king's head of the Assyrians, and the Sphinx of Egypt and the Centaur of the Greeks. They combine the intellectual power and force or strength of the two creatures.

Returning to our mermaid, we give the following from a very interesting book by Ellen Millington, *Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance*, p. 279: "In the year 1560 some fishermen on the coast of Ceylon are said to have brought up at one draught of the net *seven* mermaids and mermen, a fact attested by several Jesuits, but in general only one was seen at a time." The mermaid is a very common heraldic crest, or as a supporter of

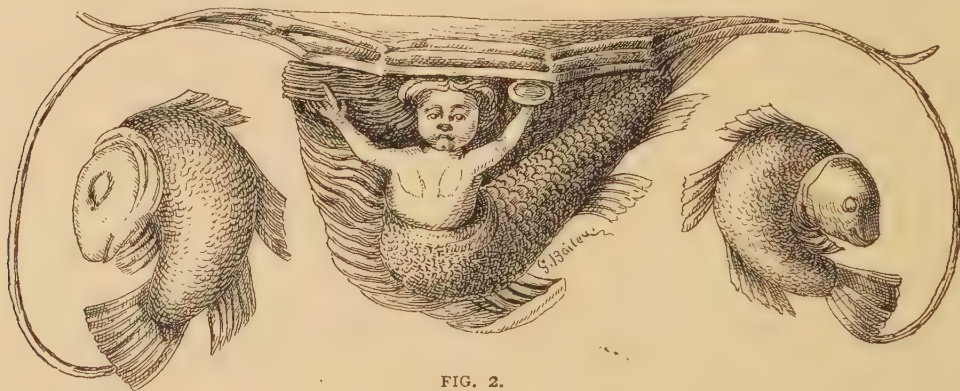


FIG. 2.

is finished by a fringe of leaves, but it does not give any idea of being a part of the fish any more than that at Wellingborough does.

It would be interesting to know whether any special symbolism is intended by the mermaid. It would almost seem as if such a creature was accepted as real, and, like the "sea serpent," had been seen. An old missionary to the Congo describes them as being quite common in one of the rivers there; he says they resembled a woman in the breast, nipples, hands, and arms, but the lower part a perfect fish, and also that he—Father Merula—had often seen and eaten of them. We may be amused by this story, but it is related that both Plutarch and Pliny believed in the actuality of the Centaur, and the latter said he had seen one which had been brought to Rome from Egypt embalmed in honey in the reign of Claudius. So it

arms, so this carving at Wellingborough may have been the crest of a family living in the place at the time; but of this there is no evidence ascertainable.



Monastic Library Catalogues and Inventories.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM HUCK.

(Concluded from p. 301.)



IN the library of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a folio volume in vellum, dated 1372, which contains an interesting monastic library catalogue. This catalogue commences: "Inventarium omnium librorum pertinentium ad

commune armariole domus Ebor. ordinis fratrum heremitarum Sancti Augustini, factum in presentia fratrum Johannis de Ergum, Johannis Ketilwell, Ricardi de Thorpe, Johannis de Appilby, Anno domini M^o CCClxxij in festo nativitatis virginis gloriose. Fratre Wilhelmo de Stayntoun tunc existente priore." In this catalogue, which extends to forty-five leaves, the entries are arranged under the following headings: *Biblie*, *Hystorie scholastice*, *Textus biblie glosati*, *Postille*, *Concordantie et interpretacones nominum hebreorum*, *Originalia* (includes the works of the Fathers and mediæval writers), *Historie gencium*, *Summe doctorum* (*Scriptores super sententias. quodlibet. et questiones*), *Tabulæ* (this division contains indexes to various authors, the *Scriptures*, canon law, etc.), *Logicalia et philosophia cum scriptis et commentis*, *Prophecie et supersticiosa*, *Astronomia et Astrologia*, *Instrumenta astrologica magistri Johannis Erghome*, *Libri divini officii magistri Johannis Erghome*, *Jura civilia*, *Jura canonica et leges humane*: magistri Johannis Erghome, *Auctores et philosophi extranei* (a singular heading under which appears *Liber hebraice scriptus*), *Grammatica*, *Rethorica*, *Medicina*, *Hystorie et Cronice*, *Sermones et materie sermonum*, *Summe morales doctorum et sermones*, *Arithmetica*, *Musica*, *Geometria Perspectiva*, magistri Johannis Erghome. Erghome was evidently a great benefactor to this library. The entries under *Biblie* will serve to show the style:

Biblie.

- A. *Biblia. incipit in 2^o. fo. Samuel in heli*
(probably "in" should read "et").
- B. *Biblia. incipit in 2^o. fo. Zechieli qui populo.*
in duobus voluminibus.
- C. *Biblia. inc^t. in 2^o. fo. mea et in c^{ne}.*
- D. *Biblia inc^t. in 2^o. fo. ego disperdam.*
Libri magistri Johannis Erghome.
Biblia. 2^o. fol. ravit quosdam. } A.
Interpretationes.
- E. *Biblia incomplet. diversarum scripturarum.*
quondam fratris R. Bossal. 2^o. fo. me
occidet me etc.

The heading "*Hystorie scholastice*," which was probably intended for the copies of Peter

Comestor's abridged Scripture history entitled *Historia Scholastica*, commenced:

- "A. Incipit in 2^o. folio, secunda die.
 - B. inci^t. in 2^o. fo. imperio sane formatis.
- ligatus.*"

The italic words in these quotations appear to have been added more recently than the text of the catalogue. It is probable that the letters of the alphabet preceding the entries were used for location marks. The library at York was founded by Archbishop Egbert, a pupil of the Venerable Bede. Alcuin, also known as Albinus and Ealhwine, who was born at York in the year 735, was educated under Archbishop Egbert and Ethelbert at the cloister school in his native city. About 778 he was appointed *Magister Scholarum* and keeper of the library. He wrote a poetical catalogue of the library, which was first printed by Dr. Thomas Gale, Dean of York, in his *Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonice, Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores XV. ex vetustis Codd. MSS.*, folio, 1691 (iii. 730), and has been several times reprinted. Alcuin joined the Court of Charles the Great in 782, taking up his residence at Aachen as head of the school in connection with the Court. He was soon made Abbot of St. Martin's at Tours, whence he wrote to Charles asking permission to send to the excellent library at York "that the Garden of Paradise may not be confined to York, but may send some of its scions to Tours." An extract from Alcuin's letter may prove interesting:

"Sed ex parte detis mihi servulo vestro exquisitores scholasticæ eruditionis libellos, quos habui in patria per bonam et devotiss. magistri mei, scil. Egberti, industriam, vel etiam mei ipsius qualemcunque sudorem. Ideo hæc vestræ excellentiæ dico, ne forte vestro placeat totius sapientiæ desiderantiss. consilio, ut aliquos ex pueris nostris remittam, qui excipiant nobis inde necessaria quæque, et revehant in *Franciam flores Britannicæ*. Ut non sit tantummodo in *Euborica* civitate hortus conclusus, sed in *Turonica* emissiones paradysi cum pomorum fructibus, ut veniens auster perflare (possit) hortos, Ligeri, fluminis, et fluant auromata illius," etc.

There is in existence a list of the books at York in the year 1547. It is included in

an *Inventory of Plate, Jewels, Vestments, and Books*, which was in the possession of Matthew Wilson, Esq., of Eshton Hall, Yorkshire, at the time the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts issued their Third Report (*vide* 299a).

A manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, entitled *Chronicon Fani Neoti incerto autore*, which was printed in Gale's *Rer. Anglic. Script.*, 1691 (l. 141-175), gives notes on some of the books in the library at St. Neots' Priory. The manuscript is attributed to the thirteenth century.

A register of Ely Priory in a folio parchment volume which was in the possession of Lord Leconfield at Petworth House, Sussex, in 1882, contains the following interesting entry at folio 70, under the date 1320:

"Friday after the feast of St. Martin. J. the Prior and the Convent of Ely have received of the executors of Roger de Huntingfield, late rector of Balsham, Ely diocese, the undermentioned books which he borrowed of them under an Indenture, viz.: Sermones fratris Thome de Alquino in quatuor voluminibus; et Questiones ordinarie ejusdem fratris, scilicet de Veritate, de potencia Dei, de Malo, de Spiritualibus creaturis, in uno volumine: Item, Summa Magistri Henrici de Gandavo in uno volumine; et Disputationes ejusdem de colibet in alio volumine: Item, Lectura super libros morales Aristotelis, viz., super libros Ethicorum, Polithicorum, et libellum de bonâ fortunâ in alio volumine: Item, librum Canonis Avicenne de Medicina in duobus voluminibus."

The Rev. Joseph Hunter mentions in his *English Monastic Libraries*, 1831, an indenture executed in 1343, whereby the Priory of Henton lent twenty books to another monastic establishment. This is interesting, inasmuch as it shows an established system of lending and interchanging books between the various monastic libraries.

An interesting document illustrating this side of monastic library work is a "Power of Attorney" executed by the Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, about the middle of the thirteenth century. It appointed two monks to receive from the convent of Anglesey a

book which had been lent to a deceased Rector of Terrington:

"N. Prior Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis discretis viris et religiosis Domino Priori de Anglesheya et ejusdem loci sacro conventui salutem in Domino. Cum sincera semper caritate noverit fraternitas vestra nos constituisse fratres Gauterum de Hatdfeld et Nicholaum de Grantebrigiense Ecclesiæ nostræ monachos latores precencium procuratores nostros ad exigendum et recipiendum librum qui intitulatur. Johannes Crisostomus de laude Apostoli. In quo etiam volumine continentur Hystoria vetus Britonum quæ Brutus appellatur et tractatus Roberti Episcopi Herfordiæ de compoto. Quæ quondam accommodavimus Magistro Laurentio de Sancto Nicholao tunc Rectori ecclesiæ de Tyrenton. Qui post decessum præfati Magistri L. penes vos morabatur et actenus moratur. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras patentes nostro sigillo signatas vobis transmittimus."

Another interesting manuscript relating to the library of the community at Anglesey is a list of books handed to the Canons of the house for study and safe custody early in the fourteenth century. This list is sufficiently interesting to justify copying:

"Isti libri liberati sunt canonicis die . . . anno regni Regis Edwardi septimo.

Penes Dominum Priorem; Parabelæ Salomonis; Psalterium cum . . .

Penes Dominum J. de Bodek.; Epistolæ Pauli . . .; Quædam notulæ super psalter et liber miraculorum. . . . Mariæ cum miraculis sanctorum.

Penes Sub-priorem; Liber vitæ Sancti Thomæ Martiris.

Penes E. de Ely; Quartus liber sententiarum cum sermo . . .; Liber Reynmundi; Liber de vitiis et virtutibus et pastorale.

Penes R. Prichard; Liber Alquini; Liber Johannis de Tyrinton cum Catone et aliis.

Penes Henrici Muchet; Liber de vita Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ et remediis (?).

Penes Walteri de Yilwilden; Liber S . . . ligatus in panno ymnaro glosatus cum

constitutionibus; Belet ligatus et vita sanctorum.

Penes Ricardi de Queye; Omeliæ Gregorii (?) super Evangelistas ligatæ in nigro corio.

In commune biblia; Decreta; Decretales; Prima pars moralium Job; Liber de abusio[n]ibus.

Liber iustitiæ; penes Magistrum Adam de Wilburham.

Penes Walteri de Wyth; Liber Innocentii super sacramenta cum Belet et introductione in uno volumine.

Item penes Sub-priorem; Psalterium glosatum duod fuit in custodia Magistri Henrici de Melreth.

Item aliud psalterium glosatum impignorat[um] penes Isabellam Siccadona.⁷

Judging from the last entry in this list, the financial position of the monastery must have been somewhat strained, for a glossed psalter being in *pawn* suggests scarcity of money.

A list of books in possession of the Priory of Depyng in Lincolnshire, a cell of the Abbey of Thorney, appears in a hand of the middle of the fourteenth century on a spare leaf near the end of the Depyng Register (folio 75*b*).

The catalogues of the monastery at Durham have been edited and published by the Surtees Society: *Catalogi Veteres Librorum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Dunelm. Catalogues of the Library of Durham Cathedral at Various Periods, from the Conquest to the Dissolution, including Catalogues of the Library of the Abbey of Hulne, and of the Manuscripts preserved in the Library of Bishop Cosin at Durham.*

The catalogues thus published are an undated catalogue of the general collection; a catalogue, in two parts, of the books contained in the Spendimentum in 1391; a catalogue of the general collection of the community, or "in Communi armariolo Dunelmensi, in diversis locis infra claustrum," in 1395; lists of books sent to Durham (now Trinity) College, Oxford, about 1409; a list of books purchased to replace those drafted off; a list of books used in the refectory during dinner-hour; a catalogue of the books in the Chancery in 1416; and notices of various bequests of books.

The Surtees Society has also published *The Inventories and Account Rolls of the Monasteries of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow, from their Commencement in 1303 till the Dissolution.*

Among the ancient rolls in the Cottonian Collection there is one on five separate skins of vellum which contains an extensive catalogue of the library at Ramsey Monastery about the time of Richard II. The catalogue, which is imperfect, gives the names of the different persons by whom the respective manuscripts were given or bequeathed. An extract from the first part of this catalogue was printed in *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii., pp. 456, 457.

Inserted in a blank leaf of a manuscript in the Harleian collection (627, fol. 8) is a list of a small collection of books given to the Monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester in the fourteenth century by Richard de Stowe. The Rievaulx Abbey library catalogue, written in the fourteenth century, is preserved at Jesus College, Cambridge. It is somewhat extensive, and more minute and carefully compiled than most of its contemporary lists.

A register of Meaux Abbey, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, written at the end of the fourteenth century, is preserved in the Cottonian Collection. It is a folio vellum volume entitled, *Registrum Fundationis et Cartar[um] Monasterii de Melsa in agro Eboracensi in quo quamplurima de Privilegiis Monachoru[m] Cisteriensiu[m].* It gives the names of the feoffees of the monastery, descriptions of the lands, etc., particulars about its revenue, copies of agreements for various gifts, and exchanges made to and by the monks, and allowed by the Kings of England from Stephen to Richard II., together with particulars of the possessions of the monastery. The last of these is "Numerus monachor[um] breviamentum auior[um] et stat[us] alior[um] quoruncunq[ue] mobil[is] m[on]n[is] anno d[omi]ni mill[is] mo ccc^{mo} nonag[is]mo sexto." This commences with an inventory of the furniture, vestments, cattle, and ornaments, followed by a list of the books filling several pages, and concluding with the accounts of two courts held at Burstwick and Clayton.

The catalogue of the library at Leicester Abbey is preserved in the Bodleian Library. It is impossible in a short sketch like this to

locate all the known lists of even the larger collections of books in the possession of English monastic institutions. One great service to literature and bibliography for which we are indebted to the Franciscans must not be overlooked. During the fourteenth century a list of about ninety authors, together with their works, was compiled. This was amalgamated with a list of about 160 monasteries or cells, each of which contained some of the books in such a way as to show at which monastery each particular book existed. The compilation was a *Registrum Librorum Angliæ*. It was the first attempt at co-operative library cataloguing undertaken in England, and as a bibliographical work it was more valuable than the catalogue of Church writers by Trittenheim, written about 1492, inasmuch as it referred not only to the writers and their works, but also to the places at which the works could be seen. This work was extended by Boston Buriensis, or John Boston of Bury (*circa* 1410). Little is known of this monk, except that he travelled over the whole of England—no easy task in those days—to examine the monastic libraries, noting the authors, titles, and commencing words, of the books he came across. He thus increased by twenty the number of monastic libraries mentioned, and the number of authors to nearly 700. He assigned a number to each monastery, which he appended, in the list, to the works which he had seen in each respective monastery. By this means, as Bale said, he was making one library out of many. Bale's favourite scheme was the formation of "one solomne library in every shire of England." The catalogue nearly always gives the date of each author's birth and death. It was dedicated in six Latin verses to the King of England, Henry IV. Bishop Tanner printed it, with some omissions, in his *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica; præfixa est D. Wilkinsii Præfatio Historiam Literariam Britannorum ante Cæsaris Adventum complectens*, 1748 (xviii-xliii). Dr. James, writing on this catalogue in the *Cambridge Modern History* (i. 592), says: "It furnishes a key to the literary possessions, and perhaps still more to the literary needs, of England about the year 1400, the importance of which it

would be difficult to exaggerate." The value of this work as a guide to the location of books ended with the suppression of the monasteries, but its value as a literary guide to the period will never end. John Leland, or Leyland, library-keeper and antiquary to Henry VIII., obtained a commission to search for English antiquities in the monasteries. He saw the enormous destruction of manuscripts at the Dissolution, and requested Lord Cromwell to extend his commission so as to allow him to collect manuscripts for the King's library (July 16, 1536). He wrote: "It would be a great profit to students and honour to this realm, whereas now the Germans, perceiving our desidiousness and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them and cutteth them out of libraries, returning home and putting them abroad as monuments of their own country."

Leland has left the result of his researches in his *Itinerary* and *De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea*. In these works he noted the chief manuscripts that he had examined at the various monastic libraries. The *Itinerary* has lately been carefully re-edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith, and published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE Coronation Bible and the Altar Services which were used at Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation were bound under the direction of the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses at the Oxford Binding House. All three volumes were bound uniformly in red-grained morocco, ornamented with rich hand-tooled work in gold. The design was prepared under the advice of Mr. Cyril Davenport, Superintendent of Bookbinding in the British Museum, and was approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the centre of the front cover is the

Royal coat-of-arms of England, with Garter, collar of the Order of the Garter, supporters and motto, showing also small sprays of the national badges, or emblems—the rose of England, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland—and ensigned with a Royal helmet, mantling, and the crest of England. The arms are enclosed within a conventional rose spray, with large and small Tudor roses, buds, and leaves. The Tudor rose shows the red of the Lancastrians and the white of the Yorkists; the colours have been variously combined, but now they are generally shown in a double flower with red outer petals and white inner petals. The border, enlarged at the corners, shows in each corner a large Tudor rose, and along the straight lines a wavy stem bearing alternately a Tudor rose, a thistle, and a spray of shamrock.

The back cover of the book is finished similarly to the front, except that the centre panel bears the arms of Edward the Confessor at the top, the arms of Westminster Abbey below, and on either side the arms of the two Universities; the whole grouped together in the form of a cross. The back is divided into six panels—one of them bearing the title of the book. In each of the other panels is a conventional fleuron of a Tudor rose with buds and leaves.

On this occasion a Cambridge edition of the Bible was used, but the Altar Services were specially printed at the Oxford University Press. At the Coronation of King Edward an Oxford Bible was used, and the Altar Services were specially printed at the Cambridge University Press.

The *History of the Castle of York*, by Mr. T. P. Cooper, author of *York: the Story of its Walls, Bars, and Castles*, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. Mr. Cooper has found some valuable literary spoil concerning this memorable stronghold, not only in Yorkshire, but also at the Public Record Office, and the volume, which is profusely illustrated, contains special information with regard to the building and history of Clifford's Tower.

The new part, dated April, 1911, of the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society* is polyglot as usual.

There are German and French studies and tales in Romani. A paper on "The Gypsies of Central Russia" contains much interesting information as to gypsy life and practices. The Gypsy Lore Society, 6, Hope Place, Liverpool, which is doing so much to bring together and to preserve contemporary and other records of gypsy life and language, names and customs and characteristics in all lands, deserve the support of all who are interested in the wandering tribes of Egypt.

The Victoria Institute will next year award the triennial Gunning prize of £40 for an original essay on "The Bearing of Archaeological and Historical Research upon the New Testament." Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute, 1, Adelphi Terrace House, Charing Cross, W.C.

Part iv. of *Book Prices Current* contains a two-page note on the sale at New York of the very important library of the late Mr. Robert Hoe in April and May last, giving a few of the prices realized. It is only in exceptional circumstances that *Book Prices Current* refers to auction sales held outside the United Kingdom, and the circumstances of this sale were certainly most exceptional. Only a fourth part of Mr. Hoe's extensive library was sold, and even the comparatively few, catalogued A to K, comprising 1,947 lots, realized the enormous sum of \$462,000, or £92,400 sterling. Higher prices were obtained than had ever before been realized for copies of the same books: the outstanding example being the £10,000 given for a copy of the Mazarin Bible—the first book printed from movable type.

Among the sales recorded in the usual detail in this part is that at Christie's of books from the late Sir Charles Dilke's library. I notice that a very fine copy of the original edition of Blake's *Songs of Innocence*, 1789, fetched no less than £250. In a sale at Sotheby's, in May, a collection of volumes of Civil War newspapers went to Mr. Quaritch for £105; while a number of the Kelmscott Press publications sold for substantially less than they did a few years ago. At another sale at Sotheby's, later in the same month, a manuscript on paper concerning the Spanish

Armada, on 185 pages, written by Leslie Care, private secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham, brought £32. The contents generally are fairly representative, both of books and prices, and the part is as interesting to read and as useful for reference as its predecessors.



In the new issue of *The Periodical* Mr. Henry Frowde prints the following interesting extract from *Documents Illustrative of the Continental Reformation*, edited by the Rev. B. J. Kidd, which he has lately published: "Some citizens break the fast on Ash Wednesday, 5 March, 1522. Inquiry as to who had been eating flesh and eggs in Lent. 1 (a). Elsi Flammer, maidservant of the printer in the Niederdorf, said she had by her master's orders cooked some sausages on Ash Wednesday, and that the people's priest [Leo Judä] of Einsiedeln, Bartholomew Pur, and Michael Hirt, had eaten of them. Afterwards several vine-dressers of her master's had eaten of this flesh. . . . (c). Bartholomew Pur, the baker, said: On Ash Wednesday he and Master Uolrich [Zwingli], people's priest at the Great Minster, Master Leo Jud, people's priest at Einsiedeln, Master Laurence [Keller], parson of Egg, Henry Aberli, Michael Hirt the baker, Conrad Luchsinger, and Conrad Escher, were in the kitchen of the printer's [Froschauer's] house: and the printer produced two dried sausages. They cut them up and each had a little bit. All ate of them, except Master Uolrich Zwingli, people's priest at the Great Minster. . . . Christopher Froschauer, printer to the Council.—(1) In the first place, prudent, gracious, pious and dear Lords, as it has come to your knowledge that I have eaten flesh in my house, I plead guilty, and in the following wise: I have so much work on hand, and it is costing me so much in body, goods, and work, that I have to get on and work at it day and night, holy day, and work-a-day, so that I may get it ready by Frankfurt Fair. The work is the epistles of St. Paul. . . ."



A few weeks ago the Lord Mayor of London formally dedicated to public use for ever a strip of land in Kingston Vale, 13 acres, which has been added to Wimbledon Com-

mon by the efforts of the promoters of the Wimbledon and Putney Commons Extension Fund, under the inspiration of Mr. Richardson Evans and other public-spirited men. It is hoped eventually to add very largely to this extension of one of the finest open spaces near London. In these circumstances I hear with peculiar pleasure that Mr. Walter Johnson, author of a noteworthy book on *Folk Memory*, published by the Clarendon Press, and joint author with Mr. W. Wright of a valuable little work on *Neolithic Man in North-East Surrey*, issued by Mr. Elliot Stock, is about to publish, through Mr. Fisher Unwin, a volume entitled *Wimbledon Common: its Geology, Antiquities, and Natural History*, with maps and illustrations. The book is intended for general students and for teachers of "Nature Study," and considerable attention will be given to the prehistoric period. It embodies the observations of more than twenty years, and should not only interest a large public, but should do something to help the movement to save from the builder the tract of land on the west of Beverley Brook, the quiet beauty of which is so attractive an element in the view from Wimbledon Common.



The British Museum has been enriched by a number of engravings and woodcuts acquired at the sale of the famous Huth collection. Among those purchased by the trustees were five unique woodcuts of the fifteenth century, a panel of foliage with birds, an early engraving of the Master E.S., of which only one other impression is known, forty-eight rare woodcuts of the Apocalypse and other subjects by Matthias Gerung, in a black leather binding dated 1637 (£82), and *Biblische Figuren des Alten und Neuen Testaments*, Frankfurt, 1560, which is a fine copy of the first edition of the Bible woodcuts of Virgil Solis. In addition to these purchases rare items, also from the Huth collection, have been acquired by the generosity of private donors. These include the very rare Wittenberg relic book of 1509, containing woodcuts of the reliquaries, pictures, and treasures of the church of Wittenberg, by Lucas Cranach, which cost £255; and a set of woodcut copies, apparently unique, from H. S. Beham's engravings

of Christ and the Apostles, presented by Mr. Campbell Dodgson.



Other recent purchases of the same class include two fifteenth-century engravings of great rarity, only one other impression of each being known. The more important of these is the "Visitation," by the Master of the Berlin Passion, who worked about 1460; the second, attributed to Israel van Mackenem, represents an Oriental head, probably after a drawing by Schongauer. A woodcut of Christ on the Cross, with the Blessed Virgin and St. John, believed to be a youthful work of Dürer, was purchased at the Elischer sale at Leipsic in March. The Museum also acquired at a sale of drawings at Messrs. Sotheby's last March, belonging to an unnamed collector, a beautiful drawing by Albrecht Altdorfer, dated 1513, which was previously quite unknown. It is a pen drawing on an olive-green ground, heightened with white, and represents a knight, apparently dying, resting his head upon a woman's lap, in woodland scenery.



Messrs. Methuen promise for the autumn in their "Antiquary's Books"—*Old English Libraries: the Making, Collection, and Use of Books during the Middle Ages*, by Mr. Ernest A. Savage, with a chapter by the author and Mr. James Hutt on the "Libraries of Oxford." This is an appetizing announcement. The same valuable series will contain two volumes by Mr. John Ward, entitled respectively *The Roman Era in Britain and Roman-British Buildings and Earthworks*.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

VOL. xxxvi. of the *Transactions* of the Birmingham Archæological Society, which has its headquarters at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, like its VOL. VII.

predecessors, contains good papers and many fine illustrations. "Half-Timbered Houses in Worcestershire," by Mr. F. B. Andrews, attracts us at once. In so well wooded a county such buildings are numerous, most of them dating between the middle or later part of the fifteenth and the end of the seventeenth centuries. Mr. Andrews's method is admirable. He first gives a careful description of the various methods of construction, and then quotes examples by way of illustration from buildings extant in the county. The paper, which is charmingly illustrated, has more than local interest. Another paper on "The Navigation of the Avon"—with notes on its Worcestershire bridges and mills, by Mr. Percy G. Feek—has much freshness. It deals historically with the work of adapting the Avon for navigation purposes by artificial means. The Avon was the first of English rivers so adapted, and Mr. Feek has evidently made a careful study of a rather out-of-the-way subject. "Old Views of Birmingham," freely illustrated, by Mr. Howard S. Pearson, is a useful contribution to local history, and the other contents include "The Oak House, West Bromwich," by Mr. W. H. Kendrick; "Some Notes on Roman Lincoln," by Mr. Arthur Smith, prepared in connection with a visit of the society to Lincoln; and an interesting account of the excursions of the year 1910 (misprinted 1911 in the Contents), by Mr. J. A. Cossins. We regret to see by the Report that the membership has fallen to 180—a shrinkage of one-fifth in two years. It is not creditable to the metropolis of the Midlands that a society which has done such excellent work, and is the only body occupied in studying and recording the many antiquities of the district, should receive such scanty support. The membership of a Birmingham Archæological Society should be nearer 500 than 200.



We have received vol. iv., part 3, of the *Transactions* of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club (Hull: A. Brown and Sons, Limited, price 2s. net). It contains two important antiquarian papers. One by the editor, Mr. T. Sheppard, is a very comprehensive "List of the Seventeenth-Century Tokens of Lincolnshire in the Hull Museum, with Descriptions of Hitherto Unpublished Tokens and Varieties." The list is freely illustrated, and is a contribution to local numismatic history of no small importance. The other paper is also numismatic. It contains an account, with two plates, by Mr. T. Pickersgill of a very large number of Roman bronze coins which were found some years ago at South Ferriby, Lincs, by a well-known local character, Thomas Smith, known as "Coin Tommy," at whose death they were secured, with his other collections, for the Hull Municipal Museum.



The new part (vol. iv., part 3) of *Old Lore Miscellany*, issued by the Viking Club, is as readable and varied in interest as its predecessors. Among the contents are notes on Castles Sinclair and Girmigoe (of which a fine photographic plate is given) in Caithness; eighteenth-century prices of stock, produce, clothing, etc., from a Shetland book of Teinds; and northern

mound-lore ; an article on the murder of Bailie Calder, Thurso, in 1709 ; and a sketch of the life of Gilbert Balfour, of Westray, who figures in the secret history of Mary Queen of Scots.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The summer meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE opened at Cardiff on July 25 with a civic reception and inspection of the Corporation's insignia and plate. There are four maces, dating probable from the period of Charles I. In the afternoon the castle was visited under the guidance of Mr. John Ward, and later St. John's Church and the site of the Austin Friary. This site was excavated in 1897, when the foundations of the church were discovered and their outline marked by the erection of low walling. The monastic buildings were converted after the suppression of monasteries into a house, which was for many years the seat of the Herberts. At the evening meeting Mr. Willis Bund read a paper on "The Antiquities of South Wales." July 26 was occupied by excursions to Caerphilly, Llandaff, and St. Fagan's. Caerphilly Castle is the most extensive in South Wales, and is reputed to cover with its outworks about 30 acres. It is said to be both the earliest and most complete example in Britain of a concentric castle. The castle was begun by Gilbert of Clare, Earl of Gloucester, about 1267. One of its most unusual features is the elaborate system of water defences by which the whole castle could be surrounded with a broad and deep stretch of water from the neighbouring brook, the Nant Gledyr. The presence of this water explains a good many points in the plan which otherwise would puzzle the visitor. The main entrance was through a gate in the curtain walls, 250 yards long on the east side. Behind this wall on one side was a great earth embankment which acted as a retaining wall for the water ; and with the object of further resisting the pressure of the water the wall was strengthened by buttresses and towers on its outer face. From the earth embankment a bridge, partly fixed and partly movable, gave access to the castle mound. Its gatehouse had a turret on each side ; there was a similar gateway on the opposite side. Behind this yet another strongly fortified entrance-gate confronts the visitor before the inner ward is reached. On the south side of this enclosure was the lofty hall 73 feet by 35 feet, the cellars with the chapel above, the private apartments, a tunnel-like entrance leading to the water level, and other features. In its general lay-out the castle bears some resemblance to Berkhamstead. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope described the history. At Llandaff Cathedral the Dean acted as guide. At St. Fagan's Castle Mr. Harold Brakspear briefly described the main features of the many-gabled sixteenth century house, which occupies the site of the older building, some of the external fortifications of which remain. In the evening a paper, illustrated by lantern views, was read at the City Hall by Mr. J. W. Rodger on "The Stone Cross Slabs of Glamorgan." Mr. Rodger indicated at the outset how the cross was used as a symbol nearly 2,000

years before the birth of Christ. The lecturer then referred to some of the earlier of the South Wales crosses, quoting examples at Llanellieu, in Breconshire, and at Merthyr Mawr, Coity and Llantwit Major, and other places in Glamorgan, and following this he showed examples of altar crosses at Llantwit Major, Ewenny, Margam, Magor, and at the Priory Church, Brecon. Turning to the fifteenth century crosses, the lecturer pointed out how they indicated the characteristics of the architecture of the age with its Tudor arches and with a flatter treatment of the fleur-de-lis. Dealing with the seventeenth century, the speaker showed how in Puritan days portions of some of the crosses on stones had been obliterated. The third day, July 27, was devoted to an excursion to Llantwit Major, St. Donat's Castle and Church, and the ruined manor house of Old Beaupré, with its beautiful Renaissance entrance gateway. A visit to Cowbridge preceded the return to Cardiff, where, in the evening, Mr. F. King read a paper on "The Excavations at Caerleon and Caerwent," with lantern views. On July 28 Coity Castle and Church, Coychurch and Ewenny Priory were visited, Mr. St. John Hope, Mr. I. Nicholl, and Mr. H. Brakspear describing the various buildings. At the evening meeting Mr. St. John Hope gave an interesting account of the excavations in progress at Old Sarum, which he has been superintending for several months. By means of lantern views he gave an excellent idea of the way in which this site was treated, and of the considerable progress made in uncovering the deeply buried foundations of a Norman stronghold. Margam Abbey and Neath Abbey, both described by Mr. H. Brakspear, were visited on Saturday, July 29. On Monday, July 31, the headquarters of the Institute were transferred to Tenby, where the members were officially welcomed by the Mayor, Sir E. Brabrook responding. At the De Valence Gardens Mr. E. Laws drew attention to some of the salient points in the history of the district, briefly tracing the rise of the Earldom of Pembroke shortly after the Norman Conquest. Turning to the fortifications of Tenby, Mr. Laws stated that the existing military remains could be divided pretty clearly into four periods. On the Castle Hill were certain remains which were in existence before Tenby was a walled town, and were probably erected in the twelfth century. The towers, gates, and curtains encircling the town were probably built by Earl William de Valence in the last quarter of the thirteenth century, with additions made by Earl Jasper Tudor in 1457, Elizabeth repaired the walls in 1588, and a few unimportant alterations were made at the time of the Civil Wars.

In the De Valence Gardens, where the party was assembled, the two lines of walling, showing the additions made by Earl Jasper Tudor, are clearly to be traced. A tour of the walls was afterwards made under the direction of Mr. Laws, visits were paid to the Castle Hill, to the "Old House" in Bridge Street—a fifteenth-century dwelling which has recently been entrusted to the custody of the Corporation.

At noon the archaeologists gathered once more at the Town Hall, to take part in the opening of St. Margaret's Fair by the Mayor and Corporation—an annually recurring event of unflinching interest to

Tenby's summer visitors. In full civic state the Corporation perambulated the town, and in South Parade, where the crockery vendors exhibit their wares, the fair was duly proclaimed in ancient form by the bellman. The ceremony was repeated in St. John's Croft, where the amusement fair was located. St. Mary's Church was afterwards visited, and the chief features of the edifice were pointed out by Mr. Laws. In the afternoon an excursion was made to Caldey Island. Through the researches of the Rev. W. Done Bushell, F.S.A., the knowledge of the island's early connection with St. Illtyd, St. David, and the other Celtic saints has been recovered, and the famous inscribed stone now in safe keeping in the Priory Church is a witness to its early sanctity. The twelfth-century priory buildings are small, but remarkably complete, especially the vaulted church with its leaning spire. The village church is also a building of great age. At present Caldey is widely known from the presence there of the community of English Benedictines founded by Dom Aebied Carlyle, O.S.B., with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A beautiful church and many other important buildings have recently arisen upon the island, and much work is still in progress. In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Tenby gave a conversazione. The Corporation kindly placed on view the charters and other documentary treasures of the borough. The earliest charter existing is that of Henry VI., in 1459, the earlier ones having disappeared. Subsequent ones were granted by Edward IV., Edward VI., Elizabeth, and many other Sovereigns, and these have been carefully preserved. The two silver maces of the town, dating from the seventeenth century, were also shown, and Mr. Edward Laws and Miss Edwards placed on exhibition a large collection of old prints, etc., of local interest.

The next day, August 1, was occupied by a long excursion to the three famous castles of South Pembrokeshire—Carew, Pembroke, and Manorbier; while on the last day, August 2, the little old-world city of St. Davids was visited under the guidance of Mr. St. John Hope.



SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 29.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair. Mr. F. W. Bull read a paper on "The Recent Romano-British Finds near Kettering." After briefly detailing the finds which had been made since the time when Bridges in his *History of Northamptonshire* referred to the existence of urns, coins, and bones at Kettering, the writer dealt with the finds during the last two or three years. During this period land to the immediate north-east of the parish boundary had been worked for ironstone, and as far as possible a look-out for objects of interest had been kept by Mr. Charles B. W. Brook, of Geddington, on behalf of the Earl of Dalkeith, the owner of the freehold, and by local antiquaries. Their watchfulness had been rewarded by finds of large quantities of pottery; numerous coins, mostly in bad condition, but covering in date the period of the Romano-British occupation; and many articles of ornament and general use. The pottery included some nice specimens of painted and

Castor ware, and several very good pieces of figured Samian ware; while among other items a small bronze head, possibly representing Minerva, and a bronze staff-head consisting of a socket surmounted with the head of an eagle with a round object in its beak, were especially to be noted. The last-named item is very similar to one found at Silchester and illustrated in the *Archæologia*. Of buildings, none save a piece of cement flooring 9 feet by 12 feet, the remains of walls 3 feet high and 2 feet thick adjoining on two sides, and pieces of plaster and slates, has been found, though a long stretch of old Roman road was uncovered. Digging being still in progress, it is hoped that before long other and more important discoveries, including possibly remains of buildings, may be made.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley presented the report on the excavations undertaken at Old Sarum in 1910. The work included the uncovering of the site of the Great Tower.

Mr. Aymer Vallance exhibited a panel painting of Richmond Palace, and the Treasurer (Mr. Philip Norman) a bas-relief of the early part of the twelfth century found at Maze Pond, Southwark, on the site of Guy's Hospital.—*Athenæum*, July 15.



The members of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBRLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their third meeting of the current year on July 25 in one of the most picturesque parts of Yorkshire. They drove from Northallerton to Mount Grace Priory, inspecting on the way the Norman church of Kirby Sigston, with its ancient heraldic glass in the east window. At Mount Grace, charmingly situated at the foot of the oak woods of Ingleby Arncliffe, the ruins of the Carthusian Priory were visited. On a hill above the priory there are the remains of a small Perpendicular Lady-chapel dating from the year 1515, and there is also in the vicinity a large dwelling-house, built in 1654, which is a good example of the work of that period.



The DORSET FIELD-CLUB held their third summer meeting on August 1 in the Mid-Pydel Valley. From Dorchester the party drove first to Waterston Manor, one of the most ornate and interesting Jacobean buildings in Wessex. The Rev. H. Pentin read a few notes on the house, and the party proceeded to Puddletown Church, the many features of interest in which were pointed out by the Vicar, the Rev. A. L. Helps. He called attention to the Early English west arch, the noble wooden roof, raised in 1505 to admit of the insertion of the clerestory windows; the pews, gallery, and Laudian altar-rails, all put in, as the church register showed, in the year 1635, the ample and beautiful Perpendicular transept windows, and the curious tumbler-shaped font, adorned with vine-leaves, and said to be Byzantine. In the course of the restoration the removal of plaster from the walls of the nave and north aisle have brought to light some most interesting texts in fresco, much of the lettering and colouring being still quite fresh and clearly decipherable. Over the south door, for example, appears a portion of the boldly floriated arms

of good Queen Bess, with "the glorious *semper eadem*." Members examined the supposed sanctuary handle affixed to the outside of the door below. The frescoes are a valuable new acquisition to the many treasures of the church. The old sounding-board has been restored to its position above the pulpit. Members, in their perambulation of the church, inspected *inter alia* the fine pre-Reformation Cheverell brass, with its straight-haired head, Archbishop Laud's altar-rails and the old gossiping-chair on the right, the elegant alabaster figurine (probably of the Virgin) found in the demolished Styles's House, and probably originally brought from the church; the runic cross, the Martyn tombs, effigies, and brasses in the Chantry Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, and the lovely stained-glass window—a triumph of well-informed modern heraldic glass-work, put in with great pains by Mr. A. C. de Lafontaine. The drive was continued to Athelhampton Hall and to Tolpudde Church, the latter described by the Vicar, the Rev. H. R. Long. In the afternoon a visit was paid to Affpudde Church, described by the Vicar, the Rev. H. M. Brown. The journey was continued by the enormous depression on the heath known as "Culpepper's Dish" to Waddock farmhouse. Here, by the courtesy of Mr. T. Budden, the visitors viewed the ancient cellars and the remarkable double staircase. Finally, Warmwell House was reached, where Lady Wynford entertained the party to tea, and the Rev. R. J. Pickard-Cambridge read a short paper on the history of the house and estate which had been prepared by Lord Wynford, who was unavoidably absent.



At the meeting of the BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, on June 28, Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair, the President read a paper upon "The Attribution of the Ancient British Coins inscribed DIAS." The type referred to was that illustrated in Evans, Plate VI., Fig. 14; but the late Sir John Evans was unable to offer any explanation of the legend. Mr. Carlyon-Britton exhibited a fresh variety, reading DEAS with c above and io below, which, when treated in the manner of later coins bearing a triple-lined legend, he read DEASCIO; but as the D was a usual form of the θ—as, for example, on the coins of Antedrigus—he deduced THEASCIO as the complete legend. Referring to our early chronicles, he mentioned the various forms in which the name of the father of Cunobeline appears—namely, Tenuantius, Themantius, Theomantius, and Tenancius; and he had therefore no hesitation in attributing the coins bearing these legends to Tasciovanus, or Tascioans, whose paternity of Cunobeline is also supported by the inscription on the latter's coins CVNOBELINVS TASCIOVANTIS F(ilius).

Mr. Andrew continued his "Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen," treating the types as given in Hawkins. Of these he believed that Nos. 270, 269, 276, XVIII. and 268, in the order named, were the only regal issues. He quoted passages from Hoveden and the "Dialogus" as evidence that there were various contemporary coinages current in different districts, issued by the Archbishops, Bishops, and chief Barons. These began in 1139, and were

suppressed in 1153. Hawkins 272, 273, 274, 275, 629, and 630 represented ecclesiastical money of this class; whilst 277 was issued by Robert Ferrers, Second Earl of Derby, probably about 1142-3. Perhaps the chief interest, however, centred in the distinctive coinage issued from the ecclesiastical mint at York. It probably began under Archbishop William, and then included types 271, 278, 279, and 280, the first bearing a legend in contracted Latin stating that it was issued by "the Church of St. Peter." Mr. Andrew associated 278 with King Stephen's visit to York; and explained 279, which bears the name of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, as being struck by the Archbishop in honour of the Legate, his uncle and patron. The last type, 280, as Mr. Lawrence had previously suggested, bore the name of Robert de Stutville, the leader of the archiepiscopal forces at the Battle of the Standard. By comparison with the contemporary money issued by Eustace, Stephen's eldest son, as Earl of Boulogne, some of which bore exactly the same designs and ornaments as the York coins, Mr. Andrew urged that it was impossible to doubt that types 282 and 283 were struck by him as Governor of York, and not by Eustace FitzJohn, as had recently been suggested. He construed the contracted Latin legend upon the latter type as "issued by the edicts of York"—namely, the writ of sequestration of the temporalities of the see issued in 1149. He was now inclined to attribute the two-figure type, 281, to the marriage of Eustace with Constance of France.

In connection with Mr. Carlyon-Britton's paper Sir Arthur Evans lent for exhibition the coins illustrated in his father's work and referred to above. Other exhibitions included two early Gaulish silver coins reading DIA(sulos), by Mr. Bernard Roth; the variety of Stephen's type 270 struck at Devizes, by Mr. Shirley Fox; a silver medallion of Charles I., artist Jean Varm, previously unknown, by Miss H. Farquhar; a pattern cent of the Confederate States of America, by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus; and a series of modern Italian and French money showing recent improvement in Continental art, by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Morgan. Mr. Hamer presented a a proof in copper of a personal medal.



The annual excursion of the BUCKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on July 20. The members met at Wendover, the early arrivals meeting on the lawn of Dr. Leonard West's house, The Grange, where he gave a short history of Wendover, and entertained the party to refreshments. The garden at The Grange is specially interesting to botanists, containing a collection of wild flowers, plants, and ferns. On leaving The Grange, the party visited the church, which was described by Mr. Durston, of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. Lunch was obtained at the Red Lion Hotel, over eighty members and friends sitting down. After lunch the party was conveyed in brakes to Checquer's Court, where about sixty or seventy more had proceeded in their own cars and carriages. At Checquer's Court the party was received by Mr. Arthur Lee, M.P., who gave an account of the history of the Court, and the families who had lived there during the last six centuries, and

Mr. Reginald Blanford, A.R.A., came especially to describe the house architecturally. Mr. and Mrs. Lee entertained the party to tea on the lawn, after the house and its treasures had been inspected. The weather was beautifully fine, and the large attendance exceeded in number any previous excursion.



The annual excursion of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on July 21, when Minsterley, White Grit, Chirbury, and Worthen, were visited. At Chirbury a short paper was read by Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell on "The Church and the Priory," with which it was associated. This priory was founded by Robert de Buthlers at the end of the twelfth century. In its history it had a rather troubled experience, and its members often incurred the censure of the Bishop for various kinds of irregularity. Nothing is now left of the priory buildings except the base of a pillar in the churchyard. It is a fragment of fine thirteenth-century architecture, and probably formed part of the central shaft of the chapter-house. A visit was also paid to the Vicarage, where there is a library of chained books formerly kept in the half-timbered school-house. They mostly consist of theological books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and were possibly, in part at least, brought from Montgomery Castle, where George Herbert, the poet, is related to have formed a chained library. The party also, by the kindness of Mr. S. D. Price Davies, paid a visit to Marrington Hall, a fine half-timbered house dating from the latter half of the sixteenth century. Additions have been made in more modern days, but they are in admirable keeping with the old work. The house stands on the edge of the picturesque dingle, to which it gives its name, and in the middle of the lawn is a very quaint sundial, full of elaborate details, which was erected by Richard Lloyd, to whom the property belonged, in 1595.



The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Greenwich on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 18 and 19. The proceedings opened with the usual business meeting, held in the Greenwich Town Hall, and the remainder of the first day was devoted to visits to St. Alphege Church, Vanbrugh Castle, a small Roman villa in Greenwich Park, St. Luke's Church, Charlton, and Charlton House and Gardens. The annual dinner was held at the Ship Hotel, and the customary evening followed, papers being contributed by Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency on "The History of Greenwich," and Mr. F. C. Elliston-Erwood, on "Lesnes Abbey." On the second day the members visited Well Hall and Eltham Palace, East Wickham Church, and Lesnes Abbey, Greenwich College.



Other gatherings have been the annual meeting of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under the presidency of Lord Hylton, at Frome, July 18, 19, and 20; the meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on July 26, and the excursion of the same society to Dalton-le-Dale, Easing-

ton and Seaham, on August 9; the visit of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Lyme Hall, the old home of the Legh family, on July 22; the excursion of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to the Penrith district on July 13 and 14; the visit to Royston of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on July 20; the Ulster meeting at Belfast of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, August 7 to 12; the visit of the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB to Rottingdean, under the leadership of Mr. T. G. Leggatt, on August 5; and the excursion of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Hubberholme Church on July 22.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE KING'S SERJEANTS AND OFFICERS OF STATE, WITH THEIR CORONATION SERVICES. By J. Horace Round, M.A., LL.D. London: *James Nisbet and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xviii, 416. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Dr. Round's name carries great and deserved weight for accuracy and research, and this work cannot fail to add to his repute. It takes the place of the various editions of Blount's *Ancient Tenures and Jocular Customs of Land Manors*, a book characterized by a crop of errors, notwithstanding its entertaining and informing nature. The class of whom these pages treat were those who held their lands by serjeantry—that is, by the performance of some specified service, either at all times or in time of war, or on certain specified occasions, such as a royal visit in a particular district.

After chapters dealing with the broad features of serjeantry and knight service, the great variety of details relative to the King's household are set forth *seriatim*: such are those pertaining to the usher of the hall, the chamberlain, the holders of the basin and towel, the butler, the pantler, the baker, the larderer, the sauser, the turnspit, the tailor, the reapiery service, and the scalding serjeantry.

Another section deals with the King's sport—such as the supply of various kinds of hounds, especially those for the hunting of wolves and otters, and the various tenures relative to falconry. The last chapter is concerned with coronation tenures—such as the canopy-bearers, the supply or carrying of coronation swords, spurs, gloves, and sceptre, as well as the important one of acting as King's champion on such occasion.

Dr. Round is well known as a pitiless and keen critic of the errors of others, and his vigour in that

direction is remarkable in these pages, and apparently well deserved. Various lapses of able men—such as Mr. Hubert Hall and Mr. Wickham Legg—are lashed with severity. A droll and extraordinary error is pointed out in the usually accurate official publications of the Public Record Office. In the third volume of *Feudal Aids* (1904) a serjeantry is described “to find a beast (*averium*) and a man in a ship, if the King should cross the sea.” Why was a beast wanted in a ship, and what did the King do with the beast when he got it? asks Dr. Round, adding that a little common sense is at times a helpful thing! On referring to the actual document, it turns out that the word is not *averium*, but *averim*, and the latter word proves to be a variant of the familiar French *aviron*—i.e., an oar! But by far the most scathing thing in the book is the two or three final pages directed to the exposure of the astounding crop of blunders which Mr. Fox-Davies has managed quite recently to compress into short paragraphs dealing with “the triple crowns of sovereignty” and the arms of Ireland.

It is pleasant to find that Dr. Round has lost none of the dash and verve which were one of the distinctive features of his earlier writings. Thus, the character of James I. is tersely summed up as “the most unseemly monster that has ever sat upon the English throne.”—J. CHARLES COX.

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A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN LONDON. By Walter H. Godfrey. With a preface by Philip Norman, LL.D., F.S.A. With 250 illustrations and 7 maps. London: B. T. Batsford, 1911. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 390. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This volume, produced with the publisher's un-failing good taste and illustrated lavishly as usual, embodies successfully a very happy idea. This is to illustrate the history of architecture in England from the Conquest to the end of the eighteenth century from examples still existing in London. For earlier periods Mr. Godfrey shows the use that can be made of materials preserved in our museums. He also provides an introductory chapter outlining the history of European architecture to the end of the tenth century. The reader is then taken systematically through the various periods of English architectural development, from English Romanesque (Norman), through Gothic—Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular—and Tudor to Renaissance and its developments and offshoots to the time of the brothers Adam, every period being illustrated from buildings in the Metropolis. Some of the examples are, of course, familiar enough, but others are quite the reverse. Readers who may think they know their London fairly well will probably find much that is new to them in this delightful volume. At the very beginning, for instance, English Romanesque, or Norman, is naturally illustrated from such familiar examples, among others, as the Tower and St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield; but Mr. Godfrey takes his readers also to the crypts of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, and St. John, Clerkenwell, which are much less well known, and to the little-visited church at East Ham, which, he points out, is an almost perfect example of

a small Norman parish church, with eastern apse, west doorway, and tiny round-headed windows. Similar unfamiliar examples may be found in all the sections. By this reference to East Ham it will be observed—as by a few other examples referred to at Eltham, Croydon, and one or two other places rather far removed from the centre of the Metropolis—that Mr. Godfrey occasionally interprets “London” with a certain degree of freedom. But these excursions are few and far between, and amply justify themselves. With this volume in hand the student, or the visitor with a love of architecture, can follow by visible extant examples, here carefully described in sufficient detail, the development of the building art in London, as a microcosm of England, for 900 years. The text is well and clearly written. The illustrations are abundant and excellent, and, as further aids, there are seven maps of various parts of London with the positions of the principal buildings referred to as examples carefully marked by encircled numerals, with reference lists, numerical and descriptive, attached. A full index completes a well planned and most useful book.

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THE BARONETAGE UNDER TWENTY-SEVEN SOVEREIGNS, 1308-1910. London: The St. Catherine Press and James Nisbet and Co., Ltd. [1911]. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 191. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The institution of the baronetage is usually attributed to James I., but baronets were known before his day. In the reign of Edward II. their existence is perhaps a matter of inference rather than of direct evidence; but Edward III. in 1339 created baronets; in 1446 Henry VI. granted to Raymond of Pyst, Baronet, the captainship and bailiwick of Sauveterre; and other allusions and creations are on record in subsequent reigns. James I. revived a degree which had fallen into disuse, endowed it in all cases with rights of hereditary succession, and granted certain precedence which was later set aside. The anonymous compiler of this admirably printed and well arranged “Dated Catalogue of Events,” as the subtitle describes it, has done a very useful service, bringing the history of the Baronetage up to date, and giving a clear and valuable account of the recent organized movement on the part of the baronets to maintain and make clear their historic privileges, and to protect the degree from false assumptions of the rank and title. The volume is in every way welcome. As a historical record it distinctly fills a gap; as a book of reference it will be extremely serviceable.

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LE LÉGENDAIRE DU MONT ST. MICHEL. Par Etienne Dupont. Paris: Robert Duval, 1911. 8vo., pp. xlvii, 173. Prix 3 francs.

The literature of Mont St. Michel is very considerable. Since 1877, indeed, as M. Dupont forcibly says, “Il pleut des Mont Saint-Michel!” But in the mass of books and publications, of which M. Dupont has printed a *Bibliographie Générale*, there is very little reference to legends or folk-lore connected with the famous Mount. The reason probably is that

there is surprisingly little of this kind of lore connected with the Norman abbey-fortress. Few people know the history and literature and associations of Mont St. Michel so well as the learned author of this little book, and he has to admit that his material is very scanty. He here prints fifteen stories connected with the Mount and its immediate neighbourhood, preceded by a critical study of their sources and origins. The outstanding feature of these stories is that for the most part they show few signs of relationship with stories elsewhere. The legendary element in some is slight, and it is clear that most of them enshrine actual historic happenings, with a slight dressing or mingling of legend. M. Dupont has done excellent service by collecting and printing these narratives, with an able critical introduction, in this attractive volume which should appeal to many of the more than 20,000 English people who are said annually to visit Mont St. Michel.

* * *

THE GROUND PLAN OF THE ENGLISH PARISH CHURCH. By A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., F.S.A. Seventeen illustrations. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1911. 8vo., pp. xiv, 138. Price 1s. net, cloth; 2s. 6d. net, leather.

Ecclesiastical students of the present day are undoubtedly well provided with books, small and great, competently written, and dealing with every kind of church subject. The little volume before us is one of a series of Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature, which seems to be admirably planned. If they are all like Mr. Thompson's handbook they should command a large sale. In a brief series of chapters Mr. Thompson deals with the origin of the church plan in England, parish churches of the later Saxon period, the aisleless church of the Norman period, and the aisled parish church with its details of nave, tower, porches, transepts and chancel. Mr. Thompson knows his subject thoroughly and handles it clearly, leaving few loopholes for the critic. The illustrations are to the point, and there is an index of places. In a volume on so small a scale much has necessarily had to be omitted; but an admirable outline of constructional history is provided which should tempt readers to further study of the development of church architecture in England.

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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SHEFFIELD AND VICINITY: Section I., to the end of 1700. By W. T. Freemantle. Many illustrations. Sheffield: *Pawson and Brailsford*; London: *Simpkin Marshall, and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. Small 4to., pp. xviii, 285. Price 10s. 6d.

The "vicinity" of Sheffield is interpreted pretty widely by Mr. Freemantle. The district covered "is roughly that of South Yorkshire, with a fringe of both Derbyshire and Notts. The imaginary circle—the pivot being about Sheffield and Rotherham—is uneven enough to include Chesterfield, Penistone, Doncaster, Worksop, Retford, and Pontefract, with many intervening villages." Mr. Freemantle includes books and pamphlets about places in this area, or issued therein, or written by authors more or less associated

therewith. Apparently, up to 1700 there was no printing press established in this district; but the products of local presses are promised as a leading feature of the next section of this important and valuable bibliography. To Mr. Freemantle the compilation of this book has clearly been a labour of love. A captious critic might remark upon some of its inclusions and some of its exclusions—as for instance under such heads as Thomas Hobbes and Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. But we prefer to express our admiration of the results of so much well-directed labour and our appreciation of the compiler's aim to arouse and stimulate local interest. The book is by no means a dry record of titles. Mr. Freemantle supplies liberally biographical and other particulars, so that the volume is almost as much a contribution to local biography and history as to local bibliography. A valuable feature is the indication in the margin of the location of the various items. It is clear from this that Mr. Freemantle himself owns a very fine local collection which, it is to be hoped, may be permanently preserved. The very numerous excellent reproductions of title-pages, portraits etc., from rare books and pamphlets add much to both the interest and the value of the book. We must add a word in praise of the printing and of the clever head and tailpieces by Mr. C. Green, a Sheffield art-craftsman.

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THE RULERS OF STRATHSPEY. By the Earl of Cassillis. Fifteen plates. Inverness: *Northern Counties Newspaper Company*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 211. Price 6s.

The sub-title describes this clearly printed and well-produced volume as "A History of the Laids of Grant and Earls of Seafield." The subject has already been dealt with very fully—on a heroic scale, indeed—by the late Sir William Fraser, in his *The Chiefs of Grant*, 1883. But as this monumental work was issued privately in an edition of 150 copies only, it cannot be accessible to many members of the great Clan Grant. These facts amply justify the Earl of Cassillis in issuing this handy and well-written account of the heads of the Clan, the Laids of Grant, who succeeded to the Earldom of Seafield, and to the broad lands of the Ogilvies, Earls of Findlater and Seafield. Six appendices deal briefly with various cadet families. The Clan Grant is so large and widespread that there must be very many members of it who will be glad to have the opportunity of obtaining this well-compiled volume. Among the chiefs of the clan are not a few Grants well known to fame; for the history of the clan is inseparably associated with Scottish, and especially Highland, history. The illustrations include portraits, pleasant views, tartans, and coats of arms, besides a good many facsimiles of signatures in the text. An Index Nominum would have been a useful addition.

* * *

Mr. Walter Rye has issued to subscribers, through Messrs. Goose and Son, of Norwich, Part I. of *Norfolk Families*. It extends from Abbot to Custance, the next part (D to Ha) being promised for issue by

Christmas next. Mr. Rye is an old hand at work of this kind; and though no doubt specialists in Norfolk family history and heraldry will be able to point out mistakes, it is quite certain that they and all genealogical students will give him grateful thanks for printing these collections from his notebooks. He remarks modestly that the work "will serve as a scaffold for subsequent collectors to work on"; but it is a very substantial contribution to Norfolk biography, and will be warmly welcomed. There are some characteristically caustic remarks here and there.

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On July 10 last Sir William Osler, Bart., unveiled in the chapter-house of Reading Abbey two memorial stones, representing in bold relief scenes from the lives of the first and last Abbots of Reading. Dr. Jamieson Hurry, the historian of Reading Abbey, was the generous donor of the memorials, the architectural portions of which were designed by Mr. W. Ravenscroft, while Mr. W. S. Frith, sculptor, designed the scenes and executed the whole of the work. In connection with this interesting event Dr. Hurry has issued in a beautifully printed booklet, in stiff white vellum cover, a brief historical sketch of the lives and deeds of the two Abbots, entitled *In Honour of Hugh de Boves and Hugh Cook Faringdon, First and Last Abbots of Reading*, with a description of the memorials. The booklet is a charming memento, and a very desirable possession.

* * *

Among the pamphlets on our table *The Promontory Forts of Derbyshire*, by Mr. Edward Tristram, reprinted from the *Journal* of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, is conspicuous. It is an excellent account of three of the more inaccessible of the many ancient strongholds of Derbyshire—viz., Combs Moss or Castle Naze, Carls Wark, and Markland Grips. These works have been described before, but Mr. Tristram is able, by the discovery of hitherto unknown entrances, to throw fresh and important light on the problems of their construction. The paper, though short, is a thoroughly good piece of work.

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In the *Architectural Review* for August we note a paper by Mr. O. Brackett, with interesting illustrations, on the work of William Kent, an eighteenth-century architect, who has received a little less appreciation than is his due. There is also a good illustrated article on "The Royal Palace of Eltham," by Mr. W. H. Godfrey. The July number of the *Musical Antiquary* completes the second volume. Mr. E. J. Dent concludes his study of "Italian Chamber Cantatas," with musical illustrations; Mr. C. F. Abdy Williams supplies a short contribution to the study of ancient rhythmical theory, entitled "The Aristoxenian theory of the Rhythmical Foot"; and there is an interesting "Index to the Songs and Musical Allusions in *The Gentleman's Journal*, 1692-94." The leading feature of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, July, is the continuation of Mr. C. E. Keyser's able architectural study of Aldermaston Church and its monuments,

illustrated by nine fine plates. The *Essex Review*, July, is, as usual, full of good local matter. "Alfred the Great and the River Lea," "Sir Thomas Roe" (an Essex worthy), "Essex Place-Names," "Essex Dishes of the Olden Time," and "Dunmow and Doctors," are among the subjects discussed. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, July.



Correspondence.

THE KING'S GIFT TO THE CITY.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE Lord Mayor told the Corporation of the City of London on July 27 that when their Majesties visited the City on June 29, the King mentioned to him that he was in possession at Buckingham Palace of an interesting old screen which he was having renovated and repaired, and which he desired to present to the Corporation as a souvenir of the visit. The screen had been received, and with it a letter from the Lord Chamberlain's office in which it was stated: "The screen having upon it the arms of the Corporation of the City of London, the King and Queen are specially anxious that it should be preserved in the possession of the Corporation as a memorial of the Coronation of their Majesties." The Lord Mayor remarked that a suitable inscription would be inserted in ivory on the screen, which would be placed in the Art Gallery for visitors to see. He further pointed out that the City Arms appearing on the screen were also those of the old East India Company, which was founded in the reign of Queen-Elizabeth, and expressed the opinion that the date of the screen was the time of George III.

Is anything known as to the origin or history of this screen?

ANGLO-INDIAN.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

WE much regret to record the death at Driffeld, on August 19, at the age of eighty-six, of Mr. John Robert Mortimer. Mr. Mortimer spent the greater part of his life in exploring the prehistoric burial-grounds of the Yorkshire Wolds, and issued a book six years ago entitled *Forty Years' Research in the British and Saxon Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*. An appreciation of Mr. Mortimer's life and character and valuable work, by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., appeared in the *Eastern Morning News*, August 21.



A combined movement in the interests of the study of the history and antiquities of London was to be made in September, when the British Archæological Association and the London and Middlesex Archæological Society were to meet in congress. The general scheme of the congress, which was announced to be held from September 25 to September 30, too late for notice in this month's *Antiquary*, was to afford, as far as possible, a chronological survey of London and its antiquities. Each day was to be devoted to the study of a particular age in the history of the city and county, and, after an opening address, visits were to be paid to such parts of London as illustrate the period under consideration. Thus, the Prehistoric, Roman, and Early Norman period involved the study of the antiquities in the Guildhall Museum, the remains of the London Wall, the Roman bath in Strand Lane, and the Tower.

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Norman and mediæval London included such places as St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, the crypt of Bow Church, St. Olave's (where Pepys worshipped), the Charterhouse, and Southwark Cathedral. Tudor and Stuart London were represented by the Inns of Court and the Savoy Chapel Royal; and Stuart and Georgian London by a few of Wren's most famous churches, the halls of the livery companies, and the Mansion House. The arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Allen S. Walker, and the presidents of the congress were Mr. Charles E. Keyser and Sir Edward Brabrook.



We regret to learn, says the *Athenæum* of September 9, that the ancient castle of Sant' Angelo Lodigiano in Lombardy, the earliest part of which dated from the tenth century, and which was rebuilt in 1382 by Regina della Scala, wife of Bernabò Visconti, has been burnt to the ground, and only the tower remains. The archives, which contained a great number of valuable documents from the twelfth century onwards, have perished.



The Report for the years 1909 and 1910 by the Director and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Sir Cecil H. Smith, has just been issued as a Blue-book. The Director remarks that the opening of the new buildings marks a new era in the development of the museum, and therefore, in order to realize what is the precise significance of the changed conditions, he proceeds to review the past history of the institution from its origin in the Museum of Ornamental Art established at Marlborough House in 1852. The Report, with its departmental sections and appendices, makes a Blue-book of about 120 pages, which, with its historical and descriptive matter and accounts of acquisitions, is of permanent interest.



At 4 a.m. on August 24 the work of removing the remains of the old Roman boat, which was recently found embedded in Thames mud on the site of the new County Hall, near Westminster Bridge, to its future resting-place in the new London museum at Kensington Palace, was commenced. It proved a formidable task. The boat, which is of solid oak, and of great weight, had been

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placed in a deal framework, built on the lines of what was the original model, and it then had to be transferred to a couple of powerful lorries, and, by means of chains, dragged up a considerable incline from the lower level of the foundations. This alone took several hours to accomplish. When the oaken beams were hoisted from the Thames mud, a quantity of decayed bones was discovered. These included the rib of a man and other human remains, and also the jaw of a dog. Their condition was such that it was found necessary to enclose them in wire netting to prevent them falling to pieces. The boat and its framework were fixed on the lorries by the aid of heavy timber baulks, and the immense load—60 feet long and 40 feet wide—weighed considerably over thirty tons. A dozen powerful horses were in waiting during the morning in readiness to start the journey to Kensington, but it was not until nearly 4 p.m. that the little procession was able to move off. Kensington Palace was reached a few minutes before 5.30, the arrival of the treasure being witnessed by a large crowd of the public. At the entrance to the gardens a portion of the brickwork and railings had been removed to allow of a free passage. The horses that dragged the heavy load did not appear distressed by their exertions, and the boat was easily and safely deposited in an annexe, measuring 90 feet by 30 feet, with concrete floor, which has been specially built for its accommodation. The Roman boat will almost immediately be open for inspection by the public.

Mr. Shaw Sparrow is contributing to the *Builder* an interesting series of articles on the story of the development of bridges—a fascinating subject—with many appropriate illustrations. The *Architect* of September 8 had a study, liberally illustrated, of "The Priory Church, Cartmel," by Professor Charles Gourlay.

As all antiquaries know, Tattershall Castle, one of the finest specimens of mediæval brickwork in the kingdom, has four specially beautiful heraldic fireplaces, from which the history of the building and its owners can be made out. These fireplaces have been sold, by those to whom the nominal

owner of the Castle, a financier, has mortgaged the property, to an unknown purchaser, and they were actually in process of being prised out and removed. This was one of the grossest acts of vandalism of recent years. Archæological Societies and individuals remonstrated and protested, but in vain. A fund was started for the purchase of the fireplaces, and almost at the last moment Major Sir Francis Trippel came forward and generously offered the loan, without interest, of £5,000 to secure, it is hoped, for the National Trust both the fireplaces and the Castle itself. The purchase, however, is suspended because of the report of serious damage done to the fireplaces during removal. An expert is to examine and report on them. The transaction shows once more that all such monuments, which are really of national interest and importance, are in danger while they remain in the custody of private owners.

A portion of the historic Hassop estate is included in an auction sale of Peakland properties to be held this month, October, at Sheffield. Included in one lot is the Roman station Anavio at Brough, which is situate about a mile from Bradwell and Hope, in fields called "The Hallsteads." In these fields were the extensive headquarters of the Roman soldiers at the end of the Bath gate between Buxton and Brough, and for many years there have been interesting discoveries by explorers, and sometimes by farmers when ploughing the land. A few years ago excavations went on for several weeks by the Derbyshire Archæological Society, when the foundation walls of the main buildings were laid bare, the four main entrances were exposed to view, and the underground Prætorium filled with relics and rubbish was emptied and left open.

The Scunthorpe Urban District Council have appointed Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., of the Hull Municipal Museums, as expert adviser to the new public museum at Scunthorpe.

The remains of an ancient boat have been discovered in a dyke at Ramsey St. Mary's, Huntingdonshire. The boat lies in a dyke which is being cleared out. The vessel rests upon a bed of clay, which must formerly have been the top soil, and it is surmised that

before the drainage of the fens the boat may have sunk and been abandoned in a waste of water. The boat is of oak, and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet across.

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The excavation of the Roman fort at Cap-puck, on the Oxnam Water, near Jedburgh, is at present proceeding. The site was partially explored some twenty years ago by the late Marquis of Lothian, but much remained to be done, and it is hoped that the present

Glasgow University, assisted by Mr. A. Mackie, who acted as foreman at the excavations of Newstead, which produced such valuable results.

✱ ✱ ✱
Mr. Harry Paintin is contributing to *Oxford Journal Illustrated* a series of "Rambles Round Burford." In the issue of that paper for August 23 he dealt with the very interesting church at Kencot. One of its most important features is the fine south doorway,



Photo. by Mr. C. P. Webber, Oxford.

TYMPANUM OF SOUTH DOORWAY, KENCOT CHURCH.

(Reproduced by permission from the *Oxford Journal Illustrated*.)

excavations, which are being conducted under the auspices of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, and assisted by a grant from the Carnegie Fund, will help to clear up some of the problems connected with the Roman occupation of Scotland. The ditch and rampart of the fort have been already uncovered, and the examination of the interior is being rapidly proceeded with. The excavations are being supervised by Mr. G. H. Stevenson, of Oxford University, and Mr. S. N. Miller, of

with its remarkable tympanum. "The characteristic Norman sculpture," says Mr. Paintin, "represents Sagittarius discharging an arrow into the open mouth of a dragon. Carving of a similar type is found at Hook Norton and Fritwell, and the same subject, treated in an almost identical manner, was recently discovered in the rock-tombs at Memphis by Dr. Flinders Petrie, who exhibited a slide illustrating the work during his illuminating lecture on Memphis given

before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society. The carving at Kencot is in a remarkable state of preservation, and there are indications that, at some period, the work was hidden by plaster, which doubtless protected it from the ravages of the weather. The outer moulding of the arch has been badly mutilated, and partly cut away, probably when Weston's Porch was added, about 1515."



In the sixteenth century a Kencot lad, Robert Weston, went to London, and, having made his fortune, presented the church of his native village with a ring of three bells, made by the famous bell-founder, William Culverden. "Of Weston's three bells," says Mr. Paintin, "only two remain; the tenor became cracked about sixty years



FOUNDRY-MARK OF WILLIAM CULVERDEN, WHO
CAST WESTON'S PEAL FOR KENCOT
CHURCH ABOUT 1515.

Reproduced from Canon Raven's *Bells of England*, by special permission of Messrs. Methuen and Co.)

ago, probably in consequence of not being turned in its stock, and was taken down and 'lost,' though there is a sinister tradition in the parish that the proceeds resulting from the sale of the metal were expended in a manner not creditable to those concerned. Happily, however, two bells remain, and the smallest one furnishes all the available information respecting their pious donor.

"On the neck of the bell appears in beautiful Lombardic capitals: 'SANCTA O IACOBUS O ORA O PRO O NOBIS.' The letters are exquisitely formed, and between each word is a coin of Henry VII. On the waist of the bell is the following (partly undecipherable): 'Thesm belles with the steple and porche of this chirche of Kencote . . . and coste of Robert Weston, mercer, of London, and Margaret, hys wyfe.' On the neck of the second bell appears the following: 'SANCTA O ANNA O ORA O PRO O NOBIS,' and both this and the first bell bears the beautiful foundry-mark of William Culverden, which is here reproduced."



The following letter, reporting an important discovery of coins at Corstopitum, appeared in the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of September 5:

SIR,—Three years ago much interest was aroused by the discovery, on the site of Corstopitum, of a large number of fourth-century Roman gold coins. This morning a find of even greater value and interest has been made on another part of the same site. It consists of 159 gold coins (Aurei), enclosed in a bronze jug, with two worn bronze coins of the second century. The gold coins are in a good state of preservation, and the following Emperors and other Imperial persons are represented in the series: Nero (10 coins); Galba (3); Otho (3); Vitellius (1); Vespasian (15); Titus (11); Domitian (5); Trajan (47); Marciana, Trajan's sister (1); Hadrian (35); Sabina, wife of Hadrian (3); Ælius (1); Antoninus Pius (13); Faustina I., wife of Pius (7); Marcus Aurelius (4 early coins).

The date of the latest of these coins is the year A.D. 159, and the collection may have been dropped during some catastrophe which befell the town at the time of the Brigantian revolt, towards the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius.—We are, etc.,

H. H. E. CRASTER.
R. H. FORSTER.

CORBRIDGE,
September 4, 1911.



The *Times* of September 11 contained an important article by Dr. Max Ohnefalsch-Richter, filling nearly two columns, on the

excavations in Cyprus, carried out by the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin, and recording new discoveries at Paphos. The same journal, in its issues for September 5 and 6, printed two long articles on Commendatore Boni's "Excavations in the Roman Forum." We may add that students of Roman antiquities should not miss Signor R. Lanciani's "Notes from Rome" in the *Athenæum*, August 26, which gave many interesting details, quite new to most students, of the results of excavations which have been conducted by Her Majesty Queen Helena on a lonely stretch of coast between Ostia and Lavinium (now *Practica di Mare*), which is part of the royal shooting forest of Castel Porziano.

Mr. George Edward Cokayne, Clarenceux King of Arms since 1894, who died on August 6, aged eighty-six years, left estate valued at £76,436 gross, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £65,497. Among his specific bequests are the following: The picture by Sir Peter Lely of James Duke of Monmouth, presented by the Duke to the testator's ancestor, the second Viscount Cullen, the table known as King Charles's Wassail Table, with the punch-bowl and cups and the candelabra in ivory and lignum vitæ, said to have formed part of his Majesty's baggage at Naseby in 1645 (when the testator's ancestor, the first Viscount Cullen, held a command in the King's army), to his son Brien Ibrican Cokayne. In accordance with his wife's wishes he had already given to his said son the jewellery presented to him by various foreign sovereigns on the occasion of his visits to their Courts on Garter Missions, and the jewels and insignia of the offices held by him in the Heralds' College. Subject to many other specific bequests, he left the residue of his property to his four children—Francis Stewart Cokayne, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, Caroline Louisa Cokayne, and Sylvia Beatrice Cokayne—in equal shares.

The new London Museum has acquired the splendid collection of Old English costumes formed by Mr. J. Seymour Lucas, the well-known Royal Academician. The Lucas collection will be augmented and brought up to date by the inclusion of some of the dresses

of Queen Victoria, military uniforms, the Coronation robes of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, and the dresses worn by Queen Mary at her wedding and at the Coronation of King Edward VII. Another recent acquisition for the museum is a beautiful wine-cooler of George IV.'s period, presented by Mr. Alfred de Rothschild. It was made by the London firm of Rundle and Bridge, and came from the collection of Lady Conyngham. Another feature of the museum will be a kind of chamber of horrors, which will contain shackles worn by famous prisoners, instruments of torture, and part of the condemned cell at Newgate.

The *Standard* of August 31, under the title of "Links with Old London," printed a very interesting talk with the curator of the new museum, the contents of which are temporarily housed in Kensington Palace. "The cases will be arranged chronologically from the ordinary entrance at the head of the stairs," said Mr. Guy Laking. "Each case will contain some two to three hundred objects, and there will ultimately be about forty-five cases in position. But we are, of course, having constant accretions to our collection. For instance, all the relics on those tables have been secured during the last six weeks. In fact, we are not merely arranging a collection; we are actually collecting. All the London excavations which are perpetually proceeding are watched on our behalf. The crushed pewter plates which come up on workmen's picks and all the other bits of buried material thus find a way to a proper storage and classification.

"Most of the relics are in a good state, and I believe you could ride with this Norman prick-spur or this Elizabethan court-gallant spur to-day. The iron, brass, pewter, and leather have been preserved by the peat formation in which they have almost invariably been found. Here is an interesting object which we secured the other day. It is a round pewter plate, evidently part of a dinner service, and when the workman brought it to light it was absolutely doubled up and crushed. Well, now you can see on it the cipher of Queen Elizabeth, and its exalted provenance becomes clear. Many

of the objects we possess have been discovered in the proximity of the old Westminster Palace, and come, no doubt, from the royal household or from the Court. For instance, this rather mutilated leather doublet is slashed in the rich sixteenth-century style, and probably belonged to a Court page-boy of Elizabethan times. It is better than a similar suit in the Guildhall Museum, I think, and, of course, the pewter plate is still more exceptional.



"Monastic life, too, has given up some of its lost materials to us. Here is a finely pierced hand-lantern of brass, dating from the fourteenth century, which was almost certainly used in the Newgate Street monastery of the White Friars. One can almost see the old monk puffing to the gateway with the light dangling in his hand, cursing volubly at some vagrant's belated intrusion. Then this, again, is a niche-lantern, and this is a monastic pitcher—you can notice the rough cross on the earthenware. We have, too, the seal of the convent of the Blessed Virgin which was found in Smithfield, and which still produces a perfect impression upon the wax.



"Going back to Roman times, this leathern sandal, all of a piece, is really quite good enough to wear. You observe that it is just a sole-piece with a fringe of strings cut at the sides so that it could be tied over the foot. Then there are these iron Roman pens or 'styles' for piercing the letters in the wax tablets, and these bronze needles and these keys. In fact, the whole range of common and current London life through the ages comes into our purview—from a Roman funeral tablet commemorating one Marcus Aurelius Eucarpus, aged fifteen and a half, who perhaps served in the city garrison, to eight farthings of James I. found in an old shoe, and so showing us the devices to which the London cut-purse forced our self-protecting fore-runners to resort. When the cases are finally arranged one will be able to pass from the mammoth period at the entrance door right to the Coronation robes at the end of the gallery, and touch all periods successively on one's way."

Early in September a number of fine specimens of seventeenth-century brickwork and woodwork were revealed in Paternoster Row, where a building was undergoing demolition. The building, which has been in the occupation of Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co., the publishers, dated from 1668, and the vaulting in the foundations was believed to be anterior to the Great Fire. The timber, which is of "Russian fir," is in a remarkable state of preservation.



Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds has been opening a sepulchral barrow at Eye, near Peterborough. The site is a low mound, known locally as Cromwell's Hill. "Last year," said the report in the *Times* of September 4, "Mr. Leeds began excavations of the mound, and a trench driven through it proved that it was beyond doubt a sepulchral barrow or tumulus, its circular form pointing to its erection in the Bronze Age (2000 to 400 B.C.). Immediate proof of the date of the barrow was a small hand-made pot of coarse ware with simple decoration, deposited in the side of the mound, which probably contained an offering of food or drink to the spirit of the occupant of the mound. The excavations of 1910 did not disclose the remains of the person buried in the mound, but traces of a huge fire in the mound were found, together with bones of numerous animals, including sheep and oxen.

"As the field in which the mound is situated is under cultivation, it has only been possible to conduct excavations when the field was lying fallow, and it was not until the past week that Mr. Leeds was able to continue his investigations. Further trenches driven into the heart of the mound resulted at last in the discovery of the skeleton of a tall man. He lay slightly to the north of the centre of the mound, in a hole cut into the gravel, 6 feet below the surface. He had been placed on his right side with his head to the south-west, the arms bent upwards, with the hands near the face, and the legs bent upwards—the typical disposition of the limbs in burials of this period. No objects, such as pottery or implements, have been found near the remains, so that it is impossible to assign a closer date than the second millennium B.C.—that is to say, before the

period at which cremation was adopted as the general method of disposing of the dead—namely, about 1000 B.C.”



The Surrey Archæological Society has received a gift of antiquities found between Merrow and Clandon. The most interesting of these include a silver stater of Philip of Macedon, which was found at a depth of 15 feet below the ground, and a number of Guildford tokens and other mediæval coins.



We take the following paragraph from the *Builder*, September 15: “Few of the tourists who visit Paris are aware that, like Arles and Nîmes, it possesses its Roman amphitheatre. Excavations made in 1870-1873, near the Rue de Navarre, in the squalid quarter bordering on the Rue Mouffetard, with its age-long reputation as the resort of cut-throats, pickpockets, *et hoc genus omne*, disclosed the forgotten ‘Arènes de Lutèce.’ These were constructed in the second or third century, A.D., in close proximity to the summer residence of the Roman Governor, remains of which are to be seen in the garden of the Musée de Cluny. Like it, they were outside the city proper, then confined to the island in the Seine, and occupied a position on the slopes of the hill, later known as Montagne Ste. Geneviève. The ellipse measures some 180 feet by 150 feet, and the structure, which was less well preserved than many southern examples, has been extensively restored. After protracted negotiations, repeatedly broken off, the municipality has recently come to terms with the owner of the site, and intends to make the amphitheatre more accessible to the public, after clearing the approaches of obstructing buildings. Whether it is proposed to utilize it for a revival of gladiatorial shows, or for bull-fights of the Spanish type, or merely for the comparatively mild cow-fights of Southern France, has not yet been revealed.”



The *Times* of September 9 reports that, during alterations in the floor of the chancel of Little Easton Church, Essex, it was found that the double altar-tomb between the chancel and the Maynard Chapel extended a foot below the present level of the floor,

and a beautifully-carved plinth was brought to light. On it are two brasses—one of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and one of his wife, Isabella, of York, aunt to King Edward IV. On the north side of the chancel was found the base of an altar-tomb of the Louvain family, dating from the time of Edward the Confessor. A more ancient floor of the church was also found; and the work has now been stopped by Lady Warwick, the patroness of the benefice, until an architect has been consulted.



Mr. J. A. Martin, a well-known secondhand bookseller, of “Chevalier House,” 79, Fore Street, Exeter, has issued an interesting leaflet giving historical particulars of the old house at present in his occupation. Careful examination, he says, leads to the conclusion that the “Chevalier’s House” was “built between the years 1607 and 1612—that is, during the early part of the reign of James I. . . . During the September of 1644, when the Civil War was at its height, Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles II.) was in command of the army of the West, numbering 8,500 men. This force entered Exeter on September 17, when the Prince made the ‘Chevalier’s House’ his official headquarters. From the *Historical Discourses upon Several Occasions*, by the contemporary writer, Sir Edward Walker, we learn that Charles made a considerable stay in his Exeter quarters, awaiting provisions of clothes and money, which the Commissioners of Devon had undertaken to provide, and without which, says the chronicler, ‘the army would not have been well pleased to go away.’ It is this occupation of the house by Prince Charles *during the Civil War*—not, as has been stated, during his flight after the Battle of Worcester—that accounts for the ancient equestrian figure that still stands upon the gable-roof.



“During the campaign in the West the young Prince occupied in similar manner houses at Totnes and Tavistock, and these also are decorated with the same emblems of the Royalist cause, a usage that became so established that, years afterwards, the famous Boscobel House was adorned with

an exactly similar figure, a mounted cavalier, or 'chevalier'—the two words were used synonymously—from which the house at Exeter has derived its name.



"The Prince departed, Fairfax hemmed in the city, and for four months the garrison looked in vain for the help that never came. If we may believe the local ghost story associated with the 'Chevalier's House,' the inhabitants were not alone in their anxious watch. Devon, the favourite home of animal spectres, has dematerialized even the effigy of the famous horse and its rider; for, according to the legend, on every night during the month of March the equestrian figure quits its accustomed post, and performs an aerial gallop to the top of the cathedral towers, there to gaze in silent expectation over what were once the meadows of St. Leonard's, where, more than two centuries and a half ago, the redoubtable Fairfax lay encamped. The story is, of course, a fable, but it has an historic interest. The month of March actually was the time when Exeter was drawing near to inevitable, but honourable, surrender, and this circumstantial element in a story that has been handed down by word of mouth alone, indicates that the figure was erected shortly after the departure of Charles from Exeter, and was standing where it stands now—in daytime, at least—during the progress of the siege itself. It proves, too, that, in this case at any rate, the Cromwellian soldiers loyally kept the promise demanded of them as a condition of surrender, and refrained from destroying public property. The temptation must, however, have been rather trying.



"Many years ago the eminent architect, James Crocker, wrote the following words regarding this venerable house: 'This is by far the best example of early seventeenth-century work in the Fore Street . . . the architectural features are as faithfully preserved as when first fixed in place.' It is, indeed, this fact that gives the house its special interest to students of bygone domestic architecture, who must, however, regret that the modern necessity for increased light has led to the oak panels being painted everywhere in white.

"This is especially noticeable in the room now occupied by Mr. J. A. Martin's bookshop, which was the entrance-hall and common dwelling-room of the seventeenth-century householders. It opens upon the original winding, oak staircase, by which the visitor may ascend to the more ornate 'withdrawing room' on the first floor. Here, as we sit in the old Jacobean window, leaning against timbers that still display the marks of the adze by which they were rough-hewn into shape, we may examine the ceiling, a drawing of which is to be seen in the shop below. It is certainly the oldest ornamental plaster ceiling in Exeter, and probably one of the oldest in the kingdom, for the art of adapting plastic decoration to ceilings was introduced into England only a few years before the 'Chevalier's House' was built, and here we have that ornamentation in its very earliest form. As in every other application of decorative design, be it in plate, furniture, metal-work, or what not, the earliest efforts in plaster-work were marked by a severe simplicity of design, upon which the craftsman did not always improve as his hand increased in cunning. This severity of line is very noticeable here, as also is the perfect proportion and balance of the various elements of the design, which strongly resembles, on a small scale, that of the ceiling in the Long Gallery of Haddon Hall. The visitor who may be interested in the evolution of plaster ornamentation will do well to compare this with the florid and grandiose Georgian ceiling in the 'Apollo Room' at Messrs. Green's in High Street, and with one, intermediate in date, that may be seen at Bampfylde House. Both these latter types are excellent examples of their respective periods, but lack the interest that attaches to the ancient and half-forgotten 'origin of things.'



"This particular ceiling is a specimen of the primitive 'strap' ornamentation, so called because the raised bands of the design are about the width and thickness of leather straps. Very few English examples now remain, and the finest is that at Haddon Hall, of which mention has just been made."



In a room on the third floor is a door—a modern insertion, made a few years ago by

the previous occupant, says Mr. Martin, "in whose time its place was occupied by an original oak cupboard let into the wall. At the back of this cupboard was a sliding panel, which, on being removed by the initiated, disclosed that which is now revealed by simply opening the door—a secret chamber underneath the stairs, a dark and narrow sanctuary wherein Royalist or priestly refugee might be concealed until danger was past."

Mr. Martin is much to be thanked for preparing this interesting record, from which we have quoted so freely, of the associations of the historic old house of which he is fortunate enough to be the occupant.



The Church of Bishopstone, Sussex.

By O. H. LEENEY.



THINK that the ecclesiology of Sussex is worthy of more attention than it has yet received other than by local antiquaries. True, students of mediæval architecture are more or less familiar—to name but five examples—with the glorious, albeit fragmentary, nave of Steyning, whose latest Romanesque has begun to put on Gothic garb, though every arch is semicircular; with the chancel of New Shoreham, vaulted throughout, whose three-storied internal elevation is perhaps, for its dimensions, the most instructive example of Transitional Norman in the land; with that of Boxgrove, also roofed in stone, on a plan unique in England, with a cathedral-like lavishness of dark-hued marble, in which, to use the pleasing phrase of Mr. Francis Bond, "the ancient Romanesque breathed its last"; that of Winchelsea, whose exquisite detail substantiates its claim to the classification "Decorated"; and, save for the destruction of its glass, the very perfect church of Etchingham, where the struggle between Curvilinear, Flamboyant, and the soon-to-be-victorious Rectilinear

tracery cannot, I think, be paralleled south of the Thames.

There are two distinct phases of our ancient architecture most abundantly illustrated in Sussex—the Primitive Romanesque or Anglo-Saxon, and, as may have already been noted from the above list, the Transitional Norman. Examples of the former, such as Worth, Sompting, and Bosham, are well known; but the number of churches which possess marked pre-Conquest features is very considerable; in fact, with the single exception of Lincolnshire, it is probable that Sussex retains more specimens—if the ex-



Photo by R. Pearman.

BISHOPSTONE CHURCH, SUSSEX.

pression be permitted—than any other English county; and even Lincolnshire must yield the palm to the ancient kingdom of the South Saxons for the variety and importance of its Primitive Romanesque work. Whilst as to the later phase, perhaps in no part of Europe can the nascent Gothic be better studied than in that division of the county, comprising only a third of its area, lying between the northern escarpment of the South Downs and the sea, with the Hampshire border and Langney Point as its western and eastern boundaries. In this little coast district many valuable and almost unknown examples exist, hardly damaged by restoration, to show as clearly as Wells or

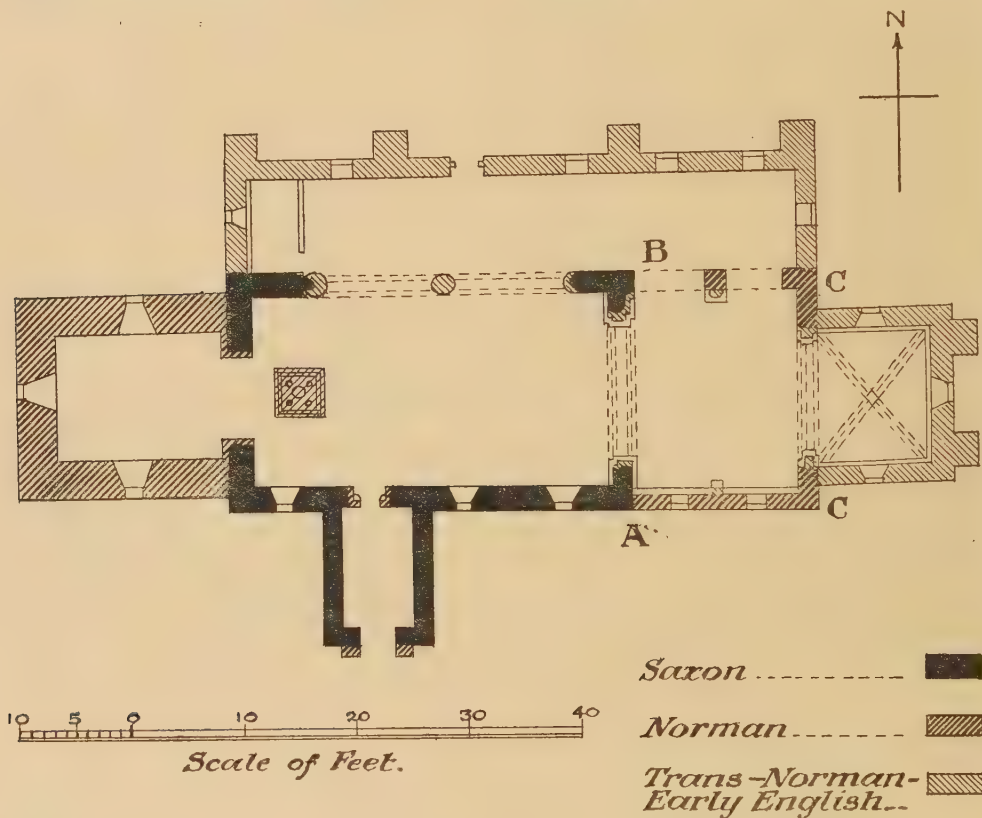
Byland how little our Early Gothic owes to the school of William of Sens, and how much it was a development of Norman Romanesque.

Of both the Saxon and Transitional periods Bishopstone retains some invaluable work; in fact, there is as much archæo-

fabric practically ends with the Early English period.

Of the original Saxon church there yet remain the south wall of the nave, the north wall above the arcade, the west wall—the Norman tower having been built against it—and the south porch. It was thus a simple

BISHOPSTONE CHVRCH.



(Enlarged and adapted, by permission of the Sussex Archæological Society, from a plan in vol. ii. of their *Collections*.)

logical interest in the one as there is æsthetic charm in the other; whilst the intermediate Norman gives to the building its most imposing feature. As in some other Sussex churches within the geographical limits I have laid down,* the mediæval history of the

aisleless, towerless structure, with a chancel whose eastern termination could not be determined without excavation, now hardly practicable.* The Saxon walls both of

* Of Saxon churches in Sussex, Worth alone retains its original eastern termination (apsidal), unless we accept those of Sompting and Bolney, which are rectangular, as Saxon; but these are doubtful.

* *E.g.*, Clymping and Patching.

nave and porch share with such well-known examples as Bradford-on-Avon in the West, and Escomb in the North of England, the peculiarity of considerable relative height. This feature, no doubt, may be traced to defensive reasons. Near the sea and the mouth of a navigable river, the settlement was more than liable to hostile invasion; and we may be sure that the masons who raised the walls of Bishopstone had a very real dread of Viking inroads, and built them

a baptistery. The question can hardly be decided definitely, but the Norman additions to the church certainly tend to confirm this theory, as will be seen. The doorway is absolutely plain and unmoulded, but is obviously not of Saxon date.

The quoins are a very fine example of Saxon technique; indeed, it would be difficult to name a better, both from the bigness of the stones and their construction on the familiar "long and short" principle. One or two huge blocks of local brown sandstone well illustrate the Saxon *penchant* for the megalithic. Some quoins also showing "long and short" work may be seen at the junction of both the north and south with the west wall of the nave. These quoins are in sandstone, but have been repaired with Caen stone in places.

It would be interesting at this stage to make some inquiry as to the probable date of the fabric, though, unfortunately, no direct documentary evidence is available. Few things, indeed, are a matter of so much regret to the antiquary as the fact that, of the fairly large number of buildings or parts of buildings of undoubted Anglo-Saxon technique which have come down to us, so very few are dated. But must we assume that the pilaster strip, that well-known feature of Primitive Romanesque which was not confined to Saxon England, necessarily implies a comparatively late date? Apart from the fact that it is found at Bradford-on-Avon, the evidence for whose erection three and a half centuries before the Conquest we cannot ignore, it must be borne in mind that it was a method of construction largely practised by the Romans. These pilasters are found at Sompting, and, being largely of Caen stone, certainly imply, in this instance, a comparatively late date. On the other hand, there is no Caen stone in the original Saxon work at Bishopstone, and there are no pilasters now visible. The work is rude, yet not so rude as the north side of the nave of Old Shoreham, certainly, apart from Roman work, the most primitive piece of masonry in the county, to which a very early date may reasonably be assigned—a period not long subsequent to the conversion of the South Saxons under Wilfrid. May we not assume that to an intermediate period—



Photo by R. S. Pearman.

SOUTH PORCH, BISHOPSTONE CHURCH.

high so that the roof might not so readily be fired and stripped by Scandinavian pirates.

The porch is deserving of careful study, both for its plan and technique. It will be noticed that it is markedly oblong, and that the doorway into the church is not in the centre. This has given rise to the theory that the structure was originally a chapel, the doorway being placed on one side so as to allow space for an altar; for a reason equally utilitarian—the more convenient placing of a font—it may also have been

say the time of Alfred the Great—may be ascribed the Saxon walls of Bishopstone? I cannot help thinking that some of our ecclesiologists err when they seek to crowd in almost every example of Saxon workmanship remaining to the half-century preceding the Norman Conquest and a decade or so subsequent to that event.

The Norman additions to Bishopstone Church are of great interest, and can be clearly traced. The Saxon chancel would appear to have been found inconveniently small, and to have been enlarged by rebuilding its walls, north and south, as continuations of those of the nave. That the walls of the Saxon chancel, whatever its termination, were not in a plane with those of the nave may be inferred from the fact that two quoin stones at the east end of the Saxon nave (A on plan) are still *in situ*. It would appear that the Norman chancel was square ending; one of its blocked-up windows, now inside the church, may still be traced (B on plan), and probably its eastern wall (CC) is that still standing, with a circular window high up in the gable, a not infrequent feature in this part of Sussex.

Soon after the enlargement of the chancel the stately Norman tower was added to the fabric, built up against the Saxon west front, two blocked-up windows in which can still be distinguished. The tower is not remarkable for its dimensions, but it is so well proportioned to the rest of the building that it possesses a dignity quite apart from any question of mere size; whilst it dominates the village in a manner, perhaps, unsurpassed by any steeple in the county. The way in which the tower is accommodated to the older front is interesting. A lofty arch was constructed to carry its eastern face above the nave roof, a lower arch opening from the nave to the tower very possibly replacing a Saxon doorway leading into the open. This may have been found small and inconvenient, and so have led to the lateral chapel—assuming it to have been such—being converted into a porch, a diminutive Norman quasi-porch being added at the same time. This has been well restored; the shafts are modern, but the capitals, one scalloped, the other showing the Ionic volute, are original and in good preservation.

To return to the tower: the ground-floor appears never to have had a doorway—a fact which, as just suggested, does not necessarily contradict the theory of the porch having originally been a chapel—and the walls, which batter considerably, are, in characteristic Norman fashion, some 4 feet thick at the base, the Saxon walls being little more than half that measurement. The four windows of the ground-story are “restorations,” enlarged somewhat on the outside, though the splays are largely original, and are already somewhat decayed externally; the upper lights of the tower, built of that admirable Caen stone so frequently found in Norman work in Sussex, are in remarkably good condition for the most part, as good as when first shipped across the Channel.

The two light openings, one in each face, of the belfry stage are worthy of note, since they follow neither the normal Norman type of a shaft supporting recessed arches, nor the Saxon methods of a straight jamb or double splay. In the eastern face a shaft, built in drums, forms as it were the frontispiece of the composition; north, west, and south, a rectangular pier is substituted for a shaft, supporting arches without the intervention of a capital in all three cases. Those of the southern face are moulded; the northern and western are plain. Copies of these windows, partly blocked up and destroyed, may be seen in the adjacent Norman tower of Newhaven. Mention should be made of the corbel-tables, which show customary grotesqueness of treatment and no little variety; to these, unfortunately, the illustration is too small to do justice. One block is like a capital showing the Ionic volute, but ruder, or perhaps more weather-worn, than the former example referred to.

As thus rebuilt by Norman masons, the church remained unaltered for some three-quarters of a century. Then the Bishopstone people, emulating the noble works which the Benedictines of Steyning had perhaps just completed, and Secular Canons had begun at Chichester, undertook fresh designs of rebuilding and enlargement. The work of this period, commenced about the year 1180 and continued for about a quarter of a century, has much beautiful detail, and is worthy of the closest study. They appear to

have begun by a rather remarkable alteration of the ground-plan, tacking on to the east end a tiny sanctuary, with shafts for the support of a stone vault and unnecessarily massive buttresses; it deflects considerably to the north. The sanctuary arch is pointed, and the dog-tooth moulding is introduced; but the details are more Romanesque than Gothic. String courses are retained with the chevron and bead ornament. A similar design is seen in the chancel at Broadwater. Then, working westwards, the Norman—or perhaps the Saxon—chancel arch was removed, and the very noble existing design substituted. It is much more advanced than the sanctuary arch. At the same time, or possibly a little earlier, the north wall of the chancel was cut through, producing an arcade of two arches supported by a rectangular pier, which is of course part of the old wall. This arcade, which still retains traces of colour, is quite Norman in character, apart from the arches being semicircular. There is a free, ornamental copy of it on the south side of the chancel.

Architecturally the chancel arch with its responds are the finest feature of the church. The well-carved capitals, showing “stiff-leaf” foliage, partly original, but cleverly renewed in places, support abaci of square sections, but deeply undercut. The mouldings of the arch, which recedes in two orders, have also a square profile and are finely carved.

The nave arcade, which in some respects is curiously retrograde, was next added. The bases are of a very fine profile; indeed, the base sections, showing an advance from those of the sanctuary, respond to those of the chancel, and from the latter to those of the nave arcade, form a good object-lesson. The capitals of the latter, however, with round-edged abaci, very simply moulded without foliage, may almost be described as poverty-stricken. It is worthy of note, too, that the sanctuary vault was never completed, what we see being only a modern imitation in plaster.* We may infer that the Bishopstone people ran short of funds at the beginning of the thirteenth century, though they inserted

four new lancets, two to the nave and two to the chancel, on the south side. The windows of the new aisle, tiny round-headed openings, are suggestive of work half a century earlier, but are necessarily small by reason of the lowness of the aisle wall. This wall is strengthened by a row of clumsy, widely-projecting buttresses, built of very heterogeneous materials—Caen stone, native sandstone, and flints, extensively repaired with modern bricks. These buttresses were not originally contemplated; the end ones to the east and west are not in bond with the wall. The old Saxon wall must have been underpinned whilst the arcade, supported by a cylindrical pier and half-shafts for responds of Caen stone, was constructed, the builders afterwards fearing for the pressure of the one great roof which covers nave and aisle, upon the outer wall. The existing roofs are modern, with dripping eaves throughout.

Apart from the fabric itself, Bishopstone Church retains several objects of interest. It has a Saxon sundial, carved on a block of Caen stone and inserted in the wall above the little Norman quasi-porch. The inscription, a cross and the letters EADRIC, is in astonishingly good preservation, thanks to the excellence of the stone—so much so, indeed, as to lead some to regard it as a possible forgery, but there seems no reason to doubt its genuineness. From its being of Caen stone, it can hardly be earlier than the time of Edward the Confessor.

A small coffin slab, now affixed to the south wall of the tower, inside the church, has long been an object of antiquarian curiosity. The accompanying illustration will convey more to the reader than many pages of descriptive matter; but it is worth while pointing out the foreign appearance of the carvings, which are executed in low relief upon a block of hard local sandstone, the greenish hue of which has been effectually concealed by whitewash. It should be remarked that the font, of a not infrequent Norman design, is of similar stone, and this may give a clue to the date of the former. The slab is said to have actually formed the lintel of a fireplace set up in a private pew in the aisle when such accessories for public worship were among the privileges of the landed proprietor. Then, I am informed, it

* The restorer, by introducing diagonal ribs with a fillet, of a profile half a century later than one we should expect to find, has obligingly rendered his work less liable to be mistaken for mediæval masonry.

again was lost to sight, but was rescued for the second time and placed in its present position. Verily, our restorers are to be thanked for some things after all, and one

appearance which, alas! is getting rarer every year both at home and abroad.

A later restoration (in 1885) also brought to light a very beautiful, though sadly mutilated, early fourteenth-century niche, affixed to the eastern wall inside the porch. When discovered, it had retained much of its original painting and gilt, which vanished, however, on exposure to the air. The niche, whose details are exquisite, has for ornament the four-leaved flower, which is rare in Sussex, even in the richest Edwardian work. Lastly, mention must be made of the post-Reformation Communion-rails. These are no longer *in situ*; but one has not, as in so many instances, to regret their destruction at the hands of those Gothic purists who, not many decades since, would have had St. Paul's Cathedral pulled down and rebuilt in their own particular version of "Early Late Middle Pointed." They have been removed to form the railing of a platform immediately beneath the belfry stage of the tower, where, at any rate, their purpose is highly utilitarian.



A Freeman of Lynn.

By T. E. MAW.



ANY newspaper readers know that Mr. Carnegie's reward for his magnificent benefactions to towns is not limited to the satisfaction he must feel in well-doing, for has he not been made a "Freeman" in about a hundred British boroughs?

They seldom, however, have more than a very hazy idea of what the "freedom of the borough" means or meant, and it may therefore be of some interest to record the rights and privileges of a Freeman of King's Lynn, one of the most interesting towns in England.

In the Lynn Public Library is preserved a manuscript on paper, evidently transcribed from the Hall Books, written in one hand to 1779, and continued by other scribes to 1868. The book is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5 inches, bound in red morocco, with two silver clasps. The earliest record is 1453.

As Mrs. Green says in *Town Life in the*

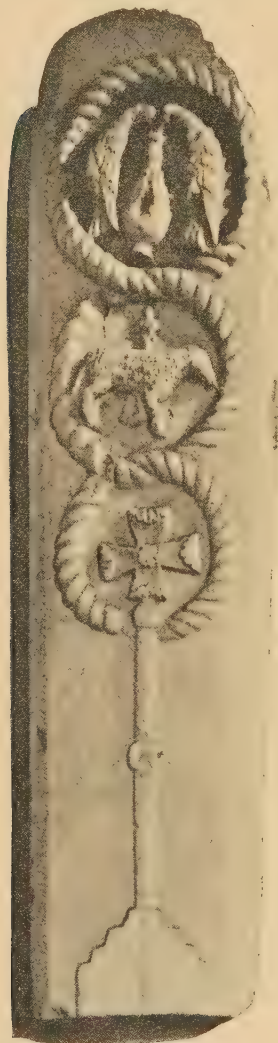


Photo by R. Pearman.

SLAB IN BISHOPSTONE CHURCH.

may here remark that the repairs at Bishopstone Church have been carried out in excellent taste and in a most conservative spirit. Only the repointing of the ancient walls has deprived them of that venerable

Fifteenth Century, it was no mean advantage to be a burgher in those days, when nearly all material benefits and legal aids and political rights were reserved for the favoured classes.

Dr. Gross, in *The Gild Merchant*, says "the latter [citizenship] was gradually transformed into a personal privilege without qualifications of property or residence, being obtained by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, gift, or marriage. . . . The right to trade or exercise a craft became its pre-eminent privilege. Thus the Freemen, who in many cases were identical with the burgesses, were the successors of the brethren of the ancient Gild Merchant."

On admission, a Lynn Freeman was required to take the following oath :

I, A. B. the Franchise of this Town of Lyn shall truly maintain to my power as well without the Town as within and obedient be to you Mr. Mayor and to your Successors Mayors of Lyn and to be aiding and assisting to the Officers of this Town in doing their Office as need shall require and the Counsel of this Town truly keep and that I shall colour no Bargain or Sale contrary to y^e Privilege thereof and that I shall All other Things do that belong to a Burgess to do.

So God me help.

Either before or after taking the oath, he had to pay the following fees :

To the Mayoress *xiiid.* Officers — viz. Swordbearer *viiid.* ; Sergeants or Belman or Gaoler *vd.* ; Poors Purse *xiiid.* ; Prisoners *ivd.* ; Town Clerk *xiiid.* ; Burgess, Letter *iiis. ivd.* ; Mayor for Seal *xxd.* ; Town Clerk *xxd.* ; Copy of the Oath *ivd.* ; Stamp *vid.*

The following were some of his privileges :

A Freeman may be elected a Common Council Man.

A Freeman may be elected an Alderman out of the Burgesses at Large though no Common Council Man.

A Freeman has a Vote in the election of Two Burgesses to serve for y^e Borough of King's Lyn in Parliament.

He may buy and sell with any Man that is not Free, by which means his Goods and Merchandise sold and bought within the Precincts of the Liberties of the Borough,

are not liable to Forfeiture, or seizable by the Officer appointed to seize all Goods foreign bought and foreign sold.

A Freeman saves in buying Coals of a Stranger who is not Free *xiiid.* or *xviiiid.* in every Chaldron.

He makes all his Men-Servants bound by Indenture and serving vii years Free.

He hath a Right to have All his Sons taught Gratis at the Free-School in Lyn, if they be first taught the Accidence.

He is free of Toll for all his Goods and Merchandise, conveyed out of the Gates or Town-Liberties by Water.

A Freeman that keeps Lyn Mart pays but *vid.* a Foot for Groundage, an Unfree Man *xiiid.* a foot. A Freeman pays not so much as an Unfree Man to y^e Sworn Porters, for measuring corn or seed, or meting of Coals or Salt, or for weighing of Scotch Coals, or Welch Coals or Iron.

Formerly, some Freemen by Virtue of their Votes have had the Benefit of drawing Wine and Beer at an Election but now it is prohibited by Act of Parliament.

No Unfree Man can execute the Office of Constable for the Borough of King's Lyn.

The following are the trades and crafts practised by some of those admitted to the freedom in the fifteenth century :

Bocher, Pewterer, Fleaher,* Baxter,† Sherman, ‡ Lister, || Chapman, Tiler, Tentemaker, Cowper, Taillour, Spicer, § Bladesmyth, Ffullier, Dexter, ¶ Boteman, Ffisshemonger, Coverletweaver, Talough Channdealer.

Amongst the names of the fifteenth-century Freemen there is evidence of the foreign settler: Nicholasson, Olof, Hase, Ysode, Denk, Deins, Bakke.

The following are local place-names: Massyngham, Bawsey, Tiryngton, Berlyng-ham, Grymesbey, Sandryngham ; whilst these are simply curious: Spynach, Outelawe Frende, Thymble, Scowle, Amfles, Mouthe, Mylk.

1588. Rōbt. Hancock Butch. Cpy o' Smyths & pardon^d his Fine as a good Ferryer, & y^e Town has need of one of that Craft.

* Skinner.

‡ Shearer of worsted.

§ Apothecary.

† Baker.

|| Litster = dyer.

¶ Dyer.

1594. Jany. 24. Rich. Stonehām for setting up Trades to set poor to Work, & y^e Maior & Aldⁿ for y^e time being Aid in restraiñg Strangers as Law pmits in dealing in any sd. Trades within Towne.
1606. David Rabye, Cpnter only to Trade o' Cpent on Edition he be ready to work in Town work for reasonable wages & on oċcāsn to lend y^e Town his Screw & other Engines freely to be used ab^t Towns Work: sworn: ord^r being penn'd by Record^r.
1609. William Easam fr. Mchdz. Gratis in respect o' Losses in y^r. Mr. Spence was Maior of Some y^t died of y^e plague in His H^o in y^s Town.
- Tho. Hollyday a Surgion fr. Gratis Cpy. Mchts in respt. He is to cure y^e Leg of one Gervys & hereaft use y^e poor reasonably in y^e Cures.
1621. Richard Giles of London on's humb. suit. Gratis. He voluntarily gave 43^s tow^d placing a Town Child an Ap. so many shillings as He is yrs old.
1628. Walter Beany y^e Towns Plomber. Gratis.
- Henry Oldham Barber Surgeon. Gratis.
1634. Roger Caunt off y^e Grace and Fāv^r of y^s House to gratify Mr. Maior being formly His Servant has his Frēē^m bestow'd on him with^t any Fine pāyg.
1644. Miles Corbet, Esq. Recorder made Free. [One of the regicides, executed in 1662.]
1647. John Baldry Barber Fr. in Csiderātⁿ y^t his Mother in Law Susan Clarke maintain etc. Sherwood a blind Maid One Year.
1649. Rt. Hon. William Earl o' Salisbury. Gratis.
1651. Nicholas Toll S.N.T. Gratis Clerk sw. and took publ. engagēmt. to Comm. Wealth. o' England.
1651. Walt. Sly for takg Town Child with^t money or clothes.
1655. W^m. Mason Tobaccop. mak. 5[℥] 20^s repd. for good Reasons.
1656. Rt. Hon. Charles L^d. Depty. Fleetwood.
- John General Disborough
Offered their Freedoms in Letters.
- John Pettitt Barber Chirūrgⁿ. 20^s to perform cures to the value of 5[℥].
1680. John Horne. Clerk.*
[Master of Lynn Grammar School; his portrait hangs in the Public Library. Son of John Horne, "one of the unworthiest of Christ's Servants." Vicar of South Lynn; ejected for Nonconformity.]
1697. Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Visc^t. Townshend. Gr.
- Robt. Walpole, Jun. Gp.
[Walpole, born in 1676, was the fifth of nineteen children; Member for Lynn 1702-1742, and Prime Minister.]
1712. Martin Ffolkes, Esq. 29 Aug^t. Gr.
[Antiquary, P.R.S., buried at Hillington.]
1716. Gooch Waites. Sūrgⁿ. Gr.
[In a manuscript "Inventory Book" in the Public Library occurs the following entry: "The sceleton given by Dr. Blencham being decayed and broken Another was p^sented to y^e New Library by Mr. Gooch Waites 1715 done by himselfe."]
1761. Hon. Horatio Walpole, Esq.
Voted to Him 1742. 14 Feby. Gr.
[M.P. for Castle Rising 1754-1757, King's Lynn 1757-1768.]
1770. John Wilkes Esq.: for His Constitutional Spirited and Uniform Conduct in Support of the Liberties of This Country. 3 Oct. 1770. G.
Sworn 14 Feb. 1771.



The Saxon Conquest of Somerset.

BY THE REV. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S., AND
ALBANY F. MAJOR.



HE fragmentary nature of the records which tell us how Britain became England has led to many attempts at a reconstruction of the story from unwritten evidence. The reason, and perhaps the justification, of these endeavours is to be found in the fact that much of the early history of these islands remains writ large

* M.A., but not in Holy Orders.

on the face of the country, if only we had the knowledge and ability to interpret the signs aright. The danger of such attempts to "write history without documents" has been pointed out by Mr. W. H. Stevenson* in his criticism of the methods and arguments used by the late Dr. Guest in various papers republished in the *Origines Celticae*.† Recently another line has been worked by Major T. P. Godsall,‡ who has endeavoured to reconstruct the early stages of the Saxon conquest by considering the military necessities and strategy involved in such a campaign. There is much in the brilliant romance which he has woven round the shadowy personalities of Ælla, the first Bretwalda, and Aurelius Ambrosianus, which calls for criticism and tends to obscure undoubtedly valuable work; but any historical study on such unorthodox lines will ever be anathema to the scholar whose vision is bounded by what he can find within the four walls of a library. On the other hand, we may claim that the attempt to write history from documents only is likely to be equally dangerous, and, while admitting the justice of many of the criticisms levelled by Mr. Stevenson at what he styles "the lucubrations of Dr. Guest," and fully recognizing the dangers which he has pointed out, we are disposed to think that many of Dr. Guest's conclusions are right, even where the arguments by which he strove to support them have been shown to be unsound. It is at any rate certain that, in studying the history of a period where written records are meagre and lacking in detail, a mere knowledge of the documents is of little value unless coupled with a careful study of the topography of the country and of the probable local conditions existing at the time.

The following study is based upon considerable personal knowledge of West Somerset, and an intimate acquaintance with the localities which figure more prominently in its argument. In the light of that knowledge we have endeavoured to assign their true value to records which have hitherto been

loosely read. We believe, also, that conclusions may be drawn from certain entries in early Glastonbury charters whose historical value has not before been recognized.

We ought to say at once that we quite recognize the doubts which have been thrown on the genuine nature of these early Glastonbury charters, especially as regards the famous one which William of Malmesbury professed to have seen, recording the grant of Ynysvitryn to the "old church" by an unnamed King of Domnonia in A.D. 601. Bishop Stubbs, while sharing in these doubts, says with regard to the early history of the abbey under the Saxon Kings:

"Its existence as a monasterium is proved by an incontrovertible authority, the Letters of St. Boniface, and the Life of the same great West Saxon saint, written by his countryman and disciple, St. Willibald . . . and the certainty of this much of the early history gives probability to many of the charters, the place of which in the Glastonbury Cartulary would afford by itself very little presumption of their credibility."*

We ourselves have no hesitation in accepting the records of the grants made under Kings Kenwealh and Kentwine as at any rate embodying the trustworthy tradition of the abbey, even if they are not taken from authentic charters.

We have no evidence that the English conquest of Britain reached what is now the county of Somerset before the year 577, when we read in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle that Cuthwine and Ceawlin, Kings of the West Saxons, "fought against the Britons, and slew three Kings, Commal and Condidan and Farinmail, at the place which is called Deorham, and took three cities from them, Gloucester and Cirencester and Bath."

So far as the written record shows, this conquest only touched the eastern verge of Somerset, though Dr. Guest argues that on the one hand it extended as far as the River Axe, just beyond the Mendips, while on the other he believes that the Britons remained in possession of the valley of the Avon as far as Malmesbury and Braden Forest. Both conclusions have been severely criticised by Mr. Stevenson. In the absence of other

* "Dr. Guest and the English Conquest of South Britain," by W. H. Stevenson (*English Historical Review*, October, 1902, vol. xvii.).

† *Origines Celticae*, etc., by Edwin Guest. 2 vols. London, 1883.

‡ *The Storming of London*, etc., by Major T. P. Godsall. London, 1908.

* *Memorials of St. Dunstan*, edited by W. Stubbs. Rolls Series, 1874, pp. lxxxii, lxxxiii.

evidence, the presumption is that the new frontier would follow on the north-east the line of the Roman road from Silchester to Cirencester and Gloucester, and on the south the line of the road from Marlborough to Bath, and thence that of the Avon to the sea. The actual frontier to the south may very probably be marked by the Wansdyke, which, after reaching the Avon, seems to have followed a line nearly parallel with, and a few miles south of, the river.

It is doubtful whether this frontier changed materially for the next seventy-five years. At all events, no heathen burials or other remains of Anglo-Saxon heathendom have been recorded from the area between the line of the Avon and Wansdyke, and the Mendips, and no place-names reminiscent of heathenism are to be found there. It seems hardly possible that these could be entirely absent if the West Saxons had occupied the country for the seventy or eighty years which elapsed between the Battle of Deorham and their conversion to Christianity. South-east of Bath there seems little doubt that the British frontier extended to the Avon, at least, until the year 652, when the Chronicle says that Kenwealh fought at Bradford-on-Avon. From the position of the next hostilities recorded, we infer that the result of this fighting was to push back the British from, roughly speaking, the line of the Avon to the Mendips. An ancient road, doubtfully Roman, is supposed to have run from Old Sarum across the present Wiltshire boundary near Whitesheet Castle, and thence along the Mendips, and, for argument's sake, we may assume that the frontier may have followed this line after leaving the natural boundary of the Mendip range.

Six years after the fight at Bradford-on-Avon we read in the Chronicle that Kenwealh fought with the Welsh at Peonna, and drove them to Pedridan (A.D. 658). Peonna is generally supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Pen-Selwood, where, beside the Pen Pits, we find the place-name Penridge still existing. Mr. Freeman says, in his *Old English History*, "Peonna is certainly one of our Pens in Somerset," and while not rejecting Pen-Selwood, he suggests as alternatives Pen Hill, a point of Mendip, or Pen or Ben Knoll, close to Wells. The late

Mr. Kerslake,* however, argued in favour of the identification of Peonna with Poyntonington, near Sherborne, primarily on the ground that the Saxons would not have represented the short *e* in Pen by the diphthong *eo*. He pointed out that this position was well suited for the scene of an attempt by the Britons to check a Saxon force advancing from the direction of Gillingham, which he considered on philological grounds to represent an advanced Saxon post. He points in addition to the reported grant by Kenwealh of a hundred hides at Lanprobi to Sherborne Abbey as suggesting that he founded the abbey in commemoration of the victory, while there are some slight grounds for supposing that Lanprobi was also in the neighbourhood. He mentions traces of earthworks which might be the relics of the struggle, and says that the beaten force would naturally fly in the direction of the junction of the Ivel and Parrett at Langport.

It would rather seem that the Welsh, if beaten near Sherborne, would have fled along the Roman road leading to Dorchester, while Pedridan undoubtedly means the Parrett or some point upon its course; but the victory at either Peonna would leave the way open for an advance on the Dorset border, which might account for the delay of twelve years which elapsed between the battle and the date when Glastonbury appears to have first come under the rule of Kenwealh.

On the whole, we see no reason for rejecting the general opinion in favour of Pen-Selwood. The site lies not far from the point where the boundaries of modern Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, meet, and an advance from the heart of Wessex across the line won by the fighting at Bradford-on-Avon would have taken this direction; while the Welsh, if defeated by such an advance, would inevitably have been forced back toward the River Parrett. The acknowledged result of the defeat of the British at Peonna is the advance of the Wessex frontier from the line mentioned to Pedridan.

* "The Welsh in Dorset," by T. Kerslake (*Proceedings of the Dorset Field Club*, vol. iii., p. 81), and "The First West Saxon Penetration into Somerset" (*Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, 1876, vol. xxii., pp. 61-70).

Pedridan, as we have said, represents the River Parrett or some point on its course. The statement that Kenwealh drove the Welsh to Pedridan is usually, and loosely, taken to mean that the Saxons became masters of all the land lying between the Mendips and the river; but this view hardly recognizes the fact that in the seventh century, and, indeed, until far later, that country was covered by the vast estuary of the confluence of the Rivers Parrett, Brue, and Axe, which could hardly be named as a defined boundary or position.

There are three places whose names are based on that of the river—Puriton, North Petherton, and South Petherton. The second of these lies on the north of the Parrett, at a point where a Saxon crossing would be impossible, and may be dismissed as in the highest degree unlikely as the point meant. The first-named lies at the end of the Polden Ridge, within sight of the present mouth of the Parrett, and not far from an ancient tidal crossing of the river at Combwich. An ancient track, probably made use of by the Romans,* branched from the Fosseway, and ran down the length of the Poldens from Street to this crossing. It is probable that Puriton marks the point at which the river proper was lost in the estuary, and Professor Boyd Dawkins considers that the name preserves the old British form of the river-name "Peryddon." If so, this seems to be an additional reason for believing that the ancient river-mouth was at this point, and that below it, as seems certain from topographical indications, the estuary would be considered as a sea-inlet, and unnamed.

That the beaten Welsh should have taken a line of flight which would bring them to an estuary which was impassable except at one spot at the lowest spring-tides is almost inconceivable, and for reasons which we give below we greatly doubt whether the Polden district was won by the Saxons in the time of Kenwealh.†

* This and the road along the Mendips, already mentioned, are usually said to be Roman. Professor Haverfield, however, says that the evidence on the point is scanty (*Victoria County History of Somerset*, vol. i., pp. 206-350).

† As pointed out in the *Antiquary* of November, 1910, p. 437, in a review of "The Story of the Battle of Edington," the theory of the Rev. W. Greswell, that Kenwealh drove the Welsh along the Poldens to the mouth of the Parrett, is founded on a mistaken

A line of flight must needs be evident and easy, and should lead to some possible rallying-place. The far more evident line of retreat for the British defeated at Pen-Selwood is along the Fosseway itself. Taking this road, the fugitives would skirt the marshlands until they came to Ilchester and other rallying-points, and would reach the Parrett at the point where the great road crossed it at South Petherton. Here the way was open for escape in various directions, either still along the Fosseway, covered by the Romano-British fortress on Hamdon Hill, in a south-westerly direction, or north-west to the British stronghold at Norton Fitzwarren, at the head of the valley which leads to the sea at Watchet between the Brendon and Quantock Hills. Westward also the way was open into the Blackdown Hills. At South Petherton (in Domesday, "Sut-Petret, Sut-Peretona") the great fenland of the Parrett practically reaches its farthest inland point, and the river-name of the place seems to mark the change from upland to fen waters, as the name of Puriton marks the commencement of actual sea at its mouth.

It seems most probable, therefore, that the Parrett in the neighbourhood of South Petherton formed the limit of this advance of Wessex under Kenwealh. Whether he penetrated into Dorset to any extent is uncertain; but the limit of the new territory to the south-east may have followed the present county boundary, but possibly included Sherborne. To the north-east the line of the marshlands, roughly followed by the Fosseway itself, must have marked the limit to which the Wessex power extended. The frontier was literally carried forward "to the Parrett" on its upper waters.

It was apparently not until the year 670, twelve years after the Battle of Peonna, that Glastonbury passed into the hands of Kenwealh. The historians of that abbey* tell

reading of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The entry under the year 658 does not mention "Pedridan Mupan," but only "Pedridan." Mr. Greswell has apparently read in "Mupan" from the record of Bishop Ealhstan's victory over the Danes at "Pedridan Mupan" in 845.

* Cf. William of Malmesbury, *De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesie*, ed. Hearne (Oxford, 1727), and John of Glastonbury, *Chronica sive Historia de Rebus Glastoniensibus*, ed. Hearne (Oxford, 1726).

us that in that year he gave Ferramere, Westhei, and Godenei, also Beokerie, Martinseye, and Andreyseye, to Berhtwald, Abbot of Glastonbury. We are further told that this Berhtwald was the first Englishman who became Abbot of Glastonbury, and that the lands in question belonged to its ancient possessions in British times, but had been seized by the heathen Saxons, and were now restored after they were converted. This latter statement is probably not quite accurate. Kenwealh was converted, or reconverted, to Christianity while in exile in East Anglia, and was baptized in 646, six years before the victory at Bradford, and twelve years before the battle at Peonna. It seems, therefore, doubtful whether the Saxons can have seized any of the abbey lands in their heathen days. If, however, we may accept the theory that they reached the Mendips at some period between the capture of Bath in 577 and the battle at Bradford in 652, the statement that while still heathen they seized lands of the abbey, which lay close under the Mendips, may be literally correct. That they destroyed the abbey is not stated, and any such advance may most likely have been in the nature of gradual encroachment by independent settlers, which at length reached a point when British resentment culminated in the war which resulted in the disaster at Bradford.

There seems little reason to doubt that a religious foundation existed at Glastonbury in British times, and that this foundation, however much it may have suffered while the district in which it lay was a marchland between Briton and Saxon, maintained a practically unbroken existence into the Saxon period. We read these grants of Kenwealh to mean that, as soon as he became master of the site of Glastonbury, he confirmed the abbey in the possession of its ancient domains so far as they had passed under his rule, or restored them to it, if we accept the statement of deprivation by heathen Saxons as correct.

In our view, therefore, these grants to Abbot Berhtwald indicate more or less exactly the limits of Kenwealh's dominion in the marshlands beyond the Mendips. The lands referred to lie in the immediate neighbourhood of the abbey, and within the

boundary of the hundred known later as Glastonbury Twelve Hides. Ferramere is the present Meare, some two miles from Glastonbury, and Westhey and Godney lie on either side of it. Becary is close to Glastonbury, between it and the Brue, and had on it a chapel of St. Bridget. Andreyseye is now known as Nyland Hill, an isolated rise between Wedmore and the Mendips. The site of Martinseye alone seems doubtful, but it should probably be looked for under the Mendips, to the north of Andreyseye.

No possessions to the south of the Isle of Avalon are included in the grants made by Kenwealh, and it seems doubtful whether the approaches from the direction of the Fosseway were secured in his reign. We have no evidence that they were Saxon until the time of Kentwine, the brother of Kenwealh, who succeeded him after a brief interval, and continued the war with the West Welsh. The island of Wedmore, however, lying north of Avalon, and directly between Andreyseye or Nyland and the grants at Meare, must certainly have been under the dominion of Kenwealh, though in this case also direct evidence of its being in Saxon hands is lacking until the reign of Kentwine, when the Glastonbury documents record that Bishop Wilfrid gave to the abbey "the Island of Wedmore, 70 hides, which King Kentwine had given him." It may therefore have been from the slopes of the Mendips to the north-east that Kenwealh reached Glastonbury, by way of Nyland and Wedmore, rather than from the side of the Fosseway.

But according to the Glastonbury records, the domains of the abbey in British times had included Brent and its marshes, lying to the north-west and between the mouths of the Axe and Brue, and Polden.* It is clear from later evidence that this last term indicated pretty nearly the whole range of the Polden Hills, which separate the fens of the Brue from those of the Parrett. According to the story, these territories had been given to the abbey by King Arthur. Had Kenwealh's conquest extended over the whole of

* The embankment and reclamation of the Brue and its marshes was commenced by Dunstan during his abbacy, but were not in any sense complete until the reign of Richard II.

the marshlands down to the Parrett and the sea in this direction, it is reasonable to suppose that he would have given or restored to the abbey these lands also. They are not named, however, before the time of King Ine, when they appear in the charters in which the King, besides making fresh grants, confirmed the abbey in the possession of the gifts of previous Kings.

We conclude, accordingly, that the conquest of the marshlands by Kenwealh was practically confined to Wedmore and the other island sites which he gave to Glastonbury, and we can make a fair approximation to the frontier between Wessex and West Wales which was the result of the battle at Peonna, the more certainly that in the seventh century a tract of fenland was a far more formidable barrier than it might seem at the present day.

The line would follow the course of the Axe as far as Wedmore, whence it would follow the course of the Brue to Glastonbury, and thence to the Fosseyway, which, with the adjacent fenlands, would form the new frontier as far as South Petherton, thence taking a line to the south-east, which may have included Sherborne, either immediately after the battle or in the course of some years of steady advance. We have already noted that twelve years intervened between the Battle of Peonna and the grants to Glastonbury, and it may be supposed that in the interval Kenwealh had been apportioning the new possessions and consolidating his occupation of the new-won land.

The next advance of Wessex across Somerset was in 682, when the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that Kentwine drove the Britons "to the sea." Florence of Worcester adds that the defeated Welsh were the "Britons of the West." It is not quite clear what this term "to the sea" is meant to convey, or, indeed, what sea is meant; but the phrase is generally taken to imply a further advance across the Parrett to the line of the Quantocks or beyond. Mr. Freeman says:*

"I should infer from this that Kentwine's

* In a paper on "King Ine" (*Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, 1872, vol. xviii., p. 43), from which also the subsequent quotations are taken.

victory gained for the West Saxons the sea-coast west of the mouth of the Parrett, the coast of Watchet, which afterwards figures in the Danish invasions. In short, Kentwine's victory made the English masters of Quantock, as Ceawlin's victory a hundred years before had made them masters of Mendip. How far west toward Dunster, Porlock, and Linton, the frontier may have reached, I do not propose to say. We might expect that the hills of Exmoor would be one of the districts in which the Britons would hold longest, but the English may very well have made settlements on the coast long before the mountain tribes were wholly subdued or driven out. In this campaign, then, I conceive that the West Saxons won Bridgwater and Watchet, and we may, I think, venture to picture Kentwine as forcing the gate, the Lydiard . . . and driving the Welsh up the valley where in after-days Crowcombe was given for the soul of Godwine."

All this is confessedly conjecture, and is difficult to reconcile with the writer's subsequent statement, quoted hereafter, that the frontier was pushed forward to Taunton only in Ine's time; but Mr. Freeman goes on to argue as if by stating his inference he had proved an historical fact. Other writers have also put forward his conjectures as if they had been fully proved, and the evidence deserves a closer examination than it has hitherto received.

Here, again, the Glastonbury records contain entries whose importance has hardly been recognized. The first mention of Saxon possessions beyond the Parrett occurs when they state, in the words of William of Malmesbury, that King Kentwine gave to the abbey—

"MUNEKATONE, et juxta silvam, inquit, qua vocatur Cantuedun XXIII hidas, in Caric XX hidas, et in Crucam III hidas."

They further record that in the year 681 King Baldred gave Hengisl, Abbot of Glastonbury, "Penger VI hides, Logworesbeorh XVI hides, and the capture of fish in the Parrett with the consent and leave of Bishop Hedda, and the assent of King Kentwine," and that in the same year Bishop Hedda gave to Glastonbury "Lantocai VI hides, with the assent of Kentwine and Baldred."

John of Glastonbury, recording the same gifts, reads, "Baldredus rex Canciæ," "Loggerisburh, quod nunc Mons Acutus dicitur," and "Lantocai, quod nunc Legh dicitur."

Hedda was Bishop of Winchester, and Lantocai or Legh is now known as Street. It lies about a mile and a half south-west of Glastonbury, on the edge of the Poldens, beyond the Brue, which with a stretch of marsh separates the Isle of Avalon from the Poldens and the mainland to the south. The modern name of Street is probably derived from the ancient road which crossed from Avalon to the hills at this point, and has already been mentioned as passing down the whole length of the Poldens to the sea at Puriton. The Brue must have been crossed by ford or ferry at this point.*

King Baldred occurs again as witnessing and assenting to grants to Glastonbury under Ine, and is then called "sub-regulus"—a term which explains his position with regard to Kentwine. If John of Glastonbury is right in calling him "rex Canciæ," this Baldred may have been one of the Kentish Royal Family driven into exile at the Court of Wessex when Æthelred of Mercia ravaged his land in 676. His gift, Penger, is now represented by East and West Pennard, some two miles or more to the south-east of Glastonbury, and covering the approach from the mainland to the island on that side, as Street covers it on the south-west. Logworesbeorh or Montacute lies about four miles east of South Petherton, and close to the strong Romano-British fortresses on Hamdon Hill.† From the position of King Baldred's grants, ranging from the Brue to the Parrett, we should infer that his charge as "sub-regulus" included the territory added by Kenwealh to the West Saxon domains.

* The only actual road into the Isle of Avalon was by a causeway from Pennard, which was defended by a strong dyke, still existing. Exploration of this dyke by Dr. Bulleid in 1909 proved it to be of Early Iron Age construction.

† This grant may indicate that by this time the British had been driven from, or had abandoned, Hamdon Hill. Similarly, the grant of Street seems to prove that the way to the crossing of the Parrett at Bridgwater was now open along the Poldens.

(To be concluded.)

The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 224.)



THE *Bull's Head*.—The frequent occurrence of this sign in London would seem to be, beyond doubt, owing to the bulls' heads of the Company of Butchers, whose arms are—Azure, two slaughter axes indorsed in saltire argent, handled or, between three bulls' heads, couped of the second, armed of the third, viz., two in fesse, one in base.

The *Bull Head* in Leadenhall Street was at the beginning of the eighteenth century kept by Thomas Man, boatswain:

As *Man* by Name, so he'll by *Nature* be,
And bounce and uff by *Land*, as well as *Sea*.*

The *Bull Head*, Charing Cross.—While Milton was Latin Secretary to Cromwell he was lodged in Scotland Yard, Whitehall, and also at "one Thompson's," next door to the *Bull Head* Tavern at Charing Cross, opening into Spring Gardens, where he was living during the writing and publishing of *Joannis Philippi Angli Defensio*, etc.† Drummond's Bank is said to occupy the site of both the *Bull's Head* and Lockett's Taverns. Hayman's *Quodlibets*, etc., was printed by Elizabeth All-de, for Roger Mitchell, dwelling in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the *Bull's Head*. Samuel Macham, publisher, also dwelt here in 1608. He published "An Anatomie of the World. By occasion of the untimely death of Mistress Elizabeth Drury," etc.‡

The *Bull's Head* Tavern, Fleet Street.—In 1656 John Bryan issued a farthing token of this tavern. In 1683-1687 Sedgwick was the name.§

There was a *Bull's Head* at Temple Bar.||

* *Vade-Mecum* for Maltworms.

† See Phillips's *Life of Milton*, 12mo., 1694, p. 33. See, further, *Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood*, by J. H. MacMichael, 1906, pp. 31 and 240, 241, note.

‡ Bagford Bills.

§ F. G. H. Price's *Signs of Fleet Street*.

|| See *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic Series), July 26, 1585.

Bull's Head Tavern, Cheapside.—“The 8th Instant taken out of the Bull's Head Tavern, Cheapside, or left in a Hackney Coach a Silver Tobacco Box ingraven on the Lid with a Coat of Arms &c., and a Medal of Charles the 1st fastened to the inside of the Lid, and engraved on the inside, ‘to Jacob Smith it doth belong, at the Black Lyon in High Holborn, date August 1671.’”*

Over the *Bull Head Tavern* facing Bow Church, Cheapside, was a “Great Room” where sales by auction were held, when William Wiggan was the auctioneer. Notably the “Household Goods of a Gentlemen in the Country who has left off Housekeeping.” Among the items were “neat four-post Stuff Damask, flower'd Cotton, and Harra-teen standing Beds and Window-Curtains; clean Goose Feather Beds . . . Chimney Glasses . . . Buroes; beautiful Walnut-Tree and Mahogany Chairs, with carv'd Frames, and claw and ball Feet . . . a good Harpsichord and spinnet . . . a Turkish Bow and Arrows in a rich embroider'd Velvet Quiver . . . exceeding good Turkey and Musketa Carpets, Tapestry,” etc.†

This *Bull Head* is evidently identical with the *Bull Head and Three Tuns Tavern* which is described as “facing Bow Church,”‡ and the latitude allowed and understood in such descriptions is seen in the fact of this *Bull Head and Three Tuns* being described in one instance as “opposite Love-Lane in Wood Street,”§ and in another as “over against St. Alban's Church in Wood Street.”|| Here were on view, previous to sale by auction at Garraway's, a curious variety of textile fabrics, “the entire Stock in Trade of Mr. Phineas Evans, late of Ludgate Street, Man's Mercer . . . Rattinets, Effigeens, Shalloons, Padua, Serges, Durogs, Sagathies, Baragons, German Serges, Cloth and Corded Druggets, Duffils, Serge denims, double and single Allapeens . . . Hair Camblets, Silk Grograms, Hairbines, Shagreens, Serge du-soys, rich Tabbies, Paduasoyes, Genoa Velvets, Hair Shags.”¶

This *Bull Head* in Wood Street was destroyed in the Great Fire, but is probably

identical, so far as the sign is concerned, if not as to the exact site, with the present *Bull Head Tavern*, at No. 94, Wood Street, the *Three Tuns* part of the sign having been dropped. It could hardly have been the modern *Bull Head*, in Bread Street (No. 3), at which the Royal Society met, and which was visited on one occasion by General Monk, for the *Bull Head Tavern* is generally described, as we have seen, as “facing Bow Church,” and in other ways that dissociate it from that (Bread Street) locality. The frequent allusions to, and descriptions of, the *Bull Head* in Cheapside as “facing Bow Church,” “opposite Love-Lane in Wood Street,” and “over against St. Alban's Church,” render it probable that this was the more famous tavern with its “Great Room,” and not, as Mr. Wheatley thinks, that in Bread Street, which in 1742 was nothing more than an alehouse, as appears from the following, where Breath Street must of necessity be a misprint for Bread Street: “All Persons that have any Demands on Thomas Kirkman junior, at the *Bull Head Alehouse* in Breath Street, lately deceas'd . . . are desired to bring them to Thomas Kirkman, in Aldermanbury, by the 30th instant,” etc.*

Wood Street still forms part of the great area of the City devoted to the textile trades in general, while the trade of the Goldsmiths has an echo in the following announcement to “all Persons dealing in Gold or Silver”:

“THAT by a new Invention, which admits of no Mistakes, ASSAYS of Gold at One Shilling and Silver at Six Pence each, are made every Hour, from Six in the Morning to Six at Night, every Working Day, except between Twelve and Two, at the *Bull's Head and Three Tuns* over against St. Alban's Church in Wood Street.

“Six Grains of either sort being a Sufficiency, 'tis hoped no Person will take amiss their being desir'd to send the Money with the Assays.”†

Before the Great Fire, when the Restoration was about taking effect, General Monk, on February 12, 1660, according to Whitelocke, marshalled his forces in Finsbury, dined

* *London Gazette*, September 15, 1687.

† *Daily Advertiser*, June 29, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*, March 26 and July 17.

§ *Ibid.*, July 14. || *Ibid.*, April 8.

¶ *Ibid.*, March 26.

* *Daily Advertiser*, July 15.

† *Ibid.*, April 8.

with the Lord Mayor, and, having had conference with him and the Court of Aldermen, retired to the *Bull Head* in Cheapside, and quartered at the Glass-house in Broad Street. Multitudes of people followed, congratulating his coming into the City, making loud shouts, bonfires, and ringing of bells.*

The Royal Society in its infancy was nursed at the *Bull Head* in Cheapside. "When he (Wilkins, Bishop of Chester) came to London, they (the Royal Society) met at ye *Bull Head* taverne in Cheapside, e.g., 1658, 1659, and after till it grew too big for a clubbe, and so they came to Gresham College parlour."†

John Wilkins, subsequently Bishop of Chester, began at Oxford, in 1649, an experimental philosophical club, that was held weekly, and was the original of the Royal Society. Aubrey relates that "when Wilkins came to London they met at the *Bull Head* tavern in Cheapside, from 1658, and after, till it grew too big for a clubbe, and so they came to Gresham Colledge parlour,"‡ where "we barred all discourse of divinity, of state affairs, and of news, other than what concerned our business of philosophy. These meetings we removed soon after to the *Bull Head* in Cheapside."§

The site of the *Bull's Head* in Vere Street, Clare Market, No. 40 in that street, is occupied by what was until lately the "Board" School. Sir Richard Steele frequented the *Bull's Head* Tavern in Clare Market, probably that in Vere Street, which is said to have collapsed in 1875 or 1876 from sheer old age.|| Possibly Steele's death in 1729, and that of others who, like the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, frequented this tavern—it was also the rendezvous of the Artists' Club, of which Hogarth was a member—led to the waning of its popularity as a social resort among its more distinguished patrons. It may, in fact, be said to be an indication of its declining fortunes,

* See Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, Nos. 312, 313.

† Aubrey's *Lives*, iii. 583.

‡ *Letters*, vol. ii., p. 583, quoted in Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*. Two tokens of this tavern, numbered 312 and 313, are in this collection.

§ Wallis's *Defence of the Royal Society*, 1678, p. 8, quoted by Peter Cunningham in his *London*.

|| *Literary Landmarks of London*, by L. Hutton, 1900, p. 290.

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when the harpist "ratted," as he did in 1742 :

"To all LOVERS of MUSICK.

MR. JONES is now remov'd from the Widow Evans's, the *Bull-Head* in Vere-Street, Clare Market, to Mr. Thomas Each's, the Sign of the *Trumpet* in Sheer-Lane,* near Temple Bar ; where he will be ready, at Five every Evening, to entertain Gentlemen on the Harp, and on the Violin, in the same Manner as he usually did when in Hercules-Pillars-Alley, Fleet Street : And on Monday next will open the Entertainment with a new Piece of Musick, of his own Composition, for the Harp. At which Place there is a very commodious Room, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with the best Liquors of all sorts, and with suitable Attendants."†

At the Clare Market *Bull's Head* the "Shepherd and his Flock" Club used to meet.‡ I do not know how the name of this club originated, but there is still a *Shepherd and Flock* Tavern, an old City alehouse, at the north-east corner of Great Swan Alley, Moorgate Street, which was pulled down in 1891, but, I think, rebuilt during the formation of the new Cophall Avenue about that time. It seems possible that a convivial club which used to meet here migrated farther westward to the *Bull's Head*, Clare Market, when that neighbourhood was more of a residential part, and that they retained the name of their old resort for what had grown to the dimensions of a respectable club.

The *Bull's Head*, No. 16, Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, before it was turned into an alehouse, had been a stable, which Thomas Britton, better known as "the musical small-coal man," converted into a house, in the concert-room of which, situated over the ground-floor, which was a repository for small coal, he once gave a concert, attended by many persons of the first consequence, Handel and Pepusch both performing at it, although the room, very long and narrow, had a ceiling so low that a tall

* It may be noted that this *Trumpet* was a resort of both Addison and Steele, although it was known then as the *Cat and Fiddle*. Still later it was known as the *Duke of York* (Hutton's *Landmarks*).

† *Daily Advertiser*, July 2, 1742.

‡ Diprose's *St. Clement Danes*.

man could but just stand upright in it. Britton himself played on the viol-da-gamba with the skill of an artist, and held his celebrated musical meetings, at which the leading musicians of the day assembled, for a period of six-and-thirty years (1678-1714).

The death of this plain, simple, honest old man in his sixtieth year was occasioned by a silly joke. A ventriloquist, being introduced at the club of which he was a member, in a seemingly supernatural voice announced his immediate dissolution, commanding him to fall on his knees and repeat the Lord's Prayer. This the poor old man immediately did, but was so terrified that, though the trick was explained to him, he took at once to his bed, and died in a few days. His collection of music sold for £100.* The *Bull's Head* at the corner of Jerusalem Passage is, I think, still standing.

No trace of the *Bull's Head* Tavern in Old Spring Garden, Charing Cross, is left. During the writing and publishing of *Joannis Philippi Angli Defensio*, etc., John Milton lodged at one Thompson's, next door to the *Bull Head* Tavern at Charing Cross, opening into Spring Garden,† and Colley Cibber, whilst living in Old Spring Garden, Charing Cross, advertised as follows :

"In or near the old Play-house in Drury Lane, on Monday last the 19th of January, a watch was dropp'd having a Tortoiseshell Case inlaid with silver, a silver chain, and a gold seal ring, the arms, a cross wavy and chequer. Whoever brings it to Mr. Cibber, at his house near the *Bull-Head* in Old Spring Garden, shall have three guineas reward."‡

He lived here from 1711 until 1714.§ In Taylor's *Taverns*, 1636, a *Bull* or *Buffe's Head* is mentioned at Charing Cross.

The *Bull Head* Tavern, Southwark, is mentioned by Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, as one of the places he resorted to with friends or on business with other persons. In 1667 Richard Roberts

issued a token of this tavern. The newspapers in June, 1756, announced "To be lett, being lately repair'd, in the Borough, Southwark, near the hospital, a large house, late the *Bull Head*, either as a tavern or otherwise, having large vaults and a great deal of warehouse room."**

A "Very good Coach, fit for Town and Country, and a very good Italian Chair," are advertised for sale from the *Bull Head* in Long Ditch, Westminster;† and a "Very handsome crane-neck'd Chariot, carved and gilt, lin'd with crimson Velvet, with a Pair of good Harness," from the *Bull's Head* in Dean Street, Soho.‡

Other *Bull's Heads* were at Smithfield Bars, formerly indicated by a wooden barrier, as at Holborn Bars, and marking the City limits on the north side of Smithfield to Cow Cross;§ at Westminster; in Thames Street; Cow Lane;|| and Bull Head Court, Newgate Street.

The *Bull's Head and Star* was the sign of Richard Kilbey, in Monmouth Street, who advertises for a runaway apprentice in "a yellowish Colour Camblet Coat, with a dark napp'd Surtout Coat over it."¶

The *Bull and Butcher*.—This was the original sign of the *Spiller's Head* in the butchers' quarter of Clare Market. See the Creed Collection of Tavern Signs in the British Museum Library. Cf. the *Spiller's Head*.

The *Bull and Garter* was one of the notorious marriage-shops in the purlieus of the Fleet Prison.

"LOST on Sunday last, between Ten and Eleven at Night, a new-fashion'd bellied Silver Pint Pot, wrote round the Belly *Robert Pinkiss, at the Bull and Garter, Fleet Ditch*, with RP in a Cypher in the Front. Whoever brings the same to Mr. Pinkiss, as above, shall have a Guinea Reward, and no Questions ask'd; if offer'd to pawn, pray stop it, and you shall have the same Reward."**

* See *Biographical Dictionary of Music*; Hawkins's *History of Music*; Wheatley's *London*; and Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, ed. Wornum, vol. ii., p. 236.

† See Phillips's *Life of Milton*, 12mo., 1694, p. 33.

‡ *Daily Courant*, January 20, 1703 (probably a misprint in Wheatley's *London* for 1713).

§ L. Hutton's *Literary Landmarks*, 1889, p. 52.

* See Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 1053.

† *Daily Advertiser*, June 1, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*, December 23, 1741.

§ *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 1023; the *Vade-Mecum for Maltworms*; and *Daily Advertiser*, April 30, 1742.

|| *Beaufoy Tokens*, Nos. 371, 702, and 1137.

¶ *Daily Advertiser*, June 17, 1742.

** *Ibid.*, April 6, 1742.

Anne Oswin, living at the *Bull and Garter* at Fleet Ditch, desires to recommend a "specifick Powder which did me more Good than all other Prescriptions and Medicines which I had from very eminent Physicians for the Stone and Gravel of many years standing."*

The *Bull and Gate*.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, November, 1906, pp. 543-547, "An Old London Inn and Tennis Court."

The *Bull and Looking Glass*, on Cornhill.—A sign mentioned in 1712.

The *Bull and Mouth*, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Aldersgate.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1906, pp. 317-319. The old sign, of sandstone, is preserved in the Guildhall Museum. It is a large tablet surmounted by a bust of King Edward VI., below which are the arms of Christ's Hospital. In the centre is a huge grotesque face with open mouth, within which is a bull; beneath are festoons of grapes and flowers. At the base is a tablet inscribed: MILO THE CRETONIAN AN OX SLEW WITH HIS FIST AND ATE IT UP AT ONE MEAL YE GODS WHAT A GLORIOUS TWIST. It is, however, but a nineteenth-century interpretation of the sign, 17 feet 6 inches in height, and 8 feet 9 inches in width. See also *Home Counties Magazine* for 1901, pp. 165, 330.

The *Bull and Mouth*, Endell Street, Aldersgate.—This sign, preserved in the Guildhall Museum, is a large wood and plaster figure representing a finely-executed bull, with a large grotesque mouth below. It is 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 3 inches.

The *Bull and Still* was a sign near St. George's Church, Southwark.†

The *Bunch of Grapes* was in 1717 the sign of Jeremiah Pain and his toyshop in Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill.

The *Bunch of Grapes*, still very common, but in signboard days more often than not associated with some other object, was the sign of a wine-cooper in Mark Lane, Fenchurch Street, in 1742.‡ Other instances of this sign occur on tokens issued in Southwark, Rosemary Lane, Roderife (Rotherhithe), and in Wapping.§

* *London Evening Post*, June 17, 1732.

† Vide "Tavern Tobacco Paper" in the Banks Collection of Book-Plates (British Museum).

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, February 18, 1742.

§ *Beaufoy Tokens*, Nos. 651, 948, 963, and 1253.

The *Bush* (i.e., the Ivy Bush).—"It may beh, to quicken his invention hee is gone into this Ivy-bushe, a notable neast for a grape owle." Concerning this sign see the Introduction, "Mother Bombie," by John Lilly, 1594, Act II., scene 2.

The *Butchers' Arms* was a common sign as such, but the Bull's Head, from these arms of the Company of Butchers, is, as we have seen, also common.

The *Butchers' Arms* occur on at least five London tokens, in Goswell Street, in High Holborn, in Horse Downe (? Horsleydown, Southwark) Lane, in Leadenhall, and at London Stone.*

"To be LETT

THE *Butchers' Arms* in Cow-Cross, an old accustom'd Publick House. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Bragg, at the Turk's Head, near the said House."†

There were two other signs of the *Butchers' Arms*—one on Saffron Hill,‡ and the other in "Spittlefields" Market.§

The *Butt and Still* was the sign in 1667 of William Jarrett, in Fetter Lane.||

(To be continued.)



The Restored Boundary Stones of Waltham Forest.

BY F. W. AND H. CAMPION.

IN the issue of the *Antiquary* for May, 1908, we gave an illustrated account of the then neglected and almost forgotten series of stones which formerly marked the eastern boundary of old Waltham Forest, in Essex. We suggested that these interesting memorials should be restored and placed under suitable guardianship, and we are glad to be able to state that, through the joint action of the Essex County Council and the Essex Field

* *Beaufoy Tokens*, Nos. 542, 611, 627, 713, and 747.

† *Daily Advertiser*, February 9, 1742.

‡ *Ibid.*, January 26.

§ *Ibid.*, March 25.

|| *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 462.

Club, a complete and satisfactory restoration of all the stones has now been carried out.

Richard's Stone, the Park Corner Stone, and the Warren Stone, all which had been



HAVERING STONE.

overthrown, have been re-erected in a permanent manner. The Havering Stone has been brought into the light of day, and, with its present embellishments, makes a picturesque object on the highroad between Chadwell Heath and Romford. The inscription is wellnigh effaced, but it was evidently of considerable length. Only a detached word or figure can be read with certainty here and there, such as "Sept.," and "17," no doubt the seventeenth year of King Charles I. (1642), together forming a date made familiar by repetition upon all the other stones, but expressed in a different way.

The Forest Bounds Stone—or rather Stones, for there are two of them—has been dug out from the mound of earth which had concealed it for a good many years. The taller stone is inscribed:

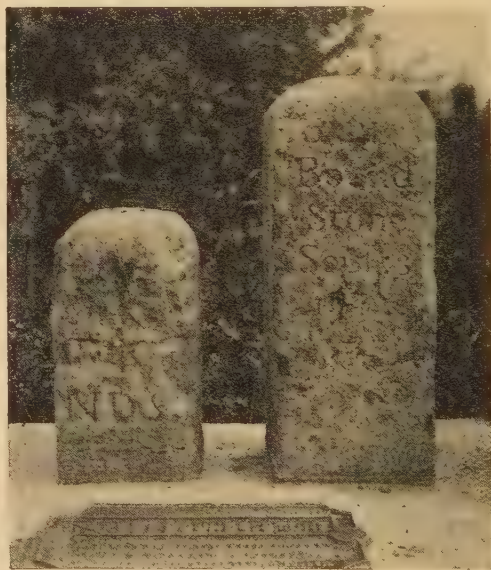
[F]ORRE[ST]
Bound
Stone
Sept: 8
1642

The lettering on the shorter stone is of a much ruder description, and should no doubt be referred to an earlier date. It is partly illegible, but we decipher what remains of it in this way:

[TH]E [F]
O[RR]E[S]
T[B]O[U]
NDS

Mark's Stone and its duplicate have been removed from the hedge-bank in which they were deeply embedded, and have been set up afresh upon the level surface afforded by the adjoining field.

In our previous article we stated that the most careful research had failed to discover the Collier Row Stone, which formerly stood between the Warren Stone on the south and the Park Corner Stone on the north. It now appears that Mr. F. Green, of Hainault Lodge, Chigwell Row, dug up in his grounds, and erected on Hog Hill, a stone which there is some reason to believe may be the lost Collier Row Stone. We have carefully examined the almost illegible inscription, and believe that we can make out the words "Collier Row" near the head of the stone. The manner in which the inscription has been cut agrees very well with what is seen upon the other stones in the series, but the chief difficulty in recognizing in this object the missing Collier Row Stone is the great length of the inscription which it evidently bore.



FOREST BOUNDS STONES.

Nevertheless, it is plain that the Havering Stone, concerning which no doubt of this kind has arisen, carried an inscription of unusual length. The original site of the

Collier Row Stone is now indicated by a "dummy."

The Navestock Stone has been raised well



SITE OF THE COLLIER ROW STONE.

above the level of the Bourne Brook, and is no longer exposed to the wash of the water.

Each of the restored stones is accompanied by a metal plate, stating the identity and purpose of the stone, and recording its re-erection in 1909.



At the Sign of the Owl.



IN August was issued the Blue-book which gives the report of the Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum for 1910. The number of visits by readers to the reading-rooms was 219,274—an increase of 1,300 on the previous year, and the third highest in the records of the Museum. In the newspaper-room the number of readers was 19,200—a decrease of nearly 2,000—and the daily average of volumes of newspapers consulted was 216. The visits of students

to other departments of the Museum amounted to 36,434, showing a decrease of about 500. Visits to the Sculpture Galleries showed a large increase, while visits to the Departments of Manuscripts and Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts showed considerable decreases, and those to the Department of Prints and Drawings were identical with the figure for the previous year.

In the Department of Printed Books the principal purchases have been in the category of Incunabula, in order that the Catalogue of Early Printed Books, now in course of preparation, may be as complete as possible. Fifty-nine books printed in the fifteenth century and eighty-five English books printed before 1640 have been acquired during the year. Among the latter were eighteen Year Books of the reign of Edward IV.; among the former a copy of the valuable Zinna Psalter, printed at the expense of the Emperors Frederick III. and Maximilian I. in 1495. Of later books may be mentioned the only work of John Milton which was not hitherto in the Library, and a complete set of the bulletins of the Revolutionary Tribunal at Paris for 1793 and 1794.

The Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts received a valuable collection of Coptic papyri (including considerable portions of the Gospel of St. John) by gift from Mr. Martyn Kennard. The principal purchase was a very fine manuscript of the Samaritan Pentateuch, with the Aramaic and Arabic versions in parallel columns, written about the year 1200.

The Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities owes its most important accession to private generosity. This was a very fine papyrus roll, 122 feet in length, containing the Book of the Dead in hieratic characters, written about 980 B.C., and illustrated with pen-and-ink drawings of great delicacy and spirit. This fine volume, which contains several new texts and is of considerable interest for the history of Egyptian religion, was presented by Mrs. Greenfield. The Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography has benefited, as usual, by the generosity of a large number

of private donors, in some cases through the agency of the National Art-Collections Fund.

The *Athenæum* of September 2 remarked that one of the most important rarities in the portion of the Hoe Library to be dispersed this autumn will be a copy of the 1504 edition of the letters of Americus Vespuccius. Only four, or at most five, examples of this edition have been recorded, and all traces of two of them have been lost. The copy in the Grenville Library at the British Museum is believed to have come from the Heber Library, but this is uncertain. Mr. Hoe's example was in Dr. Court's library, and passed through the hands of the late Mr. Quaritch and Charles Kalbfleisch of New York into the American collection.

On September 6, in the course of the annual meetings of the Library Association at Perth, Mr. H. R. Tedder, secretary and librarian of the Athenæum Club, read a paper on "The Projected Bibliography of National History," which is about to be taken in hand in real earnest. An Anglo-American Committee, consisting of Dr. G. W. Prothero, Professor Firth, Dr. A. W. Ward, Mr. Hubert Hall, and Mr. H. R. Tedder, for the United Kingdom, and Professors E. P. Cheyney, A. L. Cross, R. B. Merriman, E. C. Richardson, and Williston Walker, for the United States, is now at work on the subject, and a practical scheme has been elaborated.

Mr. Tedder explained, as reported in the *Times*, that "the *Bibliography of British History since 1485* would include England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain, past and present. To the titles of works given, which would be taken from the books themselves, brief indications of scope and contents (where necessary), with short bibliographical and critical notes, would be added. A special feature would be the inclusion of notices of manuscript and unprinted materials."

After detailing the sections in which the entries would be classified in chronological order, Mr. Tedder said that it was expected

that the work would eventually extend to three volumes. The first volume would contain (a) a general introduction and other works not coming distinctly under one of the sections mentioned, and not belonging exclusively to a particular period; and (b) a select list of authorities for the whole period (1485-1910) arranged in sections. The second volume would contain (a) a list of special authorities for the period 1485-1603; and (b) a similar list for the period 1603-1714. The third volume would contain similar lists (a) for the period 1714-1815; and (b) for the period 1815-1910. It was intended to begin by publishing the first and second volumes. The execution of the work had been divided between scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. The Tudor Period would be undertaken by the American Committee, while the Stuart Period would be dealt with by the English Committee, who had received promises of help from Professor Firth, Sir F. Pollock, the Rev. William Hunt, Dr. A. W. Ward, Colonel E. M. Lloyd, Mr. H. E. Malden, Archdeacon Cunningham, and Mr. Tedder. Dr. Prothero had undertaken the duties of general editor. Considerable financial assistance will be needed to carry out this great scheme.

Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce of Taunton are publishing shortly by subscription *Wifela's Combe*, a history of the parish of Wiveliscombe, by Prebendary Hancock, for which extensive materials have been secured at the Record Office and elsewhere. The same firm have also in preparation for subscribers *The History of the Forest of Exmoor*, by Mr. Edward T. MacDermot. Research has revealed a number of unprinted records, especially of the seventeenth century. Those used by the late Mr. E. J. Rawle in his *Annals of the Forest* do not extend much beyond the fourteenth century.

Vol. i. of *A Full Description of the Excavations at the Glastonbury Lake Village, Somerset, 1892-1907*, by Messrs. Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray, with an introductory chapter by Dr. Robert Munro, will be published by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society early in the autumn. The price will be in-

creased after publication. Its issue has been expected for some months, but more illustrations are being given than was originally intended, and the letterpress has also been increased.



The Historical Manuscripts Commission has issued another report on the manuscripts of the Earl of Denbigh, preserved at Newnham Paddox, Warwick. In an introduction it is stated that since the first report on Lord Denbigh's manuscripts appeared many more papers have been brought to light. There is a long series of letters from the Marquise de Villete, Lord Bolingbroke's second wife, to Lady Denbigh, which is especially interesting; and letters from her cousin, J. de Pestors, and others, contain much society gossip and many remarks on the politics of the day. The earliest document in the collection is a letter from the Sir William Feilding of Henry VIII.'s time, grandson of that other Sir William who fell at Tewkesbury. It must have been penned in 1536, as it relates to the claims of one Master Coope (evidently the Anthony Coope, or Cope, who was *persona grata* with Thomas Cromwell) to certain lands, and refers to the grant of the Lordship of Brooke in Rutlandshire by the King.



One of the most interesting things in the report is a curious story of financial embarrassment of a Deputy Ambassador. Sir Gilbert Talbot was in charge at Venice while Lord Feilding, the Ambassador, came over to England in search of a rich wife. The review of the manuscripts continues: "Lord Feilding's deputy often found himself put to it to smooth over the various difficulties which arose both in regard to public matters and his chief's own affairs. There were heavy household expenses, which he could not defray, and people clamoured for payment which he could not make. He had to soothe the authorities in regard to the arrest of the Venetian Ambassador's Chaplain in London, and again when an English official took upon himself to break open the Ambassador's letters." The last of Talbot's letters was written in January, 1642-43, by which time he was at his wits' end. The "family" was unclad and penniless, they

were ordered to leave the Ambassador's house, and Talbot neither knew how to pay the rent of it nor where to find credit for another. As "a last shift" he had pawned Feilding's pictures and diamond chain, and for his own part declared he should have to quit the service and betake himself "to some army for four shillings a week." Seeing that Lord Feilding had upwards of thirteen thousand pounds owing to him from the King, it is not to be wondered at that his official payments had fallen into arrear. But by this time the state of the King's affairs made it impossible for him to pay anything, and in consequence Lord Feilding's pictures, jewels, and plate remained in pawn until after the Restoration, when he petitioned Charles II. to redeem them out of his arrears, offering the pictures to His Majesty as a gift which he hoped would noways disgrace the royal galleries. The result of his petition does not appear.



Mr. Robert Scott has arranged with the Rev. W. C. Piercy to act as general editor of a new "Library of Historic Theology." Publication will begin this autumn with *The Churches in Britain before A.D. 1000*, by Dr. Alfred Plummer. Among the other volumes promised is *Biblical Archaeology*, by Professor Naville.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

In the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (vol. xli., part ii.), Mr. Westropp returns to the subject of the extraordinarily numerous forts of Co. Clare, and discusses "Cahermurphy Castle and its Earthworks, with certain Forts near Milltown-Malbay, Co. Clare," with many illustrations. Two other papers, both illustrated, dealing with kindred topics are "Rathgall, Co. Wicklow," a fine, little-known stone-built fort, by Mr. G. H. Orpen; and "The Crogans and some Connacht Rathes," in which Mr. H. T. Knox breaks a lance with Mrs. Armitage and Mr. Orpen over the "Norman Mote" question. Mr. H. S. Crawford discusses some "Early Slabs at Lemanaghan, King's County"; Mr. E. M. F. G.

Boyle describes and gives much interesting detail from "Records of the Town of Limavady, 1609-1804"; and Mr. J. Coffey describes a "Prehistoric Grave at Seskilgreen." From a note in the "Miscellanea" we are glad to learn that a well-organized effort is to be made during the next three or four years to collect and record what still remains of the folk-lore of Ireland. The plans outlined are sound, and given careful and judicious collectors the results should be valuable. In Ireland, as elsewhere, it is a case of now or never.



We are glad to receive vol. ii., No. 1 of the *Journal* of the North Munster Archaeological Society, the vigorous organization which has succeeded the Limerick Field Club. The principal contents are papers on "Cenn Abrat, or Cenn Febrat," a mountain boundary of an ancient territory, identified by Mr. P. J. Lynch with Slieve Riach, a few miles south of Knocklong; "The Treatise on the Dal-glais in Leabhar ui Maini," part ii., by Mr. R. W. Twigge; "Place-Names in the North-East of Co. Limerick," part ii., by Canon Lynch; and the second part of "Carrigaholt (Co. Clare) and its Neighbourhood," by Mr. T. J. Westropp. Among the "Miscellanea" we note the "Will of a Limerick Printer of the Eighteenth Century."



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

On Monday, August 28, the members of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION assembled at Abergele for the annual meeting of the Association. Dr. W. Boyd Dawkins, of Manchester, was the president of the meetings, and the organization work was in the hands of Canon Trevor Owen, of Bodelwyddan, the secretary. Mr. Willoughby Gardner, of Deganwy, opened the programme of the week with a lantern lecture on Monday night on the British Camp on Pen-y-Corddyn, near Abergele. Tuesday's arrangements included visits to Dyserth Castle, Siamber Wen, Rhuddlan Castle, Rhyd-y-Foel, Pen-y-Corddyn, Castell Cawr, and other places. In the evening Dr. Boyd Dawkins gave his presidential address on "Some Points in the Prehistory of Wales." He said that at the time when the Neolithic aborigines first found their way so far west in the British Islands the whole land was covered with forest, the lower portions of the valleys were filled with morasses, and the only tracks were those of the wild animals. The land was some 60 feet above its present level, and the coast-line included the area of Anglesea. The Neolithic farmers and herdsmen were a small, oval-headed people, well formed, and had been clearly proved to be identical with the Iberian peoples of history. They were represented to-day by the small, dark element in the Welsh population. The next elements in the Welsh population were the taller, broad-headed people who lived in Wales in the Bronze Age. Their civilization was derived from the Continent, and they were identified with the earlier division of the Celtic peoples, the Goidels, termed by Rhys the Q Celts. In the prehistoric Iron Age a new civilization made its appearance. That, too, was probably introduced

by invading tribes from the Continent, and these belonged to the Brythons, or P Celts, of Rhys. These represented the third element, and no new traceable element was added by the Roman occupation. On Wednesday the Association visited Bettws-y-Coed, the Levilinus Stone at Pentrefoelas which marks the burial-place of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, and Plas Iolyn, the residence of a certain Dr. Price, who represented Merionethshire in the reign of Mary and the first and second Parliaments of Elizabeth. The programme for Thursday comprised visits to Conway, Llandudno, Llanrhos, and Bodysgallen. Colonel H. Lloyd Mostyn entertained the members to tea at Bodysgallen Hall. On the return to Abergele a general meeting of the Association was held. Friday was spent at Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr and in visiting the interesting archaeological remains found in the high land near these places. At Penmaenmawr mountain quarrying operations have already destroyed hundreds of yards of the massive walling of one of the finest prehistoric fortresses in Britain. Professor Boyd Dawkins placed the fortress at the same period as the fortified village Treceiri, probably later than the Stone Age. There are 170 hut circles within the walls of the fortress, which was defended on three sides by steep precipices falling a sheer 1,600 feet to the sea. The only means of attack was on the land side, but the road leading up twisted and turned in such an unexpected manner that 100 men could have held the fortress against a multitude. Blasting by the quarry company will soon destroy the whole fortress, attempts to save it by the Cambrian archaeologists and the Ancient Monuments Commission having failed. The last day of the meeting, Saturday, September 2, was devoted to an inspection of Abergele Church and an excursion to Parc-y-Meirch, Dinorben, Vardre, and Round Tower.



The excursion of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on August 31 began with a visit to Ashwell Church, the fabric of which was completed in the fourteenth century, except the porches, which are of the fifteenth century. It has a finely conceived west tower with ground-story designed to be ceiled with stone rib-roofing. On the tower-wall are graffiti commemorating the Black Death and the great tempest on St. Maur's day, Englished thus:

"1350! wretched, wild, distracted 1350!
The dregs of the mob alone survive to tell the tale.
And in the end with a tempest,
Maurus this year thunders mightily in all the world 1361."

Another graffito represents old St. Paul's. Mr. Walter Millard described the architectural history of the fabric, illustrated by a plan. The party next proceeded to Arbury Banks, known also as Harborough Banks, and traditionally supposed to be the Roman Station—Magiovinium. There is an entrenched camp consisting of the remains of a rampart and fosse, partly enclosing an area of some 12½ acres. The defences were formerly double on the north-west and south-east, but are now reduced to a single bank, 5 to 9 feet high and 8 to 16 feet broad; this is best

seen on the south-east and south, where it forms a bank 5 to 6 feet high and 14 to 27 feet broad. There were formerly entrances on the north-north-west and south-south-east. Mr. Angel had granted permission to view the camp, and Mr. G. Aylott briefly described its purpose. In the afternoon Bygrave Church was visited. It is chiefly Perpendicular. The chief features of interest are the font, with emblems of the Passion, the Perpendicular Screen with Royal Arms, the rood-stairs perfect to the upper door, a low side-window, and the founder's tomb and coffin removed therefrom. Mr. E. E. Squires read a paper on the church. The party proceeded to Bygrave Manor-house, on the site of a grange belonging to Robert de Limesi, Bishop of Chester. Moats, of which extensive remains are visible, were constructed in 1386 by Sir John Thornbury, who was also licensed to fortify his house against marauders. The present house is modern, but a sixteenth-century dove-house remains. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. E. Cooke kindly offered members tea on the lawn, after which the early site was visited and described by Mr. H. C. Andrews. Brief reference was made by the Hon. Secretary to the tradition of the "Headless Pedlar of Bygrave."



The NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES met on August 30, Professor Haverfield presiding. Mr. Gerald Simpson submitted photographs of excavations carried out at Birdoswald. The work, he said, was commenced about three weeks ago. The remains found were not so considerable as at Poltross Burn Mile Castle, near Gilsland, but there were some very interesting remains of the north wall and north gateway in the public roadway. Permission was obtained to carry on the excavations in the public road, and the north end of the Mile Castle was excavated. The excavations in the roadway had to be filled in immediately, but the larger portion of the work was in a field, and was being followed up. Nothing really conclusive had yet been found, but through this work it was hoped to settle the question as to who was the builder of the Roman wall.

The Chairman referred to the newly found tombstone at Corbridge. The inscription "rates," he suggested, was the remains of "Barates." It recorded the death of a man who came from Palmyra on the extreme east of the Roman Empire. He was a standard-bearer of some unit in the Roman army, who died at Corstopitum at the age of 68. At South Shields there was an elaborate tombstone to the wife of a man named Barates, and he was inclined to think that tombstone which they found at Corbridge was that of the man whose wife's tombstone was found at South Shields. This year they had been engaged in digging to the west of the site at Corbridge, and seemed to have got somewhere near the cemetery. He had that morning found a piece of glass scratched with a figure of a fish upon it. Five antiquaries out of six would regard the fish as a symbol of Christianity. He personally doubted this, but most people would be of a different opinion.

A note on "Wycliffe-on-Tees Church," by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, Vicar of Witton-le-Wear, and a paper on "Some Neolithic Flint Implements from Weardale," by Mr. W. M. Egglestone, of Stanhope, were read.

An afternoon meeting of the same Society was held at Corbridge on September 6. The interest of the day was enhanced by the discovery a day or two before of some 159 gold coins dating from A.D. 54 to A.D. 159, and a bronze jug in which they had been hidden. The visitors inspected the coins at Lloyds' Bank, Corbridge. At Corstopitum, Mr. R. H. Forster, the director of the excavations, acted as guide, and, with the assistance of Mr. Bushe Fox, called attention to and explained everything worthy of note. The work done this summer has comprised the opening out of the field adjoining the older excavations on the west side. With the exception of the coins already mentioned, very little of importance has been found. Small specimens of pottery, a little bronze statue of Minerva, and two sculptured stones, are perhaps the most valuable of the general articles. The task undertaken in the early part of the present year was to open up further the great east to west road. Mr. Forster said the street or road would probably link up with the Stane Gate. The gutters were of different periods. On the south side of the street remains of the buildings had been unearthed. They appeared to have been mostly of an industrial character. Possibly there had been houses or shops in front and work-places behind. The remains on the north side of the street were more difficult to make out. Many of the sites had been only partly covered by buildings, and might be described simply as open manufacturing places.

The spot where the coins were found on the previous Monday was on the north side of the street, in what seemed to have been an open space, unoccupied after the date they were put there. The dates, as already stated, ranged up to A.D. 159. There had also been discovered a road running from south to north, and intersecting the great east and west road; also a street running from east to west, and lining up with the street found previously at the north end of the granaries. That seemed to have joined the main north road.

Mr. Forster gave many other interesting details before proceeding to the easternmost wall of the enclosure, of which more has been cleared this year. There he drew attention to a fallen section. Some people, he said, had accused King John of doing this damage, but evidence was more in favour of its having been done in Roman times. But who had done it, or at what time it had been done, they could not make out. It seemed fairly clear, however, that it had been done intentionally and maliciously. It may be added that the old granary has been repaired, and that a museum has been provided for the display of objects found in the course of the excavations.



A new departure was made in connection with the annual summer meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and instead of the usual programme covering one day only, a two days' meeting was arranged. This took place on Monday and Tuesday, August 21 and 22, and Lewes was made the centre. On the first day attention was paid to the town itself, and the places visited included the Castle and Barbican House, the Priory, and the Churches of Southover, St. Michael, and St. Anne. On the following morning there was an expedition to Mount Calvin for those who were able to enjoy a walk over

the Downs. The party descended to Firle, where they were met in the afternoon by those who preferred to drive from Lewes, and Firle and Beddingham were explored.



On September 1 the members of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made a motor-car excursion in glorious weather to various places in North Norfolk. Leaving Norwich by the Holt Road, they visited the neighbouring parishes of Cawston and Sall, where there are two of the most beautiful and richly interesting churches in all the county. Then they went on to Fakenham for lunch. In the afternoon they visited East Barsham Hall and the famous Pilgrim Chapel at Houghton St. Giles; and they spent from four o'clock till half-past five at Holkham Hall, the seat of the Lord-Lieutenant, who, with the Countess of Leicester, gave them tea, and showed them many things of interest, rich and rare. The mansion of the Cokes is not an old house as Norfolk manor-houses go, but it abounds in heirlooms of great antiquarian importance. The party returned to Norwich by way of Fakenham, arriving at Thorpe at half-past seven. At Cawston and Sall the respective Rectors described the churches. At East Barsham Manor-house a paper by Mr. Walter Rye was read by Mr. W. R. Rudd, while at the Pilgrim Chapel Mr. Leonard Bolingbroke read a paper on the history of the site.



The members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY had an excursion to Kildwick on the afternoon of September 2. The party drove from Kildwick Station to Farnhill Hall, an interesting old structure which was used as a place of refuge against the Scots, and is now the residence of Mr. Robert Wrathall. The drive was then continued to Kildwick Grange, which yet retains traces of the old monastic building, the party being welcomed by the owner, Mr. J. P. Smith. By the kindness of Sir John Brigg, M.P., the members were shown over Kildwick Hall and grounds, and an historic sketch of the fine old hall, written by Mr. J. J. Brigg, was read. After tea the Parish Church, known as the "Lang Kirk o' Craven," was visited, a description of it being given by the Vicar (the Rev. J. W. Rhodes) and Mr. W. R. Holloway.

The last excursion of the Society took place on September 9. From Huddersfield the party travelled by tramcar to Almondbury, and then walked to Woodsome Hall, Mr. George Hepworth acting as cicerone. The oldest parts of this fine mansion date from about 1500. It was first in the ownership of the Kaye family, and then passed into that of the Legge family. The house is built round a rectangular inner court. The rooms are richly decorated with oak panels and carving, and the great hall with its enormous fireplace is a fine example of the Elizabethan period. The Parish Church was afterwards visited by permission of the Vicar (the Rev. C. D. Hoste), and the curate (the Rev. C. W. Smith) pointed out its main features. The church dates from about 1475. Wormall's Hall, opposite the church, a half-timbered house bearing the date 1631, was also noted.

On September 9 the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited West Tarring. The first halt was at the Old Palace, or Rectory House, where Mr. Edward Sayers read a learned paper on the manors. Mr. Arthur B. Packham, who acted as general conductor to the party, followed with some notes dealing with the architectural features of the building and the supposed connection of Thomas à Becket with West Tarring. Next the party visited the old houses in the main street, and by the kindness of the occupants, the interiors of these were inspected. A move was then made to John Selden's birthplace at Salvington, and the party were able to examine the famous inscription on the inside of the door lintel.

A return was made to West Tarring, where Mr. A. B. Packham read a paper on the so-called "Thomas à Becket's Palace." The Bishops of Chichester had no jurisdiction in the Sussex "Peculiars" of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The usual periodical visitations were made by the latter, and several of the manors possessed "granges" or "palaces," which would be occupied by the Archbishops on their visitation. It was probable that the building they were now in formed a part of one of such establishments. It would appear that these periodical visits were the only reasons for styling that building "Thomas à Becket's Palace." In spite of the persistent tradition which associated the Saint's name with West Tarring, there seemed to be absolutely no record of his having ever been really associated with the place to a greater extent than through his predecessors or his successors. The only specially recorded connection of Becket with Sussex consisted in his having been Dean of Hastings before he became Archbishop. That was simply one of a perfect shower of preferments lavished upon him at that time, and it was, of course, a connection with East, not West, Sussex. The speaker proceeded with an interesting description of the building they were in, which was often called the Old Rectory House, and it was quite possible that some part of the original palace was converted to that purpose in the fifteenth century. Assuming that a monastery existed there in early times, and that it continued for a time to exist side by side with, or was succeeded by, a building which was used as a temporary home by the Archbishops when in Sussex, it was probable that they were now upon the site of such an establishment. It was doubtful, however, whether any work older than the thirteenth century was included in what remained. The main walls appeared to be of thirteenth-century date, but so many alterations had taken place that it was now somewhat difficult to trace the different periods.



The second excursion of the season of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on September 7 and 8 in the Kirkby Lonsdale and Lancaster districts. On the first day the first place visited was Middleton Hall, described by Mr. J. F. Curwen; thence a journey was made to the earthworks and mound, which were described by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, and a Roman milestone, near Middleton Vicarage, which was described by Mr. Anthony Moorhouse, who also acted as cicerone at the British Settlement at Howriggs Farm, Barbon, later in the day. A

drive over Underley Bridge to Kirkby Lonsdale was followed by luncheon. After this Mr. J. F. Curwen gave an account of Kirkby Lonsdale Church, which was followed by a visit to the circular camp at Castlefield, Leck, which Mr. Collingwood described. Gresingham Moat and Bailey was the last place visited, where Mr. Curwen's historical notes proved very helpful. At the conclusion of the day the party proceeded to Lancaster, where after dinner the general meeting was held, at which the following papers were laid before the Society: "Pre-Norman Monuments at Lancaster and in the Neighbourhood," by Mr. W. G. Collingwood; "The Charters and Corporate Insignia of Lancaster," by Mr. T. Cann Hughes (Town Clerk). Seals of the Duchy of Lancaster and views of the Castle were exhibited by Mr. J. R. Nuttall. The second day was spent in Lancaster and Heysham. Under the guidance of Mr. T. Hughes, the party visited the Judges' Lodgings, Covell Cross, Penny's Hospital, and other places, and were taken over portions of the Castle by Mr. E. B. Dawson, the Constable. Mr. H. J. Austin, the well-known ecclesiastical architect, who is superintending an extensive renovation scheme at the Parish Church, afterwards contributed a note on the history of the church, with special reference to the recent discovery under the chancel of the foundations of a Transitional apse, which, he suggested, was part of an enlargement of the church eastwards about 1180. After luncheon a visit was paid to Heysham.

The annual meeting and field day of the CARMARTHENSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on the lawn of Y Plas, Llandeby, on September 7, when the President, Sir James Hill-Johnes, V.C., read a paper on "The Tale of Carmarthen Castle." He said he held to the opinion that Carmarthen Castle was the castle referred to as Rhydygore Castle up to 1113. The Castle was a stone structure in 1245 and in 1280, but when the change from earth and timber to masonry took place he could not trace. After relating many interesting incidents connected with the early history of the Castle, and the many vicissitudes which the town and the Castle underwent in ensuing years, Sir James said that in 1648 the Castle was dismantled by Cromwell's orders, and had remained so ever since, the keep being used as a prison. Cromwell stayed in the city in 1651, on his way to Ireland to quell the Irish troubles. In 1774 the old Castle was repaired, a breach in the high wall on the south-east boundary, said to have been made by the Parliamentary cannon opposite the bridge, being built up. The county gaol was built in the Castle in 1789-1792. Sir James, concluding, drew attention to the rough times the Castle and town passed through in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. No less than eight times in the twelfth and five times in the thirteenth were they assaulted, and more or less destroyed. Twice also in the fifteenth and twice in the seventeenth. The date of the stone keep was difficult to fix, but round towers were first begun at the angles of the keep in the reign of Henry III., 1216-1272; and as the Castle was said to have been razed to the ground by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth in 1215 it was possible that the stone keep might be the first start of the stone castle. The bailey of the

Castle did not show any masonry as early as Norman times. The gatehouse was of the Perpendicular period. In 1180 more than £200 was spent by order of Henry II. on the Castle, which in his charter of Carmarthen Priory he spoke of as "our castle of Carmarthen." Sir James expressed a hope that the members of the society would use their best endeavours to induce the mayor and townsmen of Carmarthen to take steps to remove the buildings that crowded upon the walls of the Castle, especially on the front facing the river, and thus fully display to the public the walls of the historic castle so much bound up in the history of Wales.

About seventy members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY spent a highly-enjoyable time on September 14 amid the sylvan beauties of the ancient kingdom of Elmet. The members comprising the party converged on Leeds by various railway routes, and the journey thence was made in two of the North-Eastern Railway charrs-à-banc. Barwick-in-Elmet was the first objective, and here the old church was inspected. Mr. S. D. Kitson, of Leeds, gave a short address, in the course of which he said that, although a Saxon church had existed at Barwick, there were no structural remains of it. In the present building, however, were two fragments of a cross of Scandinavian type, which is believed to date back to the period between the Danish Invasion and the Norman Conquest. The church was originally of the Norman aisleless type, and some parts of the Norman work remain. The arch was replaced by a Decorated one in the thirteenth century, and the two aisles were thrown out in the fourteenth century. The tower was added in the fifteenth century, and a notable feature of it was the statue of the member of the Vavasour family who gave the stone for the lower part of the building. The structure was restored a few years ago, but it was altered as little as possible.

From the church the party proceeded to the earthworks just outside the village. This is one of the three proud possessions of the village, the other two being the church and the maypole; and although archæologists are not agreed as to the date and origin of the earthworks, the good folks of the village will have nothing later than the Saxon era as the date of construction. Consequently, when Mr. E. Kitson Clarke propounded to the assembly his theory that the mound was thrown up by De Lacy, the Norman lord of the district, an aged antiquary of the village emphatically expressed his disagreement. Mr. Clarke bases his deduction on a statement that the Saxons followed the custom of the Romans, and built walls rather than earthworks to fortify their strongholds. On the other hand, he said, the Norman lord did not like to be so shut in, and he preferred a mound. Another interesting point raised by Mr. Clarke referred to the position of Barwick in relation to the Wharfe and the Aire, and the two Roman roads which traversed the triangle formed by these two rivers. The fact that Barwick occupied practically the centre of this area, he submitted, supported traditional statements that the village was the chief settlement in the kingdom and the dwelling-place of its rulers. After lunch the journey was continued through Aber-

ford to Hazelwood, where, as the guests of Mr. E. O. Simpson, they were enabled to inspect the old hall and chapel. On the outskirts of the estate a section of the Roman Ridge, which ran from Tadcaster through this region, had been excavated for the benefit of the party. Hazelwood possesses a record which is probably unique in England, for here the family of the Vavasours held possession in an unbroken male line for seven hundred years, and for nearly the same period Roman Catholic rites have been performed without a break in the little chapel hard by—neither the Reformation nor the Cromwellian wars disturbing the serenity of the priests in this secluded spot. This is attributed to the fact that Queen Elizabeth gave permission for the Mass to be continued at Hazelwood, because a member of the Vavasour family was one of her women attendants, and that later Sir Thomas Fairfax did not interfere because a Vavasour had wedded a Fairfax maiden. The hall, which has been modernized in the interior, and, to some extent, outside, commands a lovely view over a vast expanse of well-wooded country.

Mr. J. W. Clay read a short paper tracing the descent of the Vavasours, who were granted the lands by the Percy who received great favour at the hands of the Conqueror. Mr. Clay remarked that the family did not come prominently into history, and no record showed that they took part in the Wars of the Roses or even in the Battle of Towton Field, which took place almost at their doors. A few of them fought under the Royalist standard against the Parliamentarians, and one was killed at Marston Moor. The last of the Vavasours died in 1826, although the name and title were assumed by a member of another family who inherited the estate.

Mr. O. Kitson described the hall and the architectural changes which had been effected. The first home, he said, was a wooden manor-house, and this, as well as the early chapel, was raided and burned to the ground by a younger son who was dissatisfied with his portion. The family was prosperous at this period, and in 1290 Sir William Vavasour, having rebuilt the chapel four years earlier, erected the existing hall. The chapel had been described as the most interesting and most pathetic spot in Yorkshire—pathetic because of the array of tombs of its former owners. The building had been much altered, but the mediæval work which was left was genuine, and not imitation. Mr. Kitson mentioned a traditional story to the effect that Mass was said in the chapel during the whole of the time the Battle of Towton Field was in progress.

Subsequently the party was entertained to afternoon tea by Mrs. Simpson, and after the hosts had been suitably thanked for their hospitality, Hazelwood was left for Keddal Hall, a fine specimen of fourteenth-century domestic architecture situated on the Tadcaster Road, about eight miles from Leeds. It is now occupied by Mr. H. Perkin, a farmer, who gave every facility for a thorough exploration of the hall. Mr. Kitson again acted as guide, and he remarked that for 400 years the building was occupied by the Ellis family, whose originators were probably Jews, and who became prosperous business people at Pontefract. The hall and stables include some fine

examples of Tudor work in addition to the earlier types of architecture, and altogether the work of no fewer than six periods can be studied here. There is a very beautiful bay-window dating back to 1500, and in the interior is some exceedingly fine oak paneling of the Queen Anne era.



Other meetings have been the visit of the CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Aberayron on August 24; the excursion of the ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL on August 22 to St. Buryan and the Land's End district; and the excursion of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on September 13 to Dalden Tower, Dalton-le-Dale Church, and Easington Church.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SIX TOWN CHRONICLES OF ENGLAND. Printed for the first time with an Introduction and Notes, by Ralph Flenley, M.A., B.Litt. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911. 8vo., pp. 208. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Of the six chronicles here printed the last refers to Lynn and all the others to London. The Lynn notes are dated from 1477-1542, some of them being apparently contemporary jottings. The document is an early example of a chronicle written outside London; but evidently owes much to the London chronicles themselves. There are various little touches, especially with reference to the religious troubles of the later time, that seem to give a shadowy idea of the writer's character, the earlier entries being evidently based largely upon Fabyan and other writers. The Lynn chronicler mentions in 1518 that "leutor (Luther) wrot to leo the byshop of rome consarnying pardons and other matters of relygyon." It was in October of the previous year that Luther had hung up his theses at Wittenberg, and in May, 1518, that he had forwarded them to the Pope. "None of the other English chroniclers," says Mr. Flenley, "speak of Luther at this date." In 1534 he notes that "a deuche (Dutch) man was borned in the market please for erryseye," with the significant addition, "as the say." The five London chronicles are (1) a fragment in English preserved at Longleat referring to years between 1399 and 1422; (2) a Latin manuscript (1439-1459) which does not contain any fresh matter; (3) Robert Bale's Chronicle, extracted from a volume of Bale's writings, in a mid-fifteenth-century hand, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, which is written in English (1437-1460), and is the most important of the

chronicles here printed. The entries are often interesting and illuminating. In 1443-1444 there is a rare dramatic reference—"Item the moneth of August was a play at Bermonsey of a knight cleped flourence"—probably, as Mr. Flenley points out in a full and learned note, one of the mediæval romances. There is a vivid account of an interrupted execution of five prisoners at Tyburn, when all were hung, but the king's pardon being produced, "sodenly the ropes smyten a sondre," and the prisoners being taken down alive came again through the city, "thanking god and the king of that grace." Of the other two London chronicles one is in English and the other in Latin; both are valuable chiefly as examples of their kind rather than for their historical matter. All six chronicles were well worth the labour which has been bestowed upon them. They fill just over half the volume. The other half is occupied by the introduction, which is an able essay, bibliographical and critical, well referenced, on English town chronicles. This masterly paper embodies the results of much original research, and is a contribution to historical literature of no small importance. Mr. Flenley has made a very thorough survey of his subject, and gives the results clearly and effectively. Both this introduction and the numerous notes to the chronicles themselves are evidences of the well-directed labours of a scholar, and will be deservedly valued by other students and scholars. The volume is an admirable companion to Mr. Kingsford's *Chronicles of London*, issued in 1905 by the Clarendon Press.

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THE MACDONALD COLLECTION OF GAELIC POETRY.

By the Rev. A. Macdonald, of Killearnan, and Rev. A. Macdonald of Kiltarlity. Inverness: *The Northern Counties Newspaper and Publishing Company, Limited*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xcii, 408. Price 21s.

Another collection of Highland poetry in the vernacular—and welcome! Of previous workers in the field one recalls John Gillies, bookseller in Perth, who in 1786 published *A Collection of Ancient and Modern Gaelic Poems and Songs transmitted from Gentlemen in the Highlands of Scotland to the Editor*. It is rare now, and some copies are known to have fetched six guineas. Ronald Macdonald, son of the great Jacobite poet, Alexander Macdonald (Alasdair Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair), issued at Edinburgh an important collection in 1782. At Edinburgh in 1804 Alexander and Donald Stewart brought out *A Choice Collection of the Works of the Highland Bards, collected in the Highlands and Isles*. To its 592 pages a Gaelic-English vocabulary of the more difficult and unusual words is appended. Other collections appeared in the succeeding century: Mackenzie's *Beauties of Gaelic Poetry* (1841), and J. F. Campbell's *Poet of the Feinn* (Leabhar na Féinne), a corpus of Heroic Gaelic Ballads collected in Scotland between 1512 and 1871. With the close of the century appeared *Carmina Gadelica*, Hymns and Incantations collected by Alexander Carmichael, LL.D., with English translations facing the originals. All this apart from smaller volumes, and from editions of individual bards, as well as from many poems published otherwise. The Macdonald Collection, by the

joint authors of the *History of Clan Donald*, is a handsome and a necessary volume for Gaelic students, who will give it a place of honour alongside of other works in this sphere. It runs to 199 separate pieces, and the table of contents, seventy-one pages in extent, is in English. Its purpose is well set forth in an English introduction of fifteen pages. It embraces all the varied species of poetry, and the bulk of the poems have not hitherto been printed, or if printed, appear in fuller form. The editors rightly claim that the majority of them possess very considerable merit. The historian, the artist, the lexicographer and grammarian, and the antiquary in the full sense, will here find authentic stuff full of varied interest. The Stuart struggles for a hundred years before Culloden are enshrined in lofty and energetic bardic strains, as also the campaign of Montrose and his lieutenant Alastair Mac Colla. A collection of waulking-songs from Uist is a special feature of the book; they illustrate the labour songs which were, of course, not read but sung, while the rhythmic swing of the melody lightened the toil attendant on fulling the cloth, or at grinding with the quern. These labour songs gave opportunity of interspersing impromptu verses referring to persons present while the chorus was vigorously taken up again and again. The music in this class of songs would have been a distinct addition.

There are specimens of milking songs, quern songs, and fairy songs. There are still, the editors state, a few living in the Highlands who believe in the fairies. Hogmanay rhymes, carnival songs, and love songs are represented. Of love songs, very little is represented in the sixteenth and seventeenth century collections, and it is a question what place amatory verses had in the older periods of Gaelic poetry, yet one must not forget the exquisite lyric by Isabella, Countess of Argyll, given in the Dean of Lismore's Collection: *Pity him whose wound is love* (Is maig dan galar an grádh). One of the gems of the collection is a lyric, *To the Wind*, by Dr. Alexander Morrison of Larkall; he is a true poet here, with an exquisite feeling for nature and command of choice diction. In a note on the walking-song, *'Chailin oig an stiùir thu mi* (p. 246), the editors remark that it is interesting to find the title of a Gaelic song transplanted into the very heart of English literary culture more than 300 years ago. "Donald Gorm Macdonald of Sleat, Maclean of Duart, and others in the Highlands were in league with Queen Elizabeth against her brother of Scotland.

"There was so much communication between the English Court and the Highlands as to make it highly probable that Shakespeare came into contact with Gaelic-speaking Highlanders in London." The reference is to Pistol's words in *Henry V.*: "Calen o custure me." The tune is in Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book and elsewhere, of date between 1602 and 1622. It is not known that Irish words exist. There are several versions in the Highlands: one given in Sinclair's *Oranaiche*; another in the Inverness Gaelic Society's Transactions; another, sent by an old Highlander from Australia, in the *Oban Times* for 1907. Hence, although the air is common to the Western Isles and to Ireland, there is much to favour the Editors' supposition. Donald Gorme Sassenach,

who died in 1573, got his epithet Sassenach—i.e., Saxon or Englishman—from his having lived for several years at the English Court, enjoying the hospitality of Queen Mary (*Clan Donald*, vol. iii., pp. 20, 27). The Highland contact with England was sufficient. But the editors do not mention that Malone, an Irishman and a Shakespearean scholar, pointed out that in a work entitled, *A Handful of Pleasant Delites, containing sundrie new sonets, newly devised to the newest tunes*, etc., by Clement Robinson and others, 16mo., 1584, there is a sonnet of a lover in praise of his lady, to *Calen o custura me*, sung at every line's end, "When, as I view your comely grace, Calen," etc. This is certainly the burden of a Celtic song. The Highland form is usually, "A 'Chailin òg a(n) stiùir thu mi"—i.e., literally, "Young maiden, wilt thou steer (lead) me?" In the editors' version the noun is masculine, as it is in some dialects, hence *oig*, and not *og*, both meaning "young." The Sea Prayer of the Clan Ranald is the best of the religious specimens; an English translation exists in Mrs. Kennedy Fraser's *Songs of the Hebrides*. A glossary of the more unusual words would have made the book more helpful to the majority of readers. A grammarian will have something to say as to the variations in spelling. A great want is an English translation, especially of the older pieces such as the panegyric on the race of Colla Uais. For *troich* (p. 3) read *triochad*; for *Marcach-sithne* read *-sine* (p. 145); *leanabh* (p. 328), the nominative, is made to do duty alike for the genitive and the vocative! Nor is the distinction consistently observed between *éirigh* (verbal noun) and *éiridh* (future tense). Cruinnich (p. 79) is misspelt for Cruithnich, "the Picts," a word cognate with Welsh "Prydain," whence the name Britain.

The work is a distinct acquisition to Gaelic literature, and embodies much that is illustrative of rare poetic feeling and of Highland history and life.

GEORGE HENDERSON.

University of Glasgow.

* * *

THE ROMAN ERA IN BRITAIN. By John Ward, F.S.A. With 77 illustrations by the Author. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 289. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The spade-work of the last twenty-five years or so has made wonderful additions to our knowledge of the Roman era in Britain. All over the country casual finds have increased our store, while the systematic and scientific exploration of special sites has rendered all previous theorisings and descriptions out of date. The time was fully ripe for a book which should bring together the results of so much work, and by comparing and co-ordinating the wealth of material evidences preserved in our museums and discussed in scattered memoirs, should give a coherent picture of life in Britain during the Roman occupation. The book before us testifies to immense industry and well-applied care. In a series of chapters Mr. Ward describes every class of Roman remains in this island, roads and bridges, camps and forts, houses, public buildings and baths, evidences of religious beliefs and worships, sepulchral remains, pottery, implements

and appliances—domestic, trade, agricultural, etc.—of many different materials, articles of dress and the toilet, coins and so forth. All these are explained and discussed with care and knowledge and with ample illustration from the author's own pencil, chiefly in the shape of outline drawings. The book is a storehouse of learning, yet we cannot help feeling slightly disappointed. We opened the volume in the hope of finding the coherent, well-wrought picture of the many-sided life of Roman Britain for which, as we have said, the time is ripe, and for which the materials are abundant. But Mr. Ward's work, admirable as it is, lacks the constructive touch. The volume is a splendid collection of materials, a fine series of *mémoires pour servir*, so to speak, rather than the definitive historical work itself. Far be it from us, however, to depreciate the value of Mr. Ward's work. If it is not quite what we had hoped for, it is yet an invaluable collection of notes and descriptions. There is no other work to compare with it for comprehensiveness or for thoroughness of treatment. It is an encyclopædia of Romano-British relics. No student of the Roman era in Britain can afford to be without it, for within its covers he can find and study what otherwise he would need to pursue through a multitude of scattered papers and transactions of societies, and by observation in many museums, London and provincial. The introduction gives a fairly complete view of the bibliography of the subject, and there is an excellent index.

* * *

A REGISTER OF THE MEMBERS OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD. New Series. Vol. vii., 1882-1910. By W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A. Two illustrations. London: Henry Frowde, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 128. Price 6s. net. (Seven vols., 42s. net).

Finis coronat opus. At the age of eighty-five the honoured compiler of these records puts the coping-stone to his labour of love. There is no need to enlarge upon the merits of Dr. Macray's work. This volume, like its predecessors, is the product of unwearied care and industry. It embraces many honoured names of still living scholars and men of science including that of the author. As he himself remarks: "In the existing roll of Fellows well-nigh every branch of scholarship and study is fully represented." Glancing through the pages, we note, at random, such familiar names as those of Owen Seaman, D. G. Hogarth, J. L. Myres, Walter Raleigh, Archbishop Lang, and F. G. Kenyon. Full biographical and bibliographical details are given as usual. The notices of Fellows are preceded by a last instalment of Extracts from the Registers and Accounts, covering the period from 1881 to 1910 and containing much interesting matter. The illustrations are a good reproduction of the author's portrait from the painting by H. A. Tuke, presented to the Bodleian Library by the President and College, and a facsimile of two pages from the earliest Batell-book (thirteenth week of the third term, 1497).

These seven volumes of the *Register* are a mine of biographical and historical wealth, which will be dug into again and again by students and research-workers. They form a proud monument for members

of the famous College concerned, who, with their successors, will echo Dr. Macray's final wish—*Stet fortuna Domus*.

* * *

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HORSEHEATH. By Catherine E. Parsons. Four plates and folding-plan. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. 101. Price 5s. net.

Horseheath Church, in Cambridgeshire, presents no very special features in architectural construction or history, or in its furniture or monuments; but the history of any one of our old parish churches, whether it presents special features or not, is well worth telling if the narrator is competent. That condition is well fulfilled in the case of the book before us. Miss Parsons has consulted original documents, and has done her work with thoroughness and care. The constructional history of the fabric is well worked out, as is also, with the help of inventories and ecclesiastical records of various dates, the history of the church furniture and fittings. The monuments include a fine fourteenth-century brass; an elaborate monument, with much interesting heraldic detail, erected to Sir Giles Alington in 1586, with other Alington memorials and monuments. Short chapters on the advowson, the valuation, the rectors (with an inventory which, as the author says, "gives us an excellent idea of how the rectory was furnished by a prosperous rector in 1668"), and the charities, complete the slim volume, which may be recommended as a model for works of its kind. The plates are good and there is an excellent folding-plan—a thing which is absolutely essential in such a book. An index would have been a useful addition.

* * *

THE NOTTINGHAM GRAVEYARD GUIDE. By A. Stapleton. Nottingham, 1911, pp. xii, 254. Price not stated. One hundred copies printed.

In this small volume Mr. Stapleton brings together, with ample annotation and comment—historical, descriptive and genealogical—inscriptions from the various burial grounds, Church and Nonconformist, of Nottingham, and of the villages of Greasley and Flawford. The matter is printed as originally set up by linotype for appearance periodically in the columns of the *Nottingham Daily Express*. One disadvantage of this method is seen in the long list of errata. Mr. Stapleton, however, has clearly spent much labour and devoted a large amount of time to the compilation of the work, which will be valued by Nottinghamshire folk, and should be of service to genealogists. In readable form it contains a good deal of entertaining and interesting matter relating to Notts people and places. At the end of his preface Mr. Stapleton says: "It is hoped that the system of arrangement, tabulation, etc., adopted may be found to at least partially compensate for the lack of an index." We cannot agree with him in this hope, expressed with the help of so shocking an example of the split infinitive. To issue a book of this kind without an index is a literary crime. The lack of an index at once robs it of much of its value and usefulness. Not only should there have been an index, but also a full and complete list of surnames. There are such lists scattered through the volume at a dozen different

references; but a full and complete list, with an adequate index to places and things, would have made the book ten times as helpful as it possibly can be in its present form.

* * *

COMFORTABLE WORDS FOR CHRIST'S LOVERS.

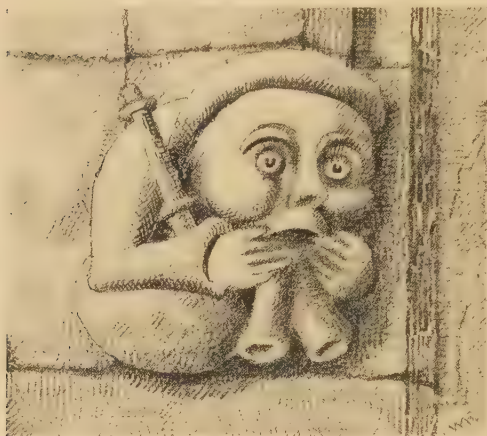
Transcribed and edited from the recently discovered manuscript. By the Rev. Dundas Harford, M.A. London: *H. R. Allenson, Ltd.* [1911]. 8vo., pp. 134. Price 1s. 6d. net.

Students of Christian mysticism are familiar with the Visions of Lady Julian, recluse at Norwich in 1373, some six or seven printed editions of which have appeared. There is one manuscript (sixteenth century) in the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale, which has been printed by three editors—Dom Serenus de Cressy, 1670; the same, edited by G. H. Parker, 1843; and again by Father Tyrrell, 1902. In the British Museum there are three manuscripts. One, Sloane MS. 2499 (late seventeenth century), has been printed by several editors. Another, Additional MS. 37790 (mid-fifteenth century), a shorter version, is edited by Mr. Harford in the neat little volume before us. This manuscript was described by Blomefield in his *History of Norfolk*, "and was then," says Mr. Harford, "lost to public notice till 1909, when it was bought by the British Museum at Lord Amherst's sale." This Amherst MS. is the earliest known, and Mr. Harford has done well to print it. Mr. Harford says he "has tried to give the original wording wherever it would not be positively misleading to the modern reader. He has modernized the spelling." Scholars would have been more grateful to the editor had he printed the original without alteration, with comment and explanation where necessary; but Mr. Harford has had the needs of the devotional reader chiefly in mind, and from that point of view has done his work well. Moreover, he gives the omitted or altered words of the original in footnotes. It would be out of place to discuss the subjects of the "Visions and Voices" in these pages; but for many they will have a message, and take their place with other treasured examples of Divine learning.

* * *

Mr. W. Ravenscroft, F.S.A., has amplified his sketch of the history of the very interesting church at Milford-on-Sea, Hants, which appeared in the *Antiquary* for June and July last, and with the addition of much matter concerning the bells, church furniture and fittings, the registers, the churchwardens' accounts and so forth, has issued the whole in stiff covers as No. 4 (vol. i.) of the "Occasional Magazine" issued by the Milford-on-Sea Record Society (Milford-on-Sea: *E. W. Hayter*. Price 1s.). We have commended the earlier issues of this magazine, and this fourth number of some eighty pages, with numerous capital illustrations, forms an admirable monograph. Few churches present so many features of constructional interest as that of Milford, and readers of the *Antiquary* will not need to be reminded of how skilfully the problems involved were treated by Mr. Ravenscroft in the two articles in our pages. Here much matter relating to the early history of the church is added. There are also many additional pages relating to the furniture of the church, giving

particulars of the registers, list of the vicars since 1339, interesting notes from the parish accounts, etc. The whole is well indexed. We are kindly allowed to reproduce one of the smaller illustrations, which



shows one of "the two grotesque bosses with which one of the Perpendicular windows of the south aisle is adorned," in which a man "is playing a kind of bagpipe, which in part is tucked under his arm."

* * *

Among the pamphlets on our table is one entitled *The Stone Age and Lake Lothing*, by J. Chambers (Norwich: *Norfolk News Co., Ltd.*), the contents of which are rather difficult to notice. Mr. Chambers started with the idea of writing "a brief notice of the flint implements I found lately when excavating in the bed of Lake Lothing, at Lowestoft." But he soon wanders much farther afield. From a review of the geological conditions which preceded and later produced Lake Lothing, he rambles over a variety of topics. He has much to say (a good deal of it somewhat speculative) on the derivation of many local place-names, and makes fresh suggestions as to the identification of places in the ninth and fifth of the Antonine Itineraries. Mr. Chambers's philological equipment is not very sound, and we doubt whether some of his suggestions will meet with acceptance; but the pamphlet will certainly interest local antiquaries.

* * *

In the *Architectural Review*, September, we note a good article by Mr. A. W. Clapham on "The Origin of the Domestic Hall," the seventh of a series of papers entitled "New Light on Old Subjects"; also a short account, by Mr. Harry Sirr, of "Thomas Ivory," an almost forgotten Dublin architect of the eighteenth century. Both papers are illustrated. Among the many other illustrations are some charming "bits" of Old Bristol. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, August, and catalogues of miscellaneous books from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Manchester.

Correspondence.

LOCAL RECORDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

MR. LEIGHTON, in his interesting paper "On the Preservation and Calendaring of Local Records," which appeared in last month's *Antiquary*, concludes by giving a short list of reference books. May I suggest in addition one useful book, which is invaluable for Latin abbreviations?—viz., Adriano Cappelli: *Dizionario di Abbreviature Latine ed Italiane*. Hoepli: Milan, 1899. 8vo. (7 lire 50). Facsimiles are given, and it has the advantage of being cheap, and handy in form.

G. MONTAGU BENTON.

Saffron Walden.

TREES GROWING FROM GRAVES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Is it possible to ascertain how the extraordinary belief arose that trees springing forth from a tomb—the seed having lodged in a crevice and germinated—are a sign that the person commemorated was a sceptic, refusing to believe in the resurrection of the body, and that this was a judgment on impiety?

We have in Hertfordshire no less than three examples of this remarkable superstition: at Aldenham, Tewin, and Watford, and in none of these instances can be traced any ground for the statement.

Does the belief prevail in other counties? Can it be traced to Puritanic influence, or is it merely a desire to offer an explanation for these phenomena of Nature?

W. B. GERISH.

ERRATA.—*Ante*, p. 357, col. 2, line 13 from bottom, for *sauor* read *sauser*; and for *reapery* read *napery*.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

LORD CURZON wrote an eloquent and forceful letter in the *Times* on October 7, appealing for the maintenance of the Archæological Department in India, and for its continued encouragement in the prosecution of activities which have already been highly fruitful. It is surprising to hear that the Government has "proposed to the Secretary of State the abolition of the post of Director-General of Archæology, revived in 1902, and the practical dispersion of the Department created at the same time to supervise the custody of the beautiful series of Indian monuments of which that Government is the guardian and trustee." Economy is apparently the object aimed at, but such a proposal can only be regarded as disastrous.

"No one knows better than Lord Curzon," says the *Times*, "how necessary administrative economy is to the promotion of prosperity in India, and in view of his emphatic appeal and protest we cannot regard that consideration as a paramount, or even a very cogent one, in this particular matter. Indeed, he goes so far as to say, 'If it were a question of money alone I would undertake in a week to raise the equivalent of the petty sum which it is in contemplation to save.' That being so, we may disregard the financial question altogether, and consider the matter as a broad issue of Imperial duty and responsibility. 'It is,' as Lord Curzon truly says, 'a case of our reputation as the rulers of India and of Imperial responsibility. Let us

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not lightly throw away one of our least challenged titles to the confidence of our Indian fellow-subjects and the respect of the civilized world.' In that forcible presentation of the case we cordially concur." And so will every reader of the *Antiquary*. Lord Curzon's protest has been strongly supported by his successor in the Viceroyalty, Lord Minto, and by the India Society. We earnestly hope that Lord Crewe will veto this unfortunate proposal.

Interesting discoveries continue to be made at Corbridge. In a letter dated September 15, which appeared in the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, September 16, Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A., the director of the excavations, wrote: "In examining the space immediately to the south of the 'Forum,' we have to-day found two large and important Roman sculptured slabs.

"One shows a carving, in relief, of a vine, with leaves and bunches of grapes, growing out of a two-handled cup; the stone is complete, and the design seems to have been continued over an adjoining slab, which may yet be found.

"The other is a heavy slab, measuring about 6 feet by 3 feet, with a pelta or Amazon shield at either end. The central panel bears the following inscription, in good, bold lettering:

SOLI INVICTO
VEXILLATIO
LEG. VI. VIC. P. F. F.
SUB CURA SEX
CALPURNI AGRICOLÆ
LÆ LEG. AUG. PR. PR.

I.e., Soli invicto vexillatio legionis sextæ victricis piæ fidelis fecit sub cura Sexti Calpurnii Agricolæ legati Augusti pro prætore (erected to the invincible sun-god by a detachment of the Sixth Legion, the victorious, pious, and faithful, under the superintendence of Sextus Calpurnius Agricola, imperial legate and proprætor).

"The first line has been partially erased, but the reading is clear. The peltæ are held by the hands of two figures, which must have appeared on adjoining slabs—possibly they were winged Victories.

"Calpurnius Agricola appears to have been Governor of Britain about A.D. 162-165."

3 E

The newspapers at the end of September contained a report of the discovery of a "Neolithic walled village" at Fewston, or Blubberhouses, near the main road between Harrogate and Bolton Abbey, at a spot a few miles from Otley. The paragraphs gave conflicting particulars and details, which were inconsistent with "Neolithic" data. A correspondent of the *Yorkshire Daily Post*, whose identity is tolerably obvious, contributed to the issue of that journal for October 10 a long article describing his visit to the site and careful examination thereof. In it he shows conclusively that the articles discovered betoken a settlement of the late Bronze Age. We quote the last paragraph of this interesting article: "The only tangible evidence to aid in the dating of the settlement, so far obtained, is in the hand-mealing stones, but fortunately their evidence is decisive and sufficient for the purpose. They are of the type associated in the Lake dwellings, and elsewhere, invariably with implements of the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, and it is to this former era that we may safely assign this most interesting settlement of early man at Blubberhouses."

That interesting pre-historic enclosure called Abdon Burf, on the summit of one of the Clee Hills of Shropshire, is in danger of destruction owing to the inroads of a quarrying company, who are engaged in quarrying the basalt, or Dû stone, as it is locally called, of which it is formed, and have already destroyed the south-eastern side of the enclosure. Abdon Burf stands nearly 1,800 feet above sea-level, and contains nearly thirty acres. It is surrounded by a rampart of Dû stone, and it is of especial interest, as it encloses a large number of hut circles. There were forty-four of these on the northern half of the enclosure, and several others on the extreme southern side. The property belongs to Viscount Boyne. It is to be hoped the owner and lessees will spare Abdon Burf from any further destruction.

The Vicar of Bardney, Lincolnshire, in a letter to the *Times* appealing for the sum of £350 for repayment of money lent for the purchase of the site of Bardney Abbey, gives the following particulars of the results

of excavations already made, which we regret to learn from the same source is now ceasing for want of funds: "It is well known to a great number of people that extensive excavations have been going on now for two and a half years, with remarkable results. We have just finished the whole area of the church, which is 260 feet long, 61 feet broad, and 130 feet across the transepts. The excavating has disclosed considerable remains of thirty pillars, two altar slabs, and eighty monumental slabs of unusual interest *in situ*, fifty-four of which have inscriptions dating from Abbot Roger de Barowe, 1352, to William Sotheray, Sub-Prior, 1525. The refectory contains not only the stumps of the table-legs, but also the triangular-shaped trestles (with carved heads) that carried the tables. The dorter, reredorter, chapter-house, kitchen, and well are full of interest."

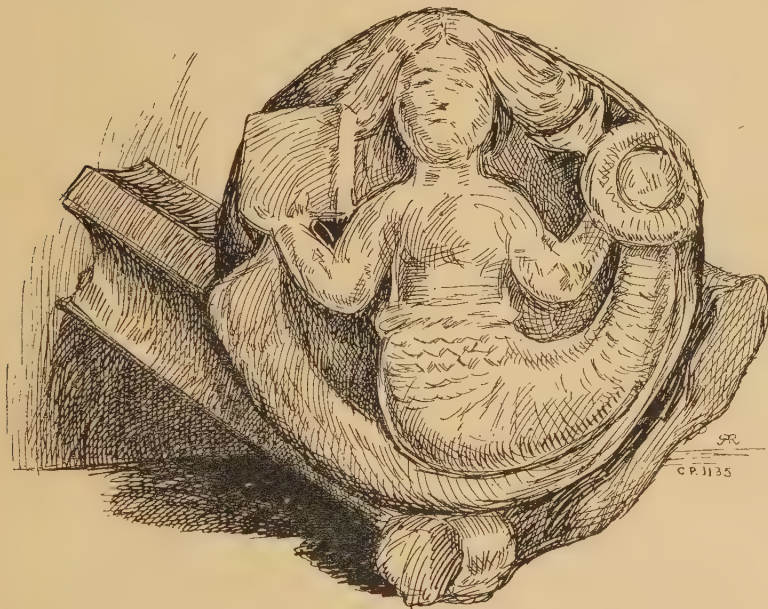
On September 27 an inquiry was held at the Court House, Hexham, by Mr. H. T. Rutherford, Coroner for South Northumberland, and a jury, to inquire into the recent find of Roman gold coins at Corbridge, and to inquire who were the finders, and whether or not they were treasure-trove. The claimants were the Crown, the Duke of Northumberland, and Captain Cuthbert, with the actual finders. Evidence was given of the finding of 159 Roman gold coins in a bronze vase or jug on the morning of September 4 by Holmes Riley, of St. Helen's Street, Corbridge, and Edward Coxon, of Dean Street, Hexham, labourers employed by the Corbridge Excavation Committee, by Mr. John Rutherford, of Corbridge, the foreman of the excavations. The coins were found 12 inches below the surface of the ground. Mr. W. H. Knowles, architect, produced a plan of the ground where the coins were discovered, and Mr. R. H. Forster, barrister-at-law, who is engaged in superintending the works on the ancient Roman city of Corstopitum, spoke to receiving the 159 gold coins from Mr. Rutherford, and, in conjunction with Mr. H. H. E. Craster, examining the coins, making a list of them, of the different reigns to which they belonged, and to depositing them in Lloyd's Bank. After the jury had been absent a long time, the Coroner was informed by the fore-

man that there was no chance of their agreeing on the question as to whether the coins were treasure-trove. After a further consultation by the jury, they returned a verdict to the effect that the actual finders of the coins were Holmes Riley and Edward Coxon, the two workmen employed by the Excavation Committee, but they could not agree that the coins were treasure-trove. Ultimately the Coroner agreed, on receiving an indemnity from the Duke's and Mr. Cuthbert's solicitors, to retain the custody of the coins for a week to see if some arrangement as to their custody

presume he means "brick by brick." It is a wretched business. A re-erected Tattershall Castle in the United States can have no significance whatever — historic, artistic, or other—while this country will be the poorer by the loss of an historic monument.



The *City Press* of October 7 reports that "two carved bosses of great antiquarian interest have just been restored to the church of St. Bartholomew the Great by Mr. Paul Thomas White, into whose hands they came after a long absence from the edifice. Both



ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT : OLD CARVED BOSS.

(Reproduced by courtesy of the *City Press*.)

could be come to with the Treasury, pending a decision of the High Court as to the ownership of the coins.



By the time last month's *Antiquary* was published the fate of Tattershall Castle had been sealed. The beautiful fireplaces have already been wrenched from the walls and have been transported to London for consignment to America. The castle is to share the same fate. A sapient writer in a daily newspaper says that "stone by stone" it will be taken down to be re-erected in America. We

are very curious, and they are different in design. We give a drawing of one, which represents a mermaid. They belonged originally to the cloister, which was built early in the fifteenth century. The cloister, neglected after the Reformation, became ruinous, and was put to mean uses. The two bosses just mentioned fell like over-ripe pears from what remained of the cloister roof in 1833, and got into private hands. A few years ago the cloister was restored, and included in the ecclesiastical establishment, new bosses being fixed where necessary. There is in existence

an old print which shows exactly where these two bosses were fixed. To return them, however, to their original positions would involve a serious disturbance of the masonry, and it is probable that they will remain detached, though treasured none the less."



It is proposed that the spring meeting next year of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society shall be held at Dursley, and the summer gathering at Gloucester.



On October 9 Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador to the United States, presented to the town of Hingham, Massachusetts, on behalf of Hingham, Norfolk, England, a stepping-stone, which for 700 years had stood in the public square of the English town. The stone will be used as corner-stone for a bell-tower to commemorate the landing of the pilgrims from Hingham 275 years ago.



The British Museum authorities state that the excavations conducted during the past spring and summer on the site of Carchemish, the ancient Hittite capital on the Euphrates, have brought to light considerable additions to the extant remains of Hittite civilization, but so far the key to the Hittite writing has not been discovered. The British Museum Trustees have the concession of the site for another year, and it is hoped that important contributions may yet be made to the history of this somewhat enigmatic nation.

Among the finds during the last season are a great stairway leading from the lower to the upper city, and flanking what appears to be a building of some importance, which awaits further investigation. Lesser discoveries included the longest known inscription in Hittite pictographs, and a quantity of pottery, the chronological sequence of which can, it is believed, be determined.



Horningsea has long been known as the site of pottery works, dating back to the time of the Roman occupation of Britain. Many fragments of earthenware vessels and some few complete ones have from time to time been dug up there, but the actual kilns

which were used in firing the pottery have, until the last few months, never been discovered. Early this year, says the *Cambridge Independent Press*, October 7, the Rev. F. G. Walker, the Secretary of the Antiquarian Society, went to inspect the fields near Horningsea in order to try to locate the spot where the Roman pottery was made. In one field he noticed a line of burnt clay, which looked like the edge of a kiln. Mr. Stanley Bailey, who resides at Eye Hall, was good enough to give permission for digging operations to be carried on, and took great interest in the proceedings. Work was begun during August, and within a fortnight seven kilns had been unearthed. The kilns appeared to be in the condition in which they were left by the workmen who used them last—that, is at the end of the Roman rule in this country. Piles of broken pottery and soot were found in them, while close to one Mr. Walker found a silver coin of the British chief or king, Boduoc, who flourished during the first century B.C. Some fine bone pins were also found near by. Two of the kilns have been removed bodily to the Archæological Museum at Cambridge.

A complete account of this find will be read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society at a meeting in December next.



The *Bath Herald*, October 4, says that the explorations on Lansdown were for the present brought to a close on Saturday, October 2. A so-called tumulus was excavated, but nothing beyond a few bits of British pottery and some flints were discovered. A long trench was cut in the ditch of the British Camp, leading up to what was thought might be a well; this was cleared out to the rock, a depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the ditch being about 8 feet deep from the top of the vallum. The most interesting work was on the site of undoubtedly Roman occupation. Several trenches were cut, in which were found a variety of fragments of pottery, including Samian, articles of bronze, iron fibulæ, penant flooring, brick-tiles, part of a quern, etc. Within a few yards of this place a Roman coffin was unearthed some years ago.



The second season's exploration of the Meare Lake Village took place in June last under

the joint supervision of Messrs. A. Bulleid and H. St. George Gray. The ground excavated was situated in the same part of the village, and was directly continuous with last year's. The digging included the examination of portions of four mounds, and the whole of one mound. The report presented to the British Association by the committee appointed to investigate Lake Villages in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury states that, taken as a whole, this part of the work has been, up to the present time, somewhat disappointing, as little additional information has been gained regarding the structure generally, apart from that already acquired at the Glastonbury Lake Village. The relics discovered this season were hardly as numerous as last year. The report includes a summary of these relics, and it is mentioned that a fine series of weaving combs of antler was discovered. One of the mounds, which must have been a weaving establishment, has contributed no fewer than twenty-nine of the thirty-five combs found in the village. No dwelling in Glastonbury Lake Village produced more than nine of these combs.



The *Architect*, September 29, contained an article on the constructional history of Strassburg Cathedral, with a plan and some effective illustrations. The same journal, in its issue of October 6, began a series of articles on "Brick-built Castles of Leicestershire," with a paper on Kirby Castle, built by William Hastings in the fifteenth century. Kirby is one of the first fortified buildings of brick in the county, and the excellent illustrations which accompanied the paper show that much of it of considerable interest still remains.



The *City Press* of October 7 reports that "many curious objects, belonging probably to different periods of history, have been unearthed during excavations at a site in Tudor Street intended for an extension of the premises of Messrs. Spicer Brothers, paper manufacturers. The ground is part of the site of the ancient Royal Palace of Bridewell, and the excavators have dug up some of the piles upon which that structure was built. These piles were the trunks of young elm-trees, pointed at the base, but otherwise

scarcely touched by hatchet or saw. They are still perfectly sound and strong, and an expert who has seen them attributes those qualities to the fact that they were driven into the marshy soil while there was still plenty of sap in them. They afford a curious example of how 'green' wood sometimes lasts longest. In order to remove them they have been sawn into sections. The other things discovered consist chiefly of fragmentary bones and pottery. There is at least one human skull, and with this are the bones of various animals. Still more interesting are the horns of a small kind of ox (*Bos longifrons*) that was common in Britain during the Roman occupation. Some of the pottery is green, but so far no designs have been traced upon the fragments. Until the objects have been sorted out and more carefully examined, it is difficult to give even their approximate age, but for the moment it is thought by some who have somewhat hastily examined them that they are for the most part relics of the Celtic and Roman periods."



The news that the Society of Antiquaries has been able to make satisfactory arrangements with the owner, Lord Barnard, for commencing the excavation next spring of Uriconium, or Wroxeter, is very satisfactory, and awakens hopes of important discoveries. Further particulars will be found in another part of this month's *Antiquary* in the account of the annual meeting of the Shropshire Archæological Society under "Antiquarian News."



An important find of coins and ornaments, says the *Athenæum*, September 30, which in the opinion of the Director of the Copenhagen Museum date from the end of the tenth century and beginning of the eleventh, has been made at the village of Terslev in South Seeland. About 500 coins (of which the greater part bear Arabic inscriptions, while a few are Anglo-Saxon) were discovered, as well as some bars of silver, a large neck-ring of gold and silver wire, several bracelets, a long chain, some ornamented silver bowls, and a silver dagger with a chain attached. As there are no indications of a burial-

ground, it is believed that the treasures were buried in time of war.

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During excavations for extensions in the grounds of the Mount Girls' School, York, early in October, an inscribed memorial stone of the Roman period was unearthed. It was found in the course of excavating for a drain close to the school, and at a depth of 10 feet. When brought to the surface and cleaned it was found to be in a state of almost perfect preservation, a long inscription on it being quite legible and clear cut, except in one or two places where the stone is damaged. The stone measures about 6 feet by 2½ feet, and is 6 inches thick, the top being semi-circular in shape. It bears the following inscription of abbreviated Latin words :

D. M.
L. BEBIVS
AVG. CRES
CENSVIN
MIL EGV
VIC. PF
AN. XLIII
STIP. XXIII
HAE. F.C.

Extended from the abbreviations, the inscription should probably read as follows :

"Dis manibus, Lucius Bebius Augustus Crescens, Vindellicorum miles legionis VI. victricis pia fidelis annorum 43 stipendiorum 23, haeres faciendum curavit."

The translation is, roughly: "To the divine departed Lucius Bebius Augustus Crescens, of Vindellicorum, a soldier of the 6th Legion, victorious, pious and faithful (died), aged 43, after 23 years' service (in the Legion). His heir caused this to be erected." The date of the erection of the stone cannot be fixed with any certainty, beyond the fact that the 6th Legion came to York in the latter part of the second century.



Place-Names and Roman Sites.

BY HERBERT M. WHITE, B.A., AUTHOR OF
"OLD INGLEBOROUGH," ETC.

THE thoroughness with which the influences and remains of the Romans were obliterated from Britain on their withdrawal to the defence of Rome is one of the impressive facts of history. Historians and antiquaries alike have been puzzled to explain adequately the almost total disappearance of the handiwork of the masterful race which governed, colonized, and consolidated, our land for something like 400 years. Indeed, so radical and comprehensive was their uprooting by later invaders, that it is not easy for us in these days to measure to the full the strength and extent of their dominion in Britain. The general paucity of Roman remains has misled us moderns in our attempted estimates of the comprehensiveness of their settlement of our island, and we find a tendency to deny their influence in localities where careful investigation elicits innumerable evidences of their presence and work. The devastations of William the Conqueror only served to emphasize the obliteration; but it is not at all unlikely that, leaving out of count the unwieldy populations of the denser area of modern days, their settlements were as widespread and populous as in any period of our country's history.

Not the least striking feature of this effacement is the almost entire disappearance of Roman place-names—a fact which has driven archæologists to consider as mostly hopeless any attempt to trace their remains by aid of modern nomenclature; and that, too, despite that most generally accepted of archæological facts, that, among the more imperishable of human creations, names and words rank high.

For some years the writer has given attention to local place-names in different parts of England,* with special reference to Roman origin or influence, and the results have gradually led him to believe that the evidence of Roman sites in the guise of place-names is more extensive than

* Scotland has come very little under the writer's purview in this connection.

is generally presumed. In several instances he has been enabled by etymological methods to trace Roman sites which otherwise he would never have suspected. In the ensuing paragraphs he ventures to offer a few suggestions, certainly with no dogmatic assertiveness, but with a view to invite the friendly criticism and counsel of interested archæologists and philologists. In this way it is hoped some basis may be laid for a more systematic study of this fascinating and, he trusts, not unfruitful subject. He is thoroughly aware of the perils of an investigation of this nature, and not unmindful of the tyranny which a fixed idea is apt to exercise; but he is hopeful that the light of day may reveal all the weaknesses of these hints, and perhaps some few of their strong features.

Anyone interested in the subject must have been impressed by the enormous number of place-names of quite ancient ancestry which are to be found in every corner of the land. It would not be easy to calculate how many thousands of names are printed upon our Ordnance maps, and yet these are very far from exhausting the list of names in actual use. Even to local residents of half a century's standing old names are continually cropping up afresh from old estate and field books. The task would be colossal, but nothing could be more interesting or useful than a collection in alphabetical order, with their situations and characteristics, of all the place-names in the kingdom—a sort of philological Domesday book. These names have a significance and a history, which in many cases are quite peculiar and personal, but which in countless instances possess or indicate some general feature, and lend themselves to definite classification. And here a caution may be interjected against a practice which was more common a generation ago, of ascribing the origin of place-names to the names of persons without the slightest evidence or authority. Canon Atkinson, the author of that fine piece of work, *A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect*, made this mistake in his derivations. The experience of the writer has shown him that, in the giving of names, the tendency of country folk is to designate by some special feature rather than personal relationship. Where a personal name is used to distinguish

a farm, hill, pond, or other site, it is promptly changed to that of the successor. If a *general* name is used, it is often permanent; if a *particular* name, it yields to a new-comer. For example, Jones's House, would tend to change; but if Jones were a gardener, and his house were called Gardener's House, the latter name would be likely to persist.

The Romans were first and foremost a military race, and naturally their own word, *castra*, has above all others left its traces through the length and breadth of the land. In its obvious form, as seen in such names as Leicester, Doncaster, Chester, Caistor, Casterton, Mancetter, Exeter, it is generally accepted, at least in South Britain, as evidence of a Roman site. The origin is plainly visible in each of these names, although history, locality, and dialect, have produced a different form. It is quite to be expected that in the course of fifteen centuries this word will have developed or degenerated into forms not to be identified at a first, or even at a third, glance. For example, Carstairs in Lanarkshire, Scotland, has the site of a Roman *castra*, and probably enough is another form of the word not immediately recognizable. Charterhouse marks a Roman site, and doubtless preserves the Latin name for camp.

In tracing the word for camp, it would be fatal to ignore the more common Latin equivalent—*castellum*. Accordingly, we find this word used in its original form to designate a fort of Roman construction even when only an earthwork; but in an altered form it appears in a great many places with this definite denotation. In numerous instances we find the *s* elided (*cf.* French *château*), and get the forms: Catter, Kettle, Coates, Cot, Coat, Cote, Cax, and many others. Instances of these are Catterworth, Kettle-ness, Kettlebrough, Caxton, Catton, High Catton Grange, Cottam Warren, Cotgrave, Cottingham, Walcot, Hurcot, Caldicot, Coldcotes, Catash, Murcot, Foscot, Cat Street, Catstock, and illustrations could be multiplied indefinitely. We also have the form *shot*, as in Bagshot, Kempshott, where *shot* is equivalent to *cot*.

While the Early English were familiar with the word *castellum*, and used it freely, it was not because they possessed no word of

their own to translate it. From post-classical writers we are able to detect its precise Teutonic equivalent. The military writer Vegetius, who flourished at the close of the fourth century A.D., refers to "castellum parvulum, quem burgum vocant."* Isidorus, Archbishop of Seville, writing early in the seventh century A.D., refers to the same word: "crebra per limites habitacula constituta burgos vulgo vocant."† In the Codex Justinianus‡ (A.D. 530) we have another instance of the same word, while in the Codex Theodosianus§ there occurs the word *burgarii*, with the meaning of "garrison of a castellum."

It is to be expected, then, that the invaders when encountering the innumerable *castella*, which at that time doubtless preserved their distinctive characteristics, would more often call them by their Germanic name, and that we are likely to find the word occurring in different guises all over the country. In tracing the word through its variations, it is necessary to remember the special power of the trill and the guttural in the word, and pronounce it as if written BURRR-GHH. These sounds have been rendered in various ways, according to the tongue or temperament of the different people, and we find the word appearing in some thirty or forty different forms. Subjoined is a list of the more common variations, with illustrations of each form, every one of which represents an ascertained Roman site.

Perhaps the commonest form of the word is *borough*, and a large though far from exhaustive number of instances is given, to show how trustworthy a guide it is to the identification of Roman remains, more especially of Roman *castella*.

BOROUGH.—Boroughbridge (Yorks and Westm.); Aldborough (Yorks, Lincs, etc.), Aukborough, Blithborough, Templeborough, Flamborough, Ingleborough, Brockenborough,|| Ellenborough, Elnborough, Knaresborough, Scarborough, Goldsborough, Littleborough, Marlborough, Narborough,

* *Inst. Rei Mil.*, iv. 10.

† *Origines*, ix. 2, 99, ix. 4, 28.

‡ i. 27, 2.

§ vii. 14.

|| The name Brockenborough would appear to have the original *burgh* duplicated. Compare Pendle Hill, where both *pen* and *le* stand for hill, which hence means Hill-hill-hill.

Richborough, Sprotborough, Wanborough, Wallesborough, Lowborough, Overborough, Thornborough, Woodnesborough, Pilborough, Bilsbarough, Londesborough Park, Borough Hill (at Isurium), Greasborough, Farnborough.

BURY.—Abbotsbury, Almonbury, Arbury Banks, Badbury, Bambury, Woodbury Hill, Mixbury, Shawbury, Canterbury, Bushbury, Henbury, Maumbury (Roman amphitheatre), Cadbury, Rushbury, Bury, Buryfields, Oldbury (Gloc.), Oldbury Chapel (Staff.), Pessbury, Pinbury, Selbury Hill, Shrewsbury, Tetbury, Trewsbury, Scratchbury, Westbury (Wilts), Wilbury Hill (Herts), Anstiebury, Bury Walls, Edisbury Hill, Turbury, Corneybury, Alconbury Hill, Burythorpe, Limbury, Saintbury, Tachbury, Figsbury, Sidbury, Woodbury Hill (Worcs.), Homesbury Camp.

BROUGH (pronounced Bruff) is often met with in lonely places, designating fields, farms, etc. It is a safe guide to a camp. Brough (Westm., Lincs, Derby, Yorks); Brough, near Saltburn marks a camp; Kettlebrough, Thornbrough, Newbrough, Brough at the Humber, Brough at Stoney Middleton.

BROUGH (pronounced Brou).—Broughton Sands, in barony of Burgh, Broughton (Lancs), Broughton (Lincs), Broughham (Westm.), Broughton Castle.

BERRY.—Walberry, Woodberry (Dorset), Roseberry.

BURROW.—Overburrow near Kirkby Lonsdale, Burroby near Thirsk.

BORROW.—Queeniborrow.

BARROW.—Barrowfield at Bingham Station, Stonebarrow, Barrowfields near Kirkby Lonsdale. In Rutland there is a Barrow also called Berk, which indicates its derivation.

BURGH.—Tasburgh, Euntonburgh, Burgh Hill (W.R. Yorks), Bilburgh, Newburgh, Burgh Castle, Burgh St. Peter, Yarburgh, Freeburgh.

BAR.—Barbon, Bartlow, Barton (Notts and Lancs), Barton (Camb.), Barham Down.

BUR.—Burcester, Burley, Burlington, Burleigh, Burton Agnes, etc., Burford Bridge, Burrs, Bures Road.

BIRD OR BRID.—Bridlington (also called Burlington), Bridford, Birdoswald (= Bur d'Oswald).

BRIGG.—Filey Brigg (a massive Roman fortification), Brighthouse, Casterton Brig, Brigg, Briggates, Bridgenorth (*alias* Bruges).

BER.—Bamber Green, Fimber, Hooper. It is well to be cautious in the tracing of this form, as it appears at a great many sites where there is no reason to believe that there are Roman remains.

Other evident forms of the word are seen in the modern place-names: Barugh (pronounced in one locality Barf, and in another Borough), Barf, Brotton, Berkhamstead, Bourton Water, Braughing, Colnbrook, Birch Lane, Brockley Hill, Cold Harbour, Maubray, Bradwell Grove, Otterbourne, Brogden Lane, Scalebor.

It seems possible that the word *Burgh* enters into many words which a first inspection would attribute to some other source. Bran, Bram, Barn, Barns, Brom, Birm or Brum, Barm, Bren, are elements which usually have a Roman odour about them. Instances are—Barnack, Barnby, Barnby Moor, Brandon, Branston, Brampton, Bramham, Brentford, Bromsgrove.

BORRINS.—In the word *Borrins* we have an infallible index of Roman origin or influence in a site. It occurs under different forms, some of which prove its connection with the *Burgh* of Early English—*e.g.*, Barrowens, Borrowens, Low Borren (Troutbeck), Borrans near Ambleside, Borrins Barn and Borrins Field (Ingleton, Yorks), Burrens at Papcastle, Birrens, Burwen Castle. This word crops up in the most unexpected and remote places, but investigation has invariably proved the site Roman. As this word often occurs in place-names of fields, it is not unlikely that the *n* represents the word *Ings*, as actually appears in Barrow Ings. It is possible that the forms Bran, Barn, etc., cited above, are variations of this word (*cf.* Norse beorhin).

THORN.—This is a very common word entering largely into the names of Roman sites, the satisfactory derivation of which has completely baffled the writer. Instances occur everywhere: Thorn, Thornholme Moor (E.R., Yorks), Thornbrough, Thrunton, Blackthorn Hill, Crowthorne, Cawthorne Camps, Thorner, Thornton, Thormanby, Thornton-le-Street, Thurnscoe. Kirkby Thore may give some clue to the essential

meaning of the syllable, which perhaps is the word "thorough," as in "thoroughfare." *Thruh* it may be mentioned, is Early English for sepulchre, grave. *Thorn*, *torn*, *trun*, are said to be Norse for tower.

STREET.—It is not to be supposed that the wonderful roads of the Romans should escape representation in modern speech. "Street" in different forms—stret, strat, streat—occurs everywhere in names of modern towns and villages. While perhaps the word "street" applied to a country lane is not invariably indicative of Roman origin, nevertheless the writer has found this word to denote a Roman road in the most surprising situations. Country people do not give the "name" street to lanes or roads unless taught by their forbears.

RIDGE.—The appearance of the Roman roads is denoted in innumerable place-names under the forms ridge, rigg, rugg, rudge—*e.g.*, Ridgewell, Lease Rigg, Rudge, Rudgate. Perhaps this element appears in such a form as Rich in Richborough, though it may be a development of Rut in the Roman name Rutupæ.

STON, STAN, STAIN, ETC.—The solid character of the Roman roads is indicated in countless place-names: Staines, Stean-ford, Stamford, Stanton, Stanegate, Stone Street, Standford, Stanedge, Stainmoor, Stannington, Staunton-on-Wye.

CAUSEWAY.—This word was likely to enter largely into place-names, and, remembering its derivation (French *chausée*, Latin *calciata*), is to be expected sometimes in obscure forms, although it is common enough in its present form, as, *e.g.*, Causeway Foot near Halifax. Gorsey Bank is a less obvious form of the word; perhaps Garstang is another instance; also Caldicot, Coldcotes, and many similar names.

GATE.—This word is usually, not the modern word "gate," but a form of "gait," meaning way, road: Galgate, Weeford Gate, Stonagete, Gate Helmsley, Oker gates, Carey's Gate, Doctor Gate, Gatton. "Gate" sometimes takes the form of "yett" or "yatt"—*e.g.*, Woodyatts.

AGGER.—This word has been corrupted into many different forms, and is not always easy to trace. In Eggardun Hill and Haggerston it appears distinctly; Niggery Lane

near Preston probably contains it; also Egremont, Egginton Heath, Occleston Green, Eccleston Road. It may form the striking element in Ugthorpe, Ugbrook, Ugglebarnby, Hagley; while Argram, Argrove, Argrangate, possibly preserve the same element.

VIA is no doubt to be found in modern nomenclature, though it must be remembered, in tracing it, that the *v* should be sounded as a *w*. Examples: Weedon, Market Weighton, Weeford Gate, Wotton, Wadebrook, Wharram le-Street, Waddesdon, Weedon Pinkney, Warter Wheatley. But this element is rather to be sought under the adjectival form—

VIALIS, as in Wilnecote, Wellihole, Wheel-fell, Wheeler Street, Weedon, Wilcot, Willy, Worleston, Whorlton, Walton-le-Dale, Bishop's Waltham, Wheeler Gate in York, Wilderspoul, Wilbury Hill, Whiddle, Wil-loughy, Willyshaw Rigg, Wheelcauseway.

OVER appears to have some intimate reference to Roman sites, and probably is used in reference to a neighbouring Roman road: Overly Hill, Little Over, Overborough, Overstreet, Overtabley, Okeover, Overarley, Market Overton.

CAR.—The words *castellum* and *burgh* appear to have another representative applied by the Romano-British to Roman sites: Carlton, Ellercar, Carlton Moor, Carling (*cf.* Caerleon) Gill, Charlton, Cawthorne, Crathorne, Cowthorne, Carcalton, Cardigan, Cardyk, Cawthorpe.

FOSS is common in its obvious form, but is also traceable in such words as Fosson Lane, Great Fosters, Faceby, Foscot, Foxcoat, Foxton.

COLN, modern form of Latin *colonia*: Lincoln, Colne.

MIDDLE often, if not always, designates a Roman site, as in Middleton, etc. Milton is sometimes an abbreviation of Middleton.

BUS, for some reason not easily explained, often denotes Roman origin—*e.g.*, Buxton, Bowes, Busby, Bushbury. Has this anything to do with Latin *bustum*, a place where the dead were burned?

BUTTER, BATTER.—Buttercramb, Battersby, Bawtry, Battleston (*cf.* Latin *bustuarium*, place where dead were burned).

SALTER is often present in names of

Roman sites. A personal inspection of Salter's Gate, between Pickering and Whitby, immediately brought to mind the Latin word *saltus* = a narrow pass, a defile. "Saltus Gait" exactly describes the site which is on a Roman road. Whether this suggestion is applicable elsewhere only personal observation can determine. Salterwath, Salton.

HARBOUR, a safe indication of Roman site, especially if combined with the word *cold*. From O.H. German *Heriberge*, Low Latin *Heriberga* (*cf.* French *Auberge*), meaning shelter for an army, military station.

ALA is, perhaps, the most interesting word of all the list. It was a word much used by the Romans in a military sense, and denoted the wing of a Roman army, comprising the Roman cavalry and their allies, who were usually mounted. An *ala* consisted of from 500 to 1,000 men, and it often settled in a town, receiving lands and giving its name to the place. In Ellenborough, near Workington, we have a verified instance of the settlement of an *ala*. Its older name is said to have been Alanborough. Other instances of the word are Allerton, Allerthorpe, Wilnecote, Caston Dyke, Carlbury, Northallerton, Elnborough, Ellercar, Elleron.

GUN, or GUNNER, probably from A.S. *geona*, through, or *geong* = a journey. Ex.: Gunnergate, near Middlesbrough, would be equivalent to Geonagait—*i.e.*, thoroughfare.

LED, or LEAD, or LETH (*cf.* A.S. *gelad*, a way, road), *Cf.* also GAL, as in Galgate.

PATH, PATT, PAD, as in Paterington, etc., means a way.

WATH in different forms, as WAD, etc., is frequent from A.S. *weg* = a road, TH representing the guttural "g." This element varies to WAUGH, WAP, etc.

DYKE in many obscure forms, as in Deighton, near Northallerton, where the Roman road is still visible, though only a grassy lane or elongated field.

APPLE often appears to enter into Roman place-names, though the derivation is not evident (*cf.* Latin *Ad palus*).

CAM (*cf.* vernacular *cam*, a bank, dyke). Cam Fell at Ribbleshead has a Roman road. This word is often met with near Roman roads.

SPITAL often suggests Roman occupation. It is derived from Latin *hospitalis* (Late

Latin *hospitium*), and means an inn. Ex.: Spital-in-the-Street, Lincs.

PIL, PILLY. — Perhaps connected with *bilum*, a pillar (referring to a Roman milestone?).

FLEET, FLATT. — The derivation of this element has completely baffled the writer.

BRASS may be a corruption of BARRAS, which itself is a proved Roman site. This word contains the element BURG in its softer form. Ex.: Brassington Moor, Brass Castle, near Wilsden, and elsewhere.

TOOT, TOT, is a well-known index of a Roman site (*cf.* French *toit*, a house, from Latin, *tectum*).

In tracing Roman sites, one's ventures are often supported by the fact that the place-name presents, not merely one of the above-mentioned elements, but may possess two or three, when the investigator need be in no doubt whatever as to the correctness of his suspicions. Many illustrations of this duplication will be observed among the names just cited. Broxbourne Bury has probably the element "burgh" thrice repeated, while Borrowcot, Foscot, Kettlebrough, Leadgate, and the like, provide double evidence of Roman occupation.

It will not be amiss to give an instance or two where the writer has identified a Roman road entirely by help of place-names, which he has later been able to verify. Brotton, on the north-east coast of Yorkshire, attracted his attention, and a further inspection yielded Brough as a name attached to a farm nearer the coast. Directly south was discovered Freeburgh Hill. A straight road was found to connect these three places, and still later a Roman camp was discovered near Brough Farm. Producing the line of road upon the Ordnance map over the moors to the south discovered a direct link between the camp at the coast (Hunt's Cross) and an ancient camp on the high moors many miles away. Examination on the spot discovered the well-known characteristics of a Roman road — agger, ditches, and in places the actual paving-stones placed in site by the builders of the road. Another instance was a road, or, rather, raised footpath, found paved under the sod, connecting Whorlton, Carlton, Great Broughton, and Burrow Green Farm. At the last-named place was found a camp,

which certainly proved to be of the Motte and Bailey type (Early Norman), but showing signs of earlier occupation by the Romans. Interesting to add, both these roads occur in that division of north-east Yorkshire anciently called Langbarugh (pronounced Borough), now Cleveland. Langbarugh is a tiny hamlet known only to near residents, but was doubtless once an important centre.

In closing this paper, it may be added that all the instances furnished are recognized Roman sites, many of which the writer has verified by personal inquiry and investigation. He will welcome very gratefully any corroboration or criticism of these notes, which are advanced tentatively and with considerable hesitation and diffidence.



The Problem of Ancient Cultivations.

BY HERBERT S. TOMS.



TO readers of the *Antiquary* who are familiar with the subject through the writings of F. Seebohm,* Sir G. L. Gomme,† and W. Johnson,‡ it is hoped that the following notes on Ancient Cultivations will especially appeal. No general introduction need be given, for that task has already been most lucidly performed by Mr. Walter Johnson.§ However, to secure the interest of the uninitiated, the cultivations to be considered may be defined as the platforms or terraces which are situated on the sides of steep or gently sloping hills. It is agreed that such terraces are either the unintentional product of ploughing or digging in a certain direction, or that they have been deliberately constructed for agricultural purposes.

These widely-distributed terrace cultivations, to which the term "linchet" is generally

* *English Village Communities.*

† *The Village Community.*

‡ *Folk Memory.*

§ *Ibid.*, chap. xiii.

applied, have been divided* into two classes:

1. "The steeply-pitched lynchets of the highlands and hills, in which the terraces form tiny platforms which may be anywhere from a few feet to a few yards in width, and have a rise from platform to platform, varying within about the same limits. These lynchets usually compose a number of tiers—two, three, and upwards to a score—and they may reach from the middle portion of a hill slope almost to the summit."†

2. "The comparatively broad terraces of the lowlands and undulating ground."‡

It is stated that Class 1 seems to "represent that system of cultivation which started from the heights and crept downwards as far as was considered safe and expedient," and that Class 2 "belongs to that system which commenced in the valley, and left off some distance up the slope."§

Although the uncertainty of the period or periods of the lynchets is admitted, there appears to be a strong tendency to regard Class 1 as the older of the two. It is assumed that it includes the only examples which may be prehistoric, whilst those comprising Class 2 are regarded as probably not older than the Teutonic settlement, and that most of them are probably of recent date.¶ In fact, so far as age is concerned, according to the literature on the subject, the steeply-pitched lynchets of the highlands and hills (Class 1) are considered of more importance than the broad terraces of the lowlands and undulating ground (Class 2). The following notes are solely confined to the latter kind in Sussex and Dorset, and their primary purpose is to point out that Class 2 merits the attention of all archæological societies in whose districts examples occur; and, also, that by the practical study of both classes important information as to their age may be obtained.

In Fig. 1 is shown the southernmost portion of an extensive series which commences about a mile north of the prehistoric hill-fort

* *The Village Community*, by G. L. Gomme, pp. 84, 86, 87. *Folk Memory*, by W. Johnson, F.G.S., p. 268.

† *Folk Memory*, by W. Johnson, F.G.S., pp. 263, 268.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 268.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 283.

¶ *Ibid.*, pp. 265, 283.

of Hollingbury, Brighton, in the valley known as Park Bottom. From the pond in the lowest part of the valley to the nearest points on the Ditchling Road and Ladies' Mile (roads which run along the bordering hill-crests), the approximate rise of the ground is 150 feet and 50 feet respectively. These figures, taken in conjunction with the plan (Fig. 1), show that the Park Bottom cultivations occupy the gentle slopes of a shallow coombe in the chalk downs. But they are not confined to the sides of the hill. They extend northwards, covering the crest of the Ladies' Mile, and are continued into and beyond the neighbouring coombe, known as Eastwick Bottom.

The edges, or balks, of these terraces vary from 13 feet to 2 feet in height, and, roughly put, the idea as to their supposed formation may be thus rendered:

Imagine a square strip of land, with sides, say, 90 yards in length, marked out on a hillside, the top and bottom sides running across the slope of the hill. Make this square into three allotments of 90 by 30 yards, so that the divisional lines of 90 yards are parallel with top and bottom of square. In imagination occupy central allotment, and dig it over. It is assumed that during this operation the imaginary tenant has followed the line of least resistance—that is, the digging was commenced along the lowest edge of strip, and the whole of the earth or sods turned over downhill, leaving on completion a slight scarp running the whole length of the uppermost side. This scarp, be it observed, forms a step up to the allotment above. Going to the bottom of the allotment, the reverse would be noted, the first and second line of spits turned over having formed a ridge along the dividing line, and down which we should have to step to gain access to allotment situated below. Assuming the allotments above and below to have been similarly cultivated, it is clear that these incipient banks or balks would be doubly accentuated. Continuous cultivation by this downhill method is thought to have given rise to the kind of platforms or terraces seen in Fig. 1.

A close study of our local downland terraces has destroyed the private opinion that none of them could be ascribed to a hoary

antiquity. Recently one of the largest balks in Park Bottom was cut through in making a new road.* The section exposed† showed the balk to have been formed as described in the allotment illustration—by downhill cultivation. Capping the balk was a seam of pure mould, and below chalky mould resting on the undisturbed chalk. This chalky mould evidently represents the original body of the balk, the capping of pure mould being of subsequent accumulation. From the chalky mould excavated only a few artificial chips of flint were turned out; but

terraces have been gathered not only similar fragments of coarse hand-made pottery, burnt flints, and flint flakes, but quantities of true Romano-British pottery, including the Roman *terra sigillata*, or so-called Samian ware. The sites of such discoveries are indicated on the plan (Fig. 1) by small square dots. The presence of this pottery indicates either that the valley was inhabited during the Roman occupation, or, what is more probable, that it was under cultivation at that time.

Coupled with this is the interesting dis-

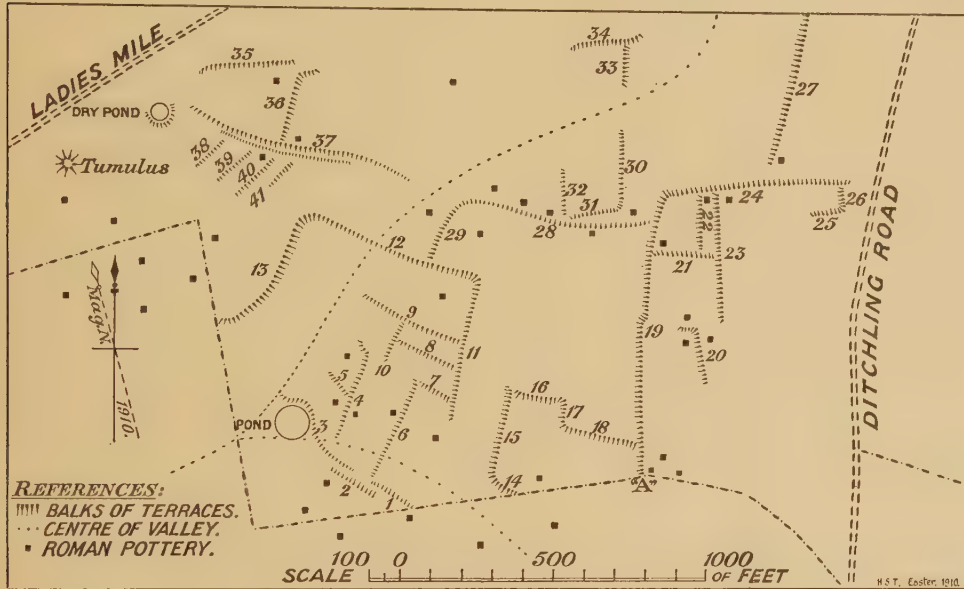


FIG. 1.—MAP OF ANCIENT CULTIVATIONS AT PARK BOTTOM, NEAR BRIGHTON, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF FRAGMENTS OF ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY.

lying along the bottom of the pure mould capping were found small fragments of coarse hand-made pottery—of British or Romano-British origin—with cooking stones and flint flakes. These objects were lying on the old crest of the balk in a kind of stratum, and it is evident they were dropped on the balk *after* its formation in Roman or pre-Roman times.

From the mole-heaps over practically the whole area occupied by the Park Bottom

covery that the association of Romano-British pottery with the terraces in Park Bottom is not an isolated instance. Thanks to the moles and rabbits, it has been ascertained that the same qualities of pottery, coarse and lathe-turned, are strewn over a good many similar series of combined hill-and-valley terraces situated within a ten-mile radius of Brighton, and also on the same type of cultivation in the neighbourhood of Cheselbourne and Pydeltrenthide in Central Dorset.

Accompanying the pottery on these areas

* At point A, southern end of balk 19, Fig. 1.

† See top section, Fig. 2.

are fragments of sandstone which are foreign to the soil. Many of the pieces exhibit flat and polished surfaces, and an examination of the larger specimens shows that they are the remains of a primitive type of quern, or grain-rubber, which, although usually associated with Bronze Age or earlier antiquities, may possibly be contemporary with the Roman

it)—which is built over the cultivations of Eastwick Bottom, near Brighton, in such a way as to leave no doubt that it was constructed after the formation of the terraces (see also Sections A B, C D, E F, Figs. 2 and 3). The problem which here confronts the archæologist is, of course, the age of the superimposed entrenchment. But it very

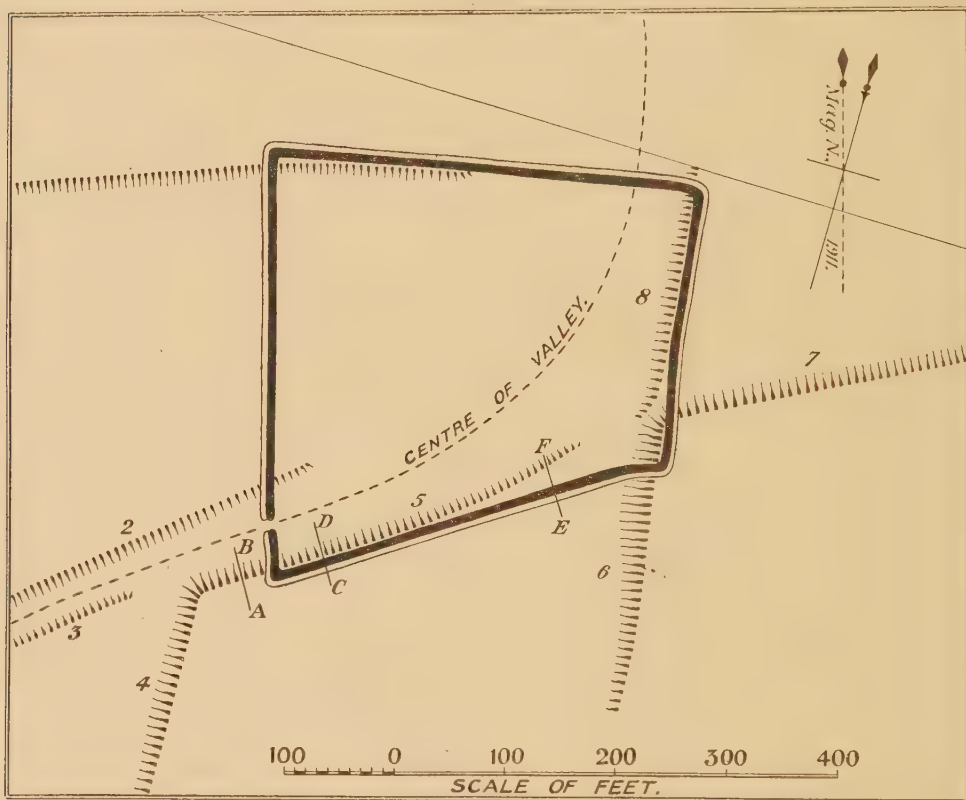


FIG. 2.—VALLEY ENTRENCHMENT BUILT OVER ANCIENT CULTIVATIONS IN EASTWICK BOTTOM, NEAR BRIGHTON.

and British pottery with which the fragments occur.

Are any of the terraces of Class 2 earlier than Early British or Roman times? This question is raised by Fig. 2—a typical valley entrenchment* (the rampart of which is indicated by a thick black line, and the outside edge of the ditch by the thin line bordering

closely resembles two similar earthworks at Beltout, near the old Beachy Head Lighthouse, which were excavated in 1909 by the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club, and proved to belong to the Early Bronze Age,* and also that of the same period excavated

* "Beltout Valley Entrenchments," *Sussex Daily News*, December 2, 1909. "Beltout Valley Entrenchments," *Brighton Herald*, December 4, 1909.

* See the *Antiquary*, November, 1907, pp. 427-429.

by the late General Pitt-Rivers on Martin Down, Wilts.*

The valley entrenchment shown in Fig. 2 is the only one which can be described in this article; but mention must be made that there are other examples in Sussex and Central Dorset which are so connected with cultivations as to show that the latter are of

This inspection demonstrated that the South Lodge Camp*—a quadrilateral Bronze Age earthwork—is far more intimately connected with traces of cultivation terraces than the published plans show, and, what is more important, that the ancient cultivations on Handley Down, Dorset,† are intersected at two points by the Angle Ditch—a proved

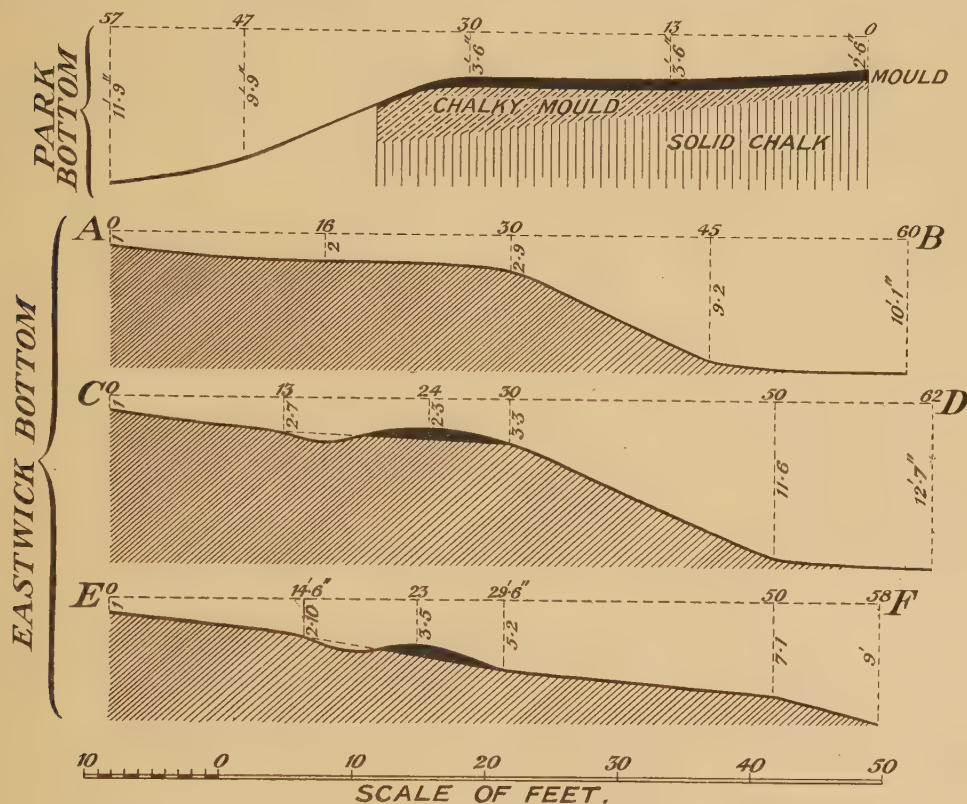


FIG. 3.—SECTIONS ACROSS EDGES OF ANCIENT CULTIVATIONS IN PARK BOTTOM AND EASTWICK BOTTOM, NEAR BRIGHTON.

(The positions of lower sections with relation to superimposed Valley Entrenchment are indicated in Fig. 2.)

earlier date than the entrenchments themselves. The view that the cultivations (Class 2) with which these entrenchments are associated are of Bronze Age, or earlier origin, has been remarkably strengthened by recent inspection of the sites excavated by General Pitt-Rivers in Wilts and Dorset.

* *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. iv., by General A. Pitt-Rivers.

Bronze Age work—and its associated but earlier drain.‡

That many of the downland cultivations are even Neolithic will be strongly suggested by reference to Fig. 4. The small inset in the west

* *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, vol. iv., by General A. Pitt-Rivers.

† *Ibid.*, Plate 244.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 60, and Plate 248. Compare also Plate 244.

corner of the plan is a diagram of the well-known hill-fort of Cissbury, its rampart and ditch being respectively indicated by thick and thin parallel lines. The black dots within and without the entrenchment represent approximately the position, but not the full number, of filled-in pits, many of which

terraces. This series is continued southwards outside the camp, down the spur known as the Vineyard, into the valley below.

Fig. 4 is a detailed survey of part of the interior cultivations. The area it embraces is shown in the inset by the small square

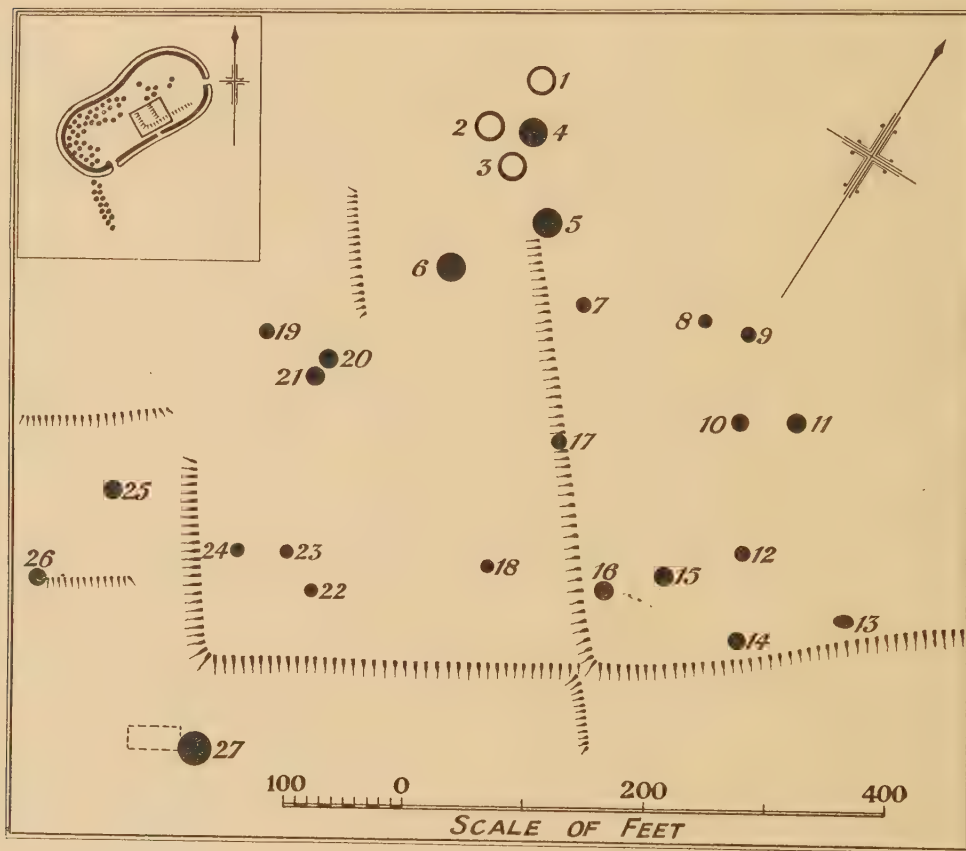


FIG. 4.—MAP OF ANCIENT CULTIVATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PITS AT CISSBURY CAMP, SUSSEX.

have been proved by excavation to be the shafts of Neolithic flint-mines.*

Cissbury, like other prehistoric forts, encloses the summit of a hill. Within the camp, on the southern slope of the hill-crest, there exists a series of broad cultivation

east of the centre of the camp. This area is now largely covered with furze bushes; but the survey shows how the zone of pits (seen in the inset) extends on to and covers the cultivations. With one exception, all the black spots are circular basin-shaped depressions; but the circles 1, 2, and 3, are pits which are filled up level, their presence being noted by the difference in surface soil and growth of grass. There are a number of

* "Flint Workings at Cissbury," by Ernest Willett, *Archæologia*, vol. xlv. "Excavations in Cissbury Camp," by A. Lane-Fox, *Journal Anthropol. Institute*, vol. v.

these north-west of the group 1 to 4, which are not marked on the plan.

It will be observed that the pits here shown to scale vary in diameter; but in dimensions most of them may be matched among the true flint-mines west and south of the area. Further, around the edges of the larger pits in the upper part of the survey, members of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club have obtained large flint cores and flakes similar to those which constitute the débris surrounding the Neolithic shafts in the western part of the camp. In connection with the smaller pits, it is important to note that the approximate diameters of the whole series of flint-mines recently discovered by Captain A. J. Wade on Stoke Down, West Sussex,* are not more than 12 feet, the diameters being taken across the tops of the filled-in shafts.

Referring to Fig. 4, it will be seen that Pits 1 to 5, and 26, have broken up and destroyed the edge of the cultivations; No. 17 is actually dug into the cultivation scarp, and the rest are situated on the terraces. In view of the above facts, no explanation is required to show that these pits are decidedly later than the cultivations; and, as the observations recorded greatly favour the view that some of the pits belong to the zone of Neolithic mines with which they are in such close proximity, it cannot be too strongly urged that the terraces of the chalk downs should receive the studious attention of our archæological committees, clubs, and societies.

Looked at from a practical standpoint, the determination of the periods of the cultivations, and other points connected with their construction and questionable systems, seems to present few difficulties. The disposition of the objects in the exposed section at Park Bottom shows that, were a good number of sections dug through the edges or balks of undisturbed downland cultivations, the evidence yielded by the finds would be as definite and reliable as that produced by the ditch and rampart of entrenchments. But, to be of real scientific value, these sections would have to be dug with extreme care, and the soils and finds most accurately

recorded. This research should, where possible, be combined with the methodical excavation of earthworks and other superimposed antiquities, such as those to which attention has been directed in this article; for the information thereby obtained would be of far greater interest and worth than that yielded by sections of the balks alone.

This article cannot be concluded without sincere thanks to Messrs. W. J. Jacobs, W. Law, and S. P. Smith, members of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club, for their hearty co-operation in preparing the surveys and sections shown.



The Forged Commission— Who was the Forger?

BY THOMAS FITZPATRICK, LL D.

IN many works purporting to treat of the seventeenth-century civil war in Ireland, we read that at Newry, on November 4, 1641, Sir Phelim O'Neill, and Rory, brother of the Lord Maguire, exhibited and published a commission as from Charles I., authorizing the insurrection that broke out on the night of Friday, October 22 in that year.

There has been much controversy whether "the commission" was genuine or forged. I cannot find that any writer has expressed the least doubt as to the "publication." As usually treated, the only questions seems to be that of origin. If the King did not grant or authorize it, then the instrument must have been forged by Sir Phelim or by some of his followers. No one appears to suspect that there was a third party, opposed to both the King and the Irish insurgents, who had a greater interest in putting forth such a thing—the only party, indeed, that ever made any use of it.

At this time it can hardly become necessary to defend the King from the charge urged against him by his enemies in England. His policy towards Ireland was enough tortuous and dishonourable; but he could issue such a writing only in the event of being out of his

* "Prehistoric Mines," *Sussex Daily News*, October 3, 1910.

mind. There was nothing to be gained by it that could not be had without it. For himself it would mean the short-cut to ruin. The idea of keeping such a thing secret were absurd. The so-called "commission" is, in fact, a proclamation addressed to no one in particular, but to the Irish Catholics at large; and, as the story goes, the Ulster leader took the earliest opportunity of making it public, and of having copies despatched to all parts of Ireland.

No one has ever imagined that a royal commission, or the pretence of one, was considered necessary to get up an insurrection in Ireland before or after 1641. Why then? Sir Phelim required nothing of the kind. The forgery, we are gravely assured, was intended to increase his following. At the beginning of that November he was already at the head of 30,000 men—more, by a good deal, than he was able to manage, or to equip in tolerable fashion. Among the ancient race, the will of O'Neill was all the commission that was required or thought of. There were some of English descent who afterwards related that, when they demanded a sight of "the commission," none could be produced—not even one of those copies that (as we are told) were sent to all parts of Ireland.

The Irish "rebels" never made use of such a document. There were, however, rebels of another nation who used it to some purpose against the King. These latter were the only party the commission could serve, and they had their allies and sympathizers in Dublin Castle, who scrupled not, in many ways, to use the King's name and authority to His Majesty's prejudice.

Much as has been written touching the genuineness of "the commission," it amounts to scarcely more than this: The forged document bears date October 1, 1641, "at Edinburgh," where the King then was. At that particular time, as has been urged, there were facilities for playing pranks with the Great Seal; and there were about the King men who were little troubled with scruples. This merely goes to show that a document *might* possibly issue without the King's knowledge or authority. The matter were of some account if such an instrument had been discovered in Ireland bearing a genuine

seal. At this point, where inquiry ought really to begin, the search comes to an end. No writer has, it seems, even thought of investigating the question as to what did or did not happen *in Ireland*. Yet it is there that the solution, if there is one, must be sought.

The writer of the article "Sir Phelim O'Neill" in the *Dictionary of National Biography* says that the Newry incident of November 4 created "an immense sensation." Against which I place this as the result of several years' search and investigation: *The alleged publication is never mentioned in the T.C.D. depositions.* Those famous manuscripts abound in hearsays and stories about many things of little or no importance compared with that alleged event. There is not, I submit, even a hint that any deponent ever heard of that Newry publication; nor does it appear that any examiner or commissioner ever put a question pointing to such an occurrence at Newry or any place whatever. There are many examinations of those who were in Newry or its neighbourhood at the supposed time, but no hint that anyone ever heard of that which caused, as we are told, immense sensation.

I can make this assertion with confidence, having devoted much time and labour to these documents. I have made particular search in reference to "the commission," and the result has been a revelation for which I was wholly unprepared by what I had found in print.

The silence of the depositions is, to my mind, conclusive that the alleged publication of November 4 is a fraud—one of the many impositions relating to the same movement which have been kept to the fore by repetition without examination. At no period was there any attempt to solve the mystery, even when the question seemed to force itself on the attention of those at the head of affairs in Ireland; they showed all along that the matter would abide no handling. This applies to every Government in that period. In the course of twenty years there were changes in the outward form of government in Ireland; but the management remained with the same set of individuals, who were more or less openly on the side of the Parliament. Three families, in particular,

exercised, under all changes, dominant influence at the Castle—namely, those of Coote, Boyle, and Jones. Dr. Henry Jones, who put aside his mitre of Clogher to don the garb of Cromwellian trooper, was at the head of the “intelligence” department during all those years; and although he filled the office of Scoutmaster-General to Oliver Cromwell, he had the dexterity to get reappointed to his diocese at the Restoration, and soon after was translated to the See of Meath, with rank next to that of the Archbishops.

This Dr. Henry Jones was head of the commissioners appointed, in December, 1641, to take statements on oath from the refugees who had already filled the City of Dublin. In a letter of his in T.C.D., dated the 14th of that month, he boasts that he has his friends and servants in the rebels’ camp, who can “store him with intelligence useful to the State.” Jones could have settled the question of “the commission” for ever. He never moved in the matter. He never tried to remove the question from the region of idle gossip. He and his colleagues were eager enough to collect such gossip from those who alleged they heard “from the rebels themselves” that they had commission, or authority, or warrant, or licence, from the King—in not a few instances from the Queen. But the question was never touched upon when the commissioners had before them those who ought to know.

Many commanders and leading men on the Irish side fell into the hands of the Government, and their examination was taken. With the exception of Lord Maguire and Colonel Hugh Oge MacMahon, apprehended at the beginning in Dublin (whose statements were not encouraging), there is no indication that the question of a royal commission, real or pretended, was put to any Irish examinant of position for explanation. It is notorious that MacMahon, Sir John Read (of the King’s household), and Patrick Barnewall, of Kilbrew, an aged gentleman of the Pale, were put on the rack to extract what might implicate the King; but nothing in favour of either a commission or a pretended one was ascertained.

The most remarkable case of all is that of Sir Phelim’s own examination at the Council Board in Dublin Castle (February 23, 1653),

the day before he was put on trial at the bar of the Cromwellian High Court of Justice. He was questioned about the commissions (or appointments) he had from the Ulster chieftains, from the Lords of the Pale (to command at the siege of Drogheda), and from the General Assembly at Kilkenny. But the examination contains not a word about a commission from the King (real or pretended), or a Bull from the Pope; not a word about the massacres and cruelties of which, behind his back, he had been accused; and Bishop-Scoutmaster Jones, the man who for years had been recording such stories *in camera*, was present at the table, and signs the examination. (See the examination, with facsimile of last page and autographs, printed in the third volume of Gilbert’s *Affairs in Ireland in 1641*, etc.)

In the existing notes of evidence at Sir Phelim’s trial, there is no allusion to commission from the King; not even in Mr. Attorney’s speech for the prosecution, although there is distinct mention of those already specified. The first reference to the subject occurs in Judge Lowther’s harangue when about to pass sentence of death. A copy of the commission is produced, and he denies it (as on the record). And here I must take exception to what Miss Hickson prints: “The King’s commission you *altered*”—the view apparently adopted by Gardiner. “Altered” is not the word in the original manuscript—it is “alleade” (for “allege”); but what Sir Phelim may have alleged cannot be fully made out, owing to the scrappy, almost illegible character of the scrawl.

The “copy produced in court” is mentioned in the letter of Fleetwood and Colonel Jones (March 4, 1652-53) in a way that shows how disappointed they were by Sir Phelim’s attitude; and shows, moreover, the tortuous courses followed where the straight course was open. “This copy was presented in court and read before him, which coming attested by a person of honest repute, we thought it our duty to transmit the copy thereof to you” (Firth’s *Ludlow*, i. 536). The name of that “person of honest repute” does not appear, and he ought to have been brought forward to show how *he* came by his copy.

The commissioners must have regarded the "copy" as a valuable find, and as such they send it to London, where the alleged commission had been printed and published ten years before in the Puritan pamphlet *The Myserie of Iniquity* (1643). Any person who had that production could furnish the copy mentioned by Fleetwood and Jones, or any number of copies.

The author of the *Myserie* says that a copy came to him from Dublin, with a deposition (by someone not named) relating that the copy was gotten from one Father Byrne, in presence of Mr. Stapleton, at a tavern called The Bull, on the Merchants' Quay, Dublin. Here was a rare opportunity for the Government in Ireland to bring up the parties so named for examination. There are two bulky volumes of depositions relating to Dublin, and they contain no indication of any attempt made to bring forth the persons so publicly referred to in the London pamphlet. Dr. Henry Jones and his colleagues could not be ignorant of that publication. They ignored it. In doing so they kept to the rule acted upon all through—namely, to evade the question of the commission when it might be brought to the test.

There is a manuscript copy in the volume of depositions relating to County Arinagh. Miss Hickson is positive this is the one produced at Sir Phelim's trial. It bears no mark of having been used in court. On the contrary, there is added a marginal note that points to dubious origin. Miss Hickson, while printing from the manuscript, leaves out this noting, and says nothing about it:

In the printed booke this coppie is alledged to have beene gotten by the depon^t in presence of Mr. Stapleton of one father Birne, a priest, at a taverne called the bull on the Merchants Key in Dublin about the middle of November.

The reference is clearly to the *Myserie of Iniquity*. There is closer verbal agreement between this manuscript and the copy in that pamphlet than between the former and the Rushworth version. It is not so easy to say whether the T.C.D. copy or the printed page of the *Myserie* is of the earlier date.

The rulers who could have settled all aimed rather at mystifying the subject, acting throughout the part of those whose interest

it was to evade inquiry into the origin of the supposed commission.

I am sensible how easy it will be for those who have never considered the matter to answer all this. It is inconsistent with, or rather opposed to, what every historian of the period has to say on the subject. True; but which of them has examined the subject in all its bearings, or done more than copy what some other had said? The consensus of those who merely copy is not of so much account.

It is said that Sir Phelim himself admitted the forgery when on his trial, and again when on the ladder. This allegation is to be found in many works published in Ireland as well as in some published elsewhere. What ground is there for the statement? It is all mere repetition of a story related thirty years after Sir Phelim's death. Let this in particular be noted: We have no authentic statement from Sir Phelim himself, or from anyone who held command in his party, that he either forged, or authorized, or had any knowledge of, the so-called "commission." As I have said, the Government officials were eager enough to record second-hand (or twenty-second-hand) stories about what the rebels should have said of the King's complicity in the Irish Rebellion. The same officials were careful to give the question a wide berth when examining Sir Phelim himself, or any of the Irish leaders who, by surrender or otherwise, had come into the hands of the party in power.

This is a highly important aspect of the question. Which of the historians has dealt with it, or even thought of it?

I have alluded to the well-known relation of John Ker, Dean of Ardagh, a copy of which the Duke of Ormond supplied to Nalson for his "Impartial Collection" of State documents. Miss Hickson summarily dismisses this relation as worthless, and charges the Dean with falsehood—so dreadful is the judgment of the self-righteous woman! A cooler head will probably find that Ker gave, according to his recollection, a faithful account of what he had witnessed, so long before, at the trial and execution of the "grand rebel." But not unnaturally he mixed up in the narrative some matters of which he heard at later periods. And one

of the latest things was the allegation in Borlase's *Irish Rebellion* (1680) anent the forging of a commission by one of Sir Phelim's captains. One thing Ker could not mistake—namely, the repeated assurance that Sir Phelim had no such commission from the King. The object of the narrative, evidently, was to meet the absurd imputation still cast upon the memory of Charles I. No one then, of the Court party, had the least concern about Sir Phelim or what was laid to his charge.

It ought not to be so readily forgotten that Sir Phelim in 1649 had a Colonel's commission from Ormond, then Lord-Lieutenant to the exiled King. This appointment ought to be sufficient answer to the charges preferred against Sir Phelim by Temple, and repeated by Carte and his followers.



"The Architecture of the Renaissance in France."*

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

THESE two handsome and nobly illustrated volumes supply, as the secondary title tells us, "a history of the evolution of the arts of building, decoration, and garden design, under classical influence, from 1495 to 1830." Mr. Ward has already won his spurs in this most interesting field of architectural research by his work on *French Châteaux and Gardens in the Sixteenth Century*. After a careful examination of these two beautiful books, there need be no hesitation in accepting the statement of the publisher, that he is offering "a work that will be value, not only to everyone interested in architecture, but also to collectors of French *objets d'art*, the character of which is inseparably bound up with the history of architectural design, and to all on whom the story of civilization, in its myriad aspects, exercises its spell."

* *The Architecture of the Renaissance in France*. By W. H. Ward, M.A. 465 illustrations from drawings and photographs, including 14 collotype plates. London: B. T. Batsford [1911]. 2 vols., large 8vo., pp. xxvi and vi, 528. Price 30s. net.

The author is well equipped for the comprehensive volumes which he has undertaken, for he is not only a practising architect with a lifelong familiarity with the French language, but he has spent the greater part of the last seven years in visiting all the prominent Renaissance buildings throughout France, in preparation for the work which he has just completed. Although there is a mass of literature on the subject, as to which there is an excellent bibliographical list extending over six pages, it is not a little remarkable that no work exists either in French or English dealing exclusively with the whole Renaissance architecture of the former kingdom. Monographs abound on particular phases, on styles, on buildings or groups of buildings, and they are often admirable; but there was clearly room—nay, a necessity—for a big and trustworthy book of this description. No man of intelligence can possibly visit any of the great buildings of the French Renaissance, whether secular or ecclesiastical, without desiring to gain a more or less perfunctory grasp of the general scheme of post-Gothic development in that country. But, up to the present, anyone, like the writer of this notice, desirous of gaining such information in a condensed form, has been obliged to content himself with taking down from his shelves Fergusson's *Modern Styles of Architecture*, the second edition of which was issued in 1873. There he will find about seventy pages devoted to the Renaissance under Francis I., Henry IV., Louis XIV., and the Empire. Good, however, as this summary was for the time at which it was written, such a mass of material has become available since the date when it was written, that its worth is now considerably impaired, and, as Mr. Ward justly states, "his (Mr. Fergusson's) peculiar point of view contributes to diminish the value of his criticism."

Full justice has been done of recent years to the revived classical architecture of both Italy and England, and it is now a distinct satisfaction to feel that we have within our hands two compact and reliable volumes supplying equally sound information as to France. And this is all the more requisite for the information and guidance of intelligent tourists, seeing that to every Englishman who visits with some degree of interest the

peninsula of Italy, there are at least ten who spend no small portion of their time on the continent of France.

A further source of satisfaction, particularly to the writer of this notice, is that, whilst the bulk of the text is necessarily devoted to Châteaux, Hôtels, and Public Buildings, special attention is also given to the Churches, a branch of Renaissance architecture which has hitherto escaped due attention.

When treating of the style of Louis XII. (1495-1515), Mr. Ward aptly points out that, though the history of architecture in the Middle Ages naturally gives the first place to church buildings, when the threshold of the modern world is reached the position is reversed; for secular architecture leads, and church architecture follows, though often lagging behind. In France especially, at the dawn of the Renaissance, the château supplants the church, and is the most finished product of the art of building. An admirable paragraph, but far too long to cite, sets forth two of the chief reasons for the comparative rarity of examples of church work, showing Italian influence, in the period under consideration. The persistence of Gothic is manifested in the completion of structures already begun, such as the cathedrals of Sens, Senlis, Beauvais, and Evreux. Gothic also entirely prevailed in such new works as the choir of St. Vincent at Rouen or the Cathedral of Orleans. Nevertheless, the mingling of styles was occasionally manifested at the beginning of the sixteenth century, as in the west end of the Church of St. Calais or the west front of St. Pierre at Avignon. Church fittings in the mixed style gradually became common. Chartres Cathedral possesses a grand set of stone choir screens, begun in 1514, wherein the two styles are mingled after a masterly fashion; an admirable detail of this choir screen is shown in a plate on p. 35.

The tombs of this transitional period are, however, often wholly Renaissance and of considerable beauty. Among these were the altar-tombs of black and white marble erected by Anne of Brittany to her infant children in Tours Cathedral, to her father in Nantes Cathedral, and to Charles VIII. at St. Denis.

Exquisite plates are given of the rood-

screen of Villemaur, of the font canopy of Bretajmolles, and of the Easter Sepulchre of the Abbey Church of Solesmes. By-the-by, there is a slight mistake made on p. 43, where the Church of Solesmes is termed "abbey" in the text, but "priory" in the title of the plate.



CHARTRES CATHEDRAL: DETAIL OF CHOIR SCREEN.

When, however, the style of Francis I. (1515-1545) is under consideration—the fusion between the native style and Lombardic Renaissance had made great advance—Mr. Ward, whilst devoting forty pages to secular buildings, finds it necessary to give nearly thirty pages of pictures and letterpress to church architecture. Considerable par-

ticulars are supplied with regard to St. Eustache, begun in 1532; to St. Étienne-du-Mont at Paris, of almost the like period; to the Abbey of St. Martin, Tours; and to the parish churches of Ennery, Tonnerre, and Tillières. The grand doors of the south transept of Beauvais Cathedral and the Church of St. Pierre, Caen, are also well illustrated.

The influence of Roman Renaissance was still more pronounced in the church and

tremely rare in France during the sixteenth century.

"The moment when the country had reached a state of development at which such designs would be accepted was precisely that at which the outbreak of the civil wars made their building impracticable, and the few which did come into being were almost all built for royal or other powerful persons. In the country at large, churches were more often damaged or destroyed than



ABBEY CHURCH, SOLESMES: EASTER SEPULCHRE.

tombs of the time of Henry II. (1530-1590); it may be considered the period of transition from early to advanced Renaissance. There still remained in church architecture, however, an essential current of Gothic design, which absorbed the various types of details and features as they came into vogue; but there was a strong second current which placed the total design on advanced Renaissance lines. Nevertheless, buildings designed, as a whole, on classic principles were ex-

built or enlarged during the anarchy, and such church-building as was done consisted principally in the completion of schemes already initiated."

Considerable attention is given to the remarkable school of ecclesiastical architecture which developed in the western half of Brittany about 1550, and continued to flourish for upwards of a century, retaining throughout with much tenacity its mixed character. Visitors to Brittany ought assuredly

to read and study the two or three pages and illustrations devoted to this subject. As Mr. Ward points out, local peculiarities of custom, as well as the material used in their construction, combined to mark off Breton church architecture from that of the rest of France. "The cult of the dead has always been a leading feature of Breton religion, and the churchyard thus being the scene of religious life rather than the church, the decorating of the former was correspondingly greater." The churchyards are usually walled

have made no observation as to the almost extraordinary similarity in many respects between the churches of Cornwall and Breton—a resemblance, however, that seems to have hitherto escaped the notice of almost all ecclesiologists. The church building or rebuilding in Cornwall during the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries partakes of the Breton characteristics from almost precisely the same causes. The materials used in our extreme western peninsula, from the Tamar to the Land's End,



GUIMILIAU: PORCH AND CALVARY.

in, and approached through a decorative gateway, whilst they frequently contain an ossuary chapel or open bone-house, as well as a more or less elaborate Calvary. As to the native material, various kinds of granite and the black stone of Kersanton were unsuitable for purposes requiring fine detail or accurate fitting; hence only ornament of a comparatively rude character was possible. The Breton churches usually consist of three wide and almost equal naves, separated by slender arcades with wooden waggon roofs, and without projecting chapels; they are also destitute of clerestories. It is particularly strange that Mr. Ward should

were of various granites and the dark stone of Catacleuse.

Space forbids any attempt to follow up the treatment of churches in France in the "grand manner" of Louis XIV.; in the Rococo-Palladian compromise of Louis XV.; in the puristic reaction of Louis XVI.; and in the archæological classicism of the Empire.

Nor is it to be imagined, because of the attention given to church architecture in this notice, that there is the slightest neglect in the treatment of the secular architecture of the successive periods, beginning with such noble buildings as those of Gaillon, Blois,

Chambord, etc., down to the works of Percier and Fontaine under the Empire.

It is hardly necessary to remark, with regard to any work issued by Mr. Batsford, that there is a very full and complete subject index. The greatest care, too, has been taken in making the plans and pictures of every section of the book thoroughly representative, not only of the well-known examples, but also of the smaller dwellings and minor monuments, which are not infrequently overlooked. It is no exaggeration to say that these volumes form a work of primary importance; it is probably destined to be accepted as standard and authoritative for more than one generation.



The Saxon Conquest of Somerset.

BY THE REV. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S., AND
ALBANY F. MAJOR.

(Continued from p. 383.)



WE have left until last the grants made by Kentwine himself, as some of these appear to have a very definite signification, though no special importance attaches to the Manor of Caric. It gave its name to Castle Cary, Babcary, and Cary Fitzpaine, on the line of the Fosseyway, and within newly-won territory. Later benefactors added to these possessions of the abbey. As regards the others, it is not quite clear whether William of Malmesbury's "Munekatone and near the wood called Cantucdune" represents one grant or two. John of Glastonbury says: "He gave besides, near the wood of Cantucdune, the Manor of West Munkaton, XXIII hides," which seems to indicate a localized block manor.

West Munkaton is identified with West Monkton, which lies at the southern end of the Quantocks, about four miles north-east of Taunton, and above the limit of tide-water on the River Tone. Bishop Hobbhouse in his map of Somerset estates at the time of
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Domesday* shows it as extending southward across the river, almost to Taunton. It is now included in the modern hundred of Whitley.

Cantuc is the old form of Quantock, and the "wood called Cantucdune" represents the ancient forest of Quantock in some part of its extent or border. John of Glastonbury's description seems to imply that West Monkton lay on its edge, and there is a Quantock Farm near at hand. But the name "Quantock" is common as a place-name along the hills. We do find, however, the name "Cantucdun" localized 200 years later in the form of "Cantuctune," the name of a manor bequeathed by King Alfred to his son Edward. This royal manor appears in Domesday as part of the "vetus dominicum coronæ" as "Candetona." Its modern name is Cannington, and the present village lies about three and a half miles north of Bridgwater, just under a spur of land running from the Quantocks to the Parrett marshes. The Abbey of Glastonbury certainly had property in this direction, though its only manor recorded near here in Domesday is at Durborough, in Stoke Courcy parish, where was a chapel, long since ruined, and a scion of the Holy Thorn. As this manor was not given until the time of Edgar, Kentwine's grant is clearly not to be located here as separate from that of West Monkton. We conclude, therefore, that the mention of Cantucdune is merely intended as explanatory of the position of Kentwine's Monkton as distinguished from other places of like name.

Cruca† is not to be found as a present manor name. It appears in Domesday as a possession of Walter de Doway, and the Rev. E. H. Bates-Harbin suggests for it the "Vill of Crosse juxta Bokelond in Durston";‡ while Mr. Eyton includes it in

* *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, 1890, vol. xxiv.

† The records of Kentwine's grant are the only evidence that the Abbey held land at Cruca; but, as John of Glastonbury points out, many of the possessions recorded in the charters he collated were subsequently alienated from various causes, and some were never restored to the Abbey. He adds that he has omitted many doubtful grants, and only records those about which he has no doubt (*ibid.*, p. 45).

‡ *Victoria County History of Somerset*, vol. i., p. 497.

the hundred of North Petherton, on the ground that it is entered in Domesday between "Wallepille" and "Bur," which he identifies with Walpole in Pawlett and East Bower in Bridgwater.*

In the Exchequer Domesday the order is as follows, after "Wallepille":

"Walter holds 1 virgate of land which is called Doneham. Algar held it T.R.E. This is that part of the land which the King gave him between two waters (inter duas aquas). It is worth 12 pence.

"Rademer hold of W(alter) Cruce (doubtful). Edward held it T.R.E. and paid geld for 1 virgate. There is land for 1 plough which is there in demesne with half a virgate and 4 bordars who have half a virgate. There are 3 beasts and 3 swine. It is worth 10 shillings."

Then follows Bur, for which Mr. Bates-Harbin suggests West Bower in Durleigh (Bridgwater).

A reference to the map will show that precisely in the position indicated by these entries the Parrett makes a great bend or crook eastward from Cannington to Bridgwater, almost touching the extreme end of the Polden Hills by Puriton, and thence recrossing the level to the town. In former days there was, as pointed out by Mr. Greswell, a further sudden bend of the river within this loop, which was almost circular and ran immediately under the Polden Hills between Dunball and Downend, where the ridge sinks to the marshes. This lesser loop is shown on old maps previous to 1677, in which year it was destroyed by the cutting of a channel through the isthmus, which was at once widened and appropriated by the river. Slight traces of the old bend are still to be found, though with difficulty, and the present river channel has shifted from the base of the hill within memory. Mr. Greswell suggests that the Domesday Doneham "between two waters" may have been inside this loop, though we should rather have supposed that in that case "two waters" would not have been indicated. Mr. Bates-Harbin thinks that the lands may have lain between the two rivers,

Parrett and Brue.* We may suggest as an alternative that the "two waters" may equally well have been the Cannington Brook and the far bend of the Parrett itself, in the line between Walpole and Bower.

The field-names "Inner and Outer Island" are recorded by Mr. Greswell as still existing in this locality, and may refer to the small almost circular loop and to some other patch of land surrounded by water which does not at present exist. But here we also find the name "Great Crook," which is significant.

Owing to the shifting of the channel of the Parrett, it may be hardly possible now to assign the land bearing this name to its seventh-century position with regard to the river, but the name seems inevitably to belong to the interior of the bend. A rough and inaccurate sketch map given by Mr. Greswell in his *Battle of Edington*† seems to place Great Crook on the outer bank of the bend, between the river and the base of the Poldens. The map, however, misplaces these hills from a west-south-west direction to east-north-east, thus giving room for the land to which the writer would assign the name. Apparently, in placing Cruca to the east of the river, he has been influenced by his theory that the name is derived from a creek (A.S. *crecca*) which seems to have existed here, rather than from the A.S. *cruc* (Icel. *krókr*, Swed. *krok*, Dan. *krog*, Gael. *crocan*, Welsh *crwg*), a "crook" or bend, to which we should refer it. Great Crook would seem to have reference to the great bend of the river from Cannington to Bridgwater, in distinction, perhaps, from the lesser bend under Downend, and, at any rate, the persistence of the name in connection with this bend seems to render it certain that the Manor of Cruca is to be sought here, the present position of the fields known as Great Crook marking that of the Domesday holding, which with its one virgate only had evidently shrunk, since the time of Kentwine's grant, with some change in the course

* *Victoria County History of Somerset*, vol. i., p. 497.

† *The Story of the Battle of Edington*, by the Rev. W. H. Greswell, p. 29, and map facing p. 34; also *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*, vol. liii., p. 174.

* *Domesday Studies: Somerset*, vol. i., pp. 186, 187; vol. ii., pp. 31, 32.

of the river. It may well have originally included all the land within the great bend, afterward held by Walter de Dowai.

The exact date of the grants made by Kentwine himself is not given, but, as we have no reason to believe that the Wessex frontier was advanced across the Parrett until after the defeat of the Welsh, we must date them after 682. The grants by Baldred and Hedda, which all lie to the east of the Parrett, were made in the previous year. The grants in any case give us fixed points up to which, at least, the Saxons had advanced at the time of the donation; and so far as those manors beyond the Parrett are concerned we believe that their position marks the limit of the Saxon progress. They prove that Kentwine undoubtedly advanced his frontier westward beyond that river, and northward across the Tone to the foot-hills of the Quantocks; but we fear that Mr. Freeman's sketch of the "forcing of the gate, the Lydiard," must be abandoned, dear as it is to the heart of the local antiquaries.

The thickly wooded range of the Quantocks, some fifteen miles long, would in itself present a formidable barrier to an advancing force, while along its heights are four considerable earthworks, still in good condition, guarding the main passes, besides beacon-pits and other tokens of millitary activity in former days.* They are, in fact, evidence that here has been an ancient frontier line, and such Saxon names as the "Hare-path" and "Hare-knap" (*A.S. Here-pað, Here-knaef*), the path and ridge of the host, and "Will's Neck," the narrow connecting ridge between two of the highest points across which the old road led to and from the land of the "Waelas," suggest very strongly that these hills must have formed for a considerable time the border between Welsh and Saxon. Permanent names of this sort can only result from an armed occupation extending over a protracted period.

It may be urged that it would not have been necessary for the Saxons to have forced their way across the Quantocks, but that their natural line of advance would have

been down the Tone Valley to the south of those hills. There are strategic evidences against this. It was not until the further pushing forward of Wessex under Ine in 710 that the fortress of Taunton was considered as a necessity for the defence of the frontier, and up till that date there is no doubt that the great Romano-British stronghold at Norton Fitzwarren barred the way down the valley to where the trade route from Wales across the sea began at Watchet. The late importance of this stronghold is even now recalled by the local rhyme which testifies that "Norton was a market town when Taunton was a vuzzy down." Excavations carried out on the earthworks, which lie about four miles north-west of Taunton, by Mr. H. St. George Gray for the Somerset Archaeological Society in 1908 have proved that, while the camp was of pre-Roman origin, it was occupied in Roman and Romano-British times. That no later occupation has been proved is fully compatible with the generally received theory that it was superseded by the Saxon fortress. While it remained in British hands, no Saxon advance between the Brendons and Quantocks could have been possible.

We fully agree with Mr. Freeman that in this advance Kentwine won Bridgwater, and we hold that thence he advanced into the Quantock country;* but we think that the positions of his grants to Glastonbury are significant as marking the limits of that advance. West Monkton lies between the Tone and the Quantock heights, as if interposed between the lands held indisputably by Briton to the north and west, and Saxon to its east. An advance beyond it must have involved the reduction of the hill forts and of the stronghold at Norton.

The tract of land which we identify with Cruca lies at the foot of a long tongue of hilly ground which runs between the Cannington Brook and the tidal inlet at Combwich, a mile or so farther northward, and stretches from the foot of the Quantocks to the Parrett itself. Both these streams were ancient tidal inlets of wide extent, and

* It will be understood that we do not necessarily refer the construction of these earthworks to this date. They are probably earlier, but only careful excavation can settle the point.

* The line of advance on Bridgwater must have been from Glastonbury along the Poldens. Bridgwater, though necessarily an important crossing-place, is apparently only "Burh" until Norman times.

have only lately been reclaimed by floodgates from the salt water. In the seventh century they must have been estuarine for many miles inland, the northern or Combach inlet, which still forms a small haven at its mouth, being the deeper and running farthest toward the hills.

An ancient trackway, leading from the tidal ford at Combach to cross the Quantocks at Will's Neck, traverses this ridge of land between the streams from end to end, and its eastward end is guarded by an ancient stone-walled fortress of great strength, occupying an uncultivated area immediately above Cannington village, now known as Cannington Park. The crossing of these two inlets would be of great difficulty, and would involve the reduction of this fort before the second inlet could be negotiated. A line of march from Bridgwater would almost inevitably take the higher ground to the head of the inlets under the Quantocks, and here again the pass up which the trackway runs is guarded by a strong, unnamed camp in Aisholt parish which would have to be reduced.

That this was actually the line taken by some ancient invasion, which met with a determined opposition before the invading force could begin to breast the hills, seems to be certain from existing local tradition. A little below the spur of hill on which the Aisholt camp stands, and almost at the mouth of the pass, near the source of the Cannington Brook, a field which is said to have been the scene of a terrible battle is still pointed out. The tradition runs "that it was the worst battle ever fought in these parts. The dead men were heaped all so high as the top of the gates, and the blood did run so deep as the second thill (gate bar)." The statement is also added that "the old men could remember when the graves could be seen all over the field," and that spears and swords have often been dug up there. There is now no visible trace of graves of any sort, and no finds of weapons have been authenticated; but such traditions of what was once evident on an old battlefield may be handed on, with the remembrance of the actual occurrence, for generations.

There is every reason to believe that this tradition is genuine. The locality, Plains-

field, has never been the subject of archaeological theory, and no suggestion that here was a battle has been mooted. Early theorists were very busy with the meaning of the names "Conquest" and "Grabburrowes" on the farther side of the hills, and their speculations seem to have passed into a sort of quasi-tradition, which nothing but the arbitrament of the spade will disperse. Here there has been no notice of the local knowledge, and no antiquary could have invented the details. Nor is the battle confused with Sedgemoor, which is of course *the* battle of the neighbourhood.

It seems impossible to connect this battle with any historical epoch except that of Kentwine's campaign. With this it fits in exactly, and it seems entirely probable that Kentwine met with such stubborn resistance at the foot of the hills that, though able to hold the land already occupied, he did not care to push his advance farther, either across the hills or beyond the deep inlet of the Combach Brook. This would leave the Welsh in possession of the narrow strip of land along the coast which lies to the northward of a line drawn from the foot of the hills below Will's Neck to the end of the tongue of land between the Combach and Cannington inlet*—a line which is practically that of the old trackway. To the south, or Saxon side of this line, lie the manors of Kentwine's grant.

If we are right in this limitation of the Saxon advance, we have a full and natural explanation of the statement that Kentwine drove the British "to the sea."

It is true that most writers, Mr. Freeman not excepted, have construed this phrase of "*op sae*" as if it meant "into" or even "over" the sea. Professor Earle, however, gives the Latin equivalent "*usque*" for "*op*," and this no doubt expresses closely the meaning intended. Freeman's suggestion that Kentwine's conquest made the English masters of the coast at Watchet, and perhaps still farther west "toward Dunster, Minehead, and Porlock," goes very far beyond the text. If the Saxon advance had been actually to these points on the shore, we should have found some term used in the

* The field-name "Welsh Grounds" is still found within this strip, near Stolford.

Chronicle to intimate that the Welsh were driven into Exmoor. As it stands, the record exactly expresses the driving of the Welsh into some narrow strip of coast-line, such as that which we have indicated.*

If Kentwine's northern frontier followed this line, the grant in Cruca would occupy a very similar position between the lands held by Saxon and Briton as the grant at Monkton, which separated the two races on the south of the Quantocks. There seems to have been a deliberate policy which dictated the position of the grants of this date, as if it was intended to place the lands of the church of Glastonbury, with its claims to unbroken existence from British times, as a mediator between Welsh and Saxon Christians. At the same time the abbey was given possessions which covered the main routes of pilgrimage from the West to the Holy Island, at points where they passed from the kingdom of Dyfnaint into Wessex.

Cruca, whether, as we believe, this was situated within the great bend of the Parrett, or across it, covered the landing-place at Downend, where the road to Avalon along the Poldens began. Monkton covered the main road from Norton, and Logworesbeorh is not far from the place where the great Fosseyway crosses the Parrett. The contemporaneous grants at Street and Pennard gave the abbey command of the approaches from the south-west and the south-east. When we bear in mind that the great charter of King Ine records that Kentwine used to call Glastonbury "the mother of all saints, and liberated it from every secular and ecclesiastical service," it does not seem extravagant to credit him with the deliberate intention of placing under her control the avenues of approach to her shrines, where Welsh and Saxon would meet with equal feelings of veneration.

* The arrangement of the Domesday Hundred of Williton seems to preserve a trace of this ancient strip of territory. It extends across the Quantocks along the coast from east to west.

(To be concluded.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



PART V. of *Book Prices Current* has been issued, completing the volume for 1911. It covers the remainder of the sales from June to August 1, with the usual invaluable index, Mr. Slater's Introduction, etc. Mr. Slater points out that the average sum realized per lot was £2 14s. 5d. as against £2 9s. 1d. in the season 1909-10. The year's sales have included several above the average in importance, such as those of the libraries of Mr. L. J. Berger, Mr. Charles Butler, Sir Theodore Martin, Captain Douglas, Dr. Payne, and one or two others, hence the increase in the average yield. Book-buyers need not be misled by the extraordinary and quite exceptional prices paid in America for certain books at the Hoe sale. Mr. Slater remarks that "it is certainly a curious fact that one book alone, 'The Mazarin Bible,' on vellum, should have realized £10,000—almost as much as was obtained for the entire library of Mr. Charles Butler, catalogued in 2,100 lots, and containing very many volumes of quite exceptional interest. Rarity plus sentiment seems to have completely ousted utility from the field in all cases where colossal prices are in question"—an extravagance which will not disturb the ordinary, sane buyer of books. This part of *Book Prices Current* completes the twenty-fifth volume, which is as full of perennial interest and value to all who sell or buy books, not forgetting those whose interest in books exceeds their powers of purchase, as any of its predecessors.



Mr. Christopher Welch has written an exhaustive study of *The Recorder and Other Flutes in Relation to Literature*. The volume, which Mr. Henry Frowde will publish shortly, contains 112 illustrations. Another interesting announcement is *Byzantine Art and Archaeology*, by Mr. O. M. Dalton of the British Museum, which the Oxford University Press is publishing shortly. This work is intended to provide a general introduction

to the art and antiquities of the Christian East between the fourth century and the close of the fifteenth. The volume contains 457 illustrations. The same press promises for immediate publication the fourth volume of Professor Oman's great *History of the Peninsular War*, which carries on the story to December, 1811. Among the other announcements of the Oxford Press I notice Gaya's *Traité des Armes* (in the Tudor and Stuart Library), edited by Mr. C. ffoulkes, with a preface by Viscount Dillon; a volume of *Historical Portraits*, 1600-1700, chosen by Mr. Emery Walker; and *Bronze Age Pottery of Great Britain and Ireland*, by the Hon. John Abercromby, with upwards of 100 collotype plates.

Mr. Batsford announces the early publication of a new book on *English Ironwork of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*, by Mr. Starkie Gardner, F.S.A., who is, *facile princeps*, master of the history and details of this most important branch of English art. The work will not only be illustrated with a large number of the best examples of gates, screens, balustrades, balconies, and other things taken from important mansions and houses throughout the country, but it will give a great deal of information relative to the particular publications of such smiths as Tijou, Bakewell and Robinson, as well as other less known but brilliant ironworkers. The volume promises a treat in store for all lovers of metal-work.

Another important announcement by Mr. Batsford is that he has secured the small number of copies of the limited editions of the magnificent volumes on Ethiopian and Egyptian art, edited by Dr. Wallis Budge, which were printed and produced, regardless of cost, for private distribution by the late Lady Meux. Egyptologists and others interested in these remarkable and sumptuous books can obtain full particulars from Mr. Batsford.

Professor Adolf Harnack announces, says Reuter's Berlin correspondent in a telegram dated September 20, a find of first-rate importance for the history of the Early Church. It is a tenth-century manuscript

discovered by M. Constantinos Diobouniotis, of the University of Athens, in the Meteoron Monastery. It contains the Book of Revelations up to the fourteenth chapter, with a commentary. Professor Harnack declares the commentary is by Origen, and is the commentary on the Apocalypse promised by him in the commentary on St. Matthew.

The sale of the first portion of the Huth Library, which was postponed earlier in the year, will, it is understood, begin at Sotheby's on November 15, and last for about ten days. The catalogue, it is stated, will comprise the letters A and B and works by and relating to Shakespeare. There are more than fifty rare Bibles, these including the Sykes-Perkins copy of the Gutenberg Bible on paper, also the first edition of the Bible with a date, a vellum copy printed by Fust and Schæffer in 1462; the Coverdale Bible of 1535, Tyndale's Pentateuch, 1530 (one of three perfect copies known), and rare editions of other Bibles. It will be recalled that fifty of the most important books in the library were bequeathed to the British Museum, that number comprising two of the rarest of the Shakespeare quartos. These are first editions of "The Tragedie of King Richard II.," printed by Valentine Simmes in 1597 (only one other copy is known), and "The Tragedy of King Richard III.," 1597, by the same printer (the only other copy known is in the Bodleian Library). Among the Shakespeare lots are fine copies of the folios of 1623, 1632, and 1663, and the "Venus and Adonis" of 1594.

The *Athenæum* announces that an important piece of work is in progress, by Miss Helen Sumner of Kelbarrow, Grasmere, granddaughter of Archbishop Sumner. She is transcribing the Grasmere Church records, which start in 1570. A volume of the manuscript, covering more than a century, is completed, and is now on view at the Rectory. The calligraphy is neat, and as easily read as print. It contains many interesting sidelights on local and national events, including a list of names of a wedding party of forty drowned in Windermere in 1635. It is to be hoped that, through either a county society or private enterprise, the Grasmere records may be eventually published.

I note with regret the death, on September 26, of Mr. Warwick William Wroth, F.S.A., Senior Assistant Keeper in the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum. Mr. Wroth was a son of the late Rev. W. R. Wroth, Vicar of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell. In 1903-1906 he brought out catalogues of the Greek coins and of the Imperial Byzantine coins in the national collection. He contributed a large number of articles to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, including the two supplements, from the commencement of that undertaking more than twenty-five years ago, and with the assistance of his brother, Mr. E. A. Wroth, he published in

years ago, is exhausted. This is not surprising, for the little book is a remarkable sixpennyworth. Newark, from its geographical position, has played an important part in our history from Roman times to our own days. It has imposing remains of its ancient castle, and a magnificent example of Perpendicular architecture in its grand parish church, besides many minor antiquities. Mr. Blagg is a thoroughly competent antiquary, and his well-written summary of the history of the town and careful description, historical and architectural, of castle and church, and other features of interest of the town, make the little book rank far in advance of the ordinary



NEWARK CHURCH: BOAT, WITH FIGURES, ON A BUTTRESS GABLE.

1896 a valuable work, entitled *London Pleasure Grounds*, that embodies the results of painstaking research in many neglected or forgotten sources of information. Later he supplemented this by a volume on *Cremorne and the Later London Gardens*, published by Mr. Stock in 1907.

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I have received a copy of the second and revised edition of the capital *Guide to the Antiquities of Newark and the Churches of Holme and Hawton*, by Mr. Thomas M. Blagg, F.S.A. (Newark: F. M. Dawson; London: Phillimore and Co., Ltd. Price 6d.). The first edition of 2,000 copies, printed only four

local handbook. The illustrations are good and abundant. We are kindly allowed to reproduce above one which shows a very quaint feature of the exterior of the church—a boat, with figures, which is carved on the southern buttress outside the east end of the chancel. Mr. Blagg notes sundry other quaint conceits and grotesque devices which are to be found in the interior of the church.

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Accounts of the curious old church at Holme, nearly four miles from Newark, which has fifteenth-century bench-ends and other interesting features, and of the still more interesting church at Hawton, two miles

south of Newark, add much to the attractiveness of the *Guide*. "Hawton Church," says Mr. Blagg, "would form an admirable example on which to base an object-lesson in ecclesiology." We have space to mention but one feature—the remarkable Easter Sepulchre, the "finest example in the world . . . to the artist and the antiquary alike worth a pilgrimage from afar to see. The

decipher in the places of sepulture in the Hundreds of Hertford and Dacorum, in the county of Hertford, has now been completed. The inscriptions in the Hundred of Hertford have been carefully transcribed, an index of names prepared and bound in volumes, which may be freely consulted, by arrangement, in the Hon. Secretary's Library at Ivy Lodge, Bishop's Stortford, or inquiries will



HAWTON CHURCH: EASTER SEPULCHRE.

delicacy of the carving and the richness of the detail make it a perpetual feast of interest and beauty." By courteous permission we reproduce on this page the illustration of the Sepulchre—one of the many illustrations that adorn this excellent handbook.

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The Council of the East Herts Archæological Society report that the recording of all the memorials it has been found possible to

be duly answered if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. The Hundred of Dacorum awaits transcription, indexing, and binding before it will be available for reference. Considerable progress has been made with the recording of the last Hundred, that of Cashio, and it is hoped that it may be possible to complete the work in the summer of 1912. Although it has not been found practicable, by reason of the cost, to print the

inscriptions, indexes of the surnames, giving the parishes in which they are to be found, have been printed for the Hundreds of Edwinstree and Odsey, and may be had of the Hon. Secretary for a shilling each.



The Cole Manuscripts, extending to nearly one hundred volumes in the British Museum, were bequeathed by the Rev. William Cole, an able, though somewhat erratic antiquary, upon his death in 1782. "They are," he wrote to his friend Horace Walpole, "my only delight—they are my wife and children—they have been, in short, my whole employ and amusement for these thirty years; and, though I really and sincerely think the greatest part of them stuff and trash, and deserve no other treatment than the fire, yet the collections which I have made towards an 'History of Cambridgeshire,' the chief points of view in them, with an oblique or transient view of an 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' will be of singular use to anyone who will have more patience and perseverance than I am master of to put the materials together." Much of the material was copied from printed books, while his own observations were frequently of a personal character. Nevertheless, the collection contains a mass of information, and a proposal put forward by Messrs. J. E. Foster and E. T. Gray, members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, to publish a printed index, should obtain support to secure its accomplishment.



The first meeting of the Bibliographical Society for the session 1911-12 was held on October 16, when Abbot Gasquet made a very interesting report on "The Progress of the Revision of the Vulgate." At the next meeting, on November 20, the paper will be on "The British Museum Subject-Index," by Mr. G. K. Fortescue.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The Prehistoric Society of East Anglia has issued vol. i., part i., of its *Proceedings* (London, H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street. Price 3s. 6d. net). Its chief contents are a paper on "The Flint Implements of Sub-Crag Man," by Mr. J. Reid Moir, with the report of a special committee of the Society which was appointed to inquire and report on the question, whether the flints exhibited by Mr. Moir had been chipped by natural or human agency; and a very long paper by Dr. Allen Sturge on "The Chronology of the Stone Age." Both papers, especially the latter, represent an attitude towards the history of early man and supposed implements of pre-Palæolithic periods, which is far from being generally shared by archæologists. Some of Dr. Sturge's conclusions, in particular, such as those which assert the "occurrence of a glacial period since the incoming of Neolithic man," and a series of glacial periods, with intervals when ice was absent, before the existence of Palæolithic man, will certainly be strongly controverted. The dispute about "eoliths" is a trifle compared to the differences suggested by Dr. Sturge's theories. It would be impossible to discuss such far-reaching questions here, nor are the pages of the *Antiquary* a suitable battleground. We are content to call the attention of archæologists generally to the publication of these remarkable papers in this volume of *Proceedings*. The advocates of what one may term this Neo-Archæology have certainly a redoubtable champion in Dr. Sturge. He states his case with great ability, and his arguments, whatever view may be taken of his conclusions, deserve careful study.



The new part (vol. viii, No. 3) of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society contains extracts from Mr. Neave Brayshaw's Presidential address at the annual meeting of the Society, in which it is pointed out how much yet remains to be done in elucidation of early Quaker history and discipline. The extracts from the Records of the Aberdeen meeting, some of which show how difficult was the maintenance of "discipline," are concluded; and Mr. W. F. Miller contributes an account of Sydney Parkinson (c. 1745-1771) and his botanical drawings, from which more than 700 plates were engraved under Banks's supervision. Notes on the "Life of Edmond Waller" and "Minutes concerning the Marriages of William Penn and George Fox" are among the other contents of this always welcome *Journal*.



The *Old Lore Miscellany* of the Viking Club pursues its useful course. The latest issue (vol. iv., part iv.) has, as frontispiece, a fine reproduction of Sir Henry Raeburn's portrait of Lady Janet Traill, née Sinclair, who died in 1806. It is interesting to find from a note on "Counting-out Rhymes" that some of the rhymes which are very familiar in the

south country are also common in and about Kirkwall, Orkney. There are continuations of the "Visit to Shetland in 1832" from the Journal of Dr. Edward Charlton, and of several other papers; notes on Sinclair genealogy, Caithness and Sutherland Bibliography, and the usual miscellany of notes and queries.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At the annual meeting of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held at Shrewsbury on September 26, Sir Offley Wakeman presiding, the council reported that the Society of Antiquaries had completed arrangements with the owner, Lord Barnard, for the complete excavation of the Roman city of Uriconium, some four miles from Shrewsbury, in the spring of next year. Reference was made to the threatened destruction, for the extension of the shire hall, of one of the finest sixteenth-century houses in Shrewsbury, and the hope was expressed that the County Council and the borough authorities would consider whether some means could not be devised to prevent such a serious misfortune to the town.

Mr. Peers, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries and Government inspector of ancient monuments, said the society proposed to come to Shrewsbury and undertake the excavations at Wroxeter, which was a far more important area than any they had undertaken—than any, he thought he might say, which had been undertaken in Britain. Wroxeter was nearly twice as big as Silchester, it had no written history, but it must have been of very considerable importance. It was destroyed all at once in 584 or somewhere about the end of the sixth century, and probably what was there then was to a large extent there still. No serious excavation—with the exception of that very good work done on the basilica and the bath in 1681—had been done at Wroxeter, and the city might not have been disturbed since 600. At any rate, the fact remained that it was a magnificent field. Dealing with the cost of the excavation, Mr. Peers said the expenditure at Silchester was about £500 a year, or about £100 an acre, and as Wroxeter was nearly double the size it would be a much more expensive matter. What the Society of Antiquaries would be prepared to do he could not say, but it depended very much on various funds; at any rate, between that and the subscriptions it would be possible to collect there would be very considerable responsibility upon the Shropshire Archæological Society for the prosperity of those excavations. This was the most important piece of systematic Roman excavation ever done in Britain, and it was worth their while to do everything they could to make it a success at the beginning. If it started well, and there were valuable finds, he had no doubt sufficient income would be assured. Under the agreement drawn up between Lord Barnard and the Society of Antiquaries there would be practically no impediment to their excavations. A certain portion of land would be explored every year, and at the end of the year it must be put back in its former condition. Antiquities found would, of course, be the property of the owner of the land, but he would allow them to be

exhibited, he (Mr. Peers) hoped permanently, but at any rate for a time in a museum, probably in Shrewsbury.

The DORSET FIELD CLUB concluded their summer programme by arranging for a two-days' excursion to Winchester on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 12 and 13. A party of some thirty members availed themselves of the occasion. Arriving about 12.30 on Tuesday, the party took up their headquarters at the Royal Hotel, and on the first day visited the ancient church of Headbourne Worthy, where the Rector indicated the limits of the original Saxon church, still noticeable externally by the "long and short" coign stones, afterwards going to the site of Hyde Abbey (the burial-place of Alfred the Great) described by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, St. Cross Hospital (where they partook of the mediæval refectory of beer and bread), Wolvesey Castle, and the City Museum. On Wednesday the programme included inspection, under the guidance of Alderman W. H. Jacob, of the great hall of Winchester Castle (where Parliament originally sat), the Westgate, and "God Begot" House. At the School, Mr. Nisbett acted as guide. The Dean personally conducted the party over the Cathedral, and also the Deanery. The visitors delighted in the many historic and architectural treasures which Winchester can boast, and of which the citizens are justly proud.

On September 27, in beautiful weather, the members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY met at Cottingham Church soon after noon. Mr. John Bilson, who acted as conductor, dated Cottingham Church from between 1325-1350, when the nave was built. Then came the Black Death, which stopped all work for about 30 years. The chancel, according to the brass of its founder, Nicholas of Louth, which is still preserved, dates from at least 1374. Nicholas was also a Canon of Beverley, and it was interesting to learn that when all the other Canons went on "strike" rather than submit to a visitation of the Archbishop, Nicholas was a "non-unionist" and remained at work! From the church the members walked to the site of Cottingham Castle, where Mr. Witty took charge of the party. Little more than the site and the moat remain. The castle was fortified by a Stutleville under an order of King John in 1200. The King paid a visit there, and for the first time saw a lady riding side-saddle. He was so pleased with the sight that he gave the Stutlevilles as their coat of arms a lady on horseback. The castle was also visited by Edward I., but its greatest honour came later. Owing to the failure of male heirs, the castle came into the possession of the Fair Maid of Kent, who married as her second husband, Edward the Black Prince, and it is said the happy pair spent their honeymoon here. However, they did not remain there long, for, as everybody knows, their only son, Richard, was born at Bordeaux. On leaving Cottingham the party drove to Hessele, where, in the absence of the Vicar (the Bishop of Hull), Mr. Burwell, the churchwarden, received the members. Mr. Bilson explained the chief features of interest. The church was begun in the twelfth century, and remained till

Charles I.'s reign the parish church of Hull. The great Church of Holy Trinity, Hull, remained the chapel-of-ease of Hessle. The church is rare in having both a tower and a spire. It is also worth a visit owing to the windows being such excellent specimens of reticulated tracery.

Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, who is in charge of the excavating operations at High House Mile Castle, near Birdoswald, gave some interesting particulars of the valuable discoveries which have been made as to who actually built the wall ascribed to Hadrian before the members of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES at their meeting in the Old Keep on September 27.

He showed on a blackboard the area of the works and the nature of the buildings found within its limits. A particularly interesting feature is the narrowing of the gates distinctly traced from 9 feet in the inside to 3 feet at the outside. It was noticeable, he remarked, that whereas in the Mile Castles of Northumberland the corners were square, those of Cumberland were round. Here they had square corners at one end, and round corners at the other. Very few coins had been found, and not much pottery which was helpful, though there was a great quantity. They unearthed on the previous day a slab which bore the letters S I L., and below a C with a triangular stop. Mr. Haverfield, of Oxford, had not yet determined what it meant. He thought that within a week or two the progress they were making would enable them to come to some definite conclusion and settle the question who built the wall.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, who presided, gave some notes on the popularity of saints as indicated in the dedication of churches in Northumberland, and on this point Mr. R. Oliver Heslop observed that it would be interesting if some additions were made to show the process of the corruption of the names into surnames. He instanced St. Paul, which had become Sample; St. John, which had become Sinjon; St. Leger, which had become Sellinger; and St. Helen, which was found as Sintlin. Mr. Hodgson agreed that this would make an interesting addition, and hoped some member would be stimulated to do it.

The annual excursion of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on October 10, when the members visited Mostyn Hall, where many objects of great antiquarian interest were shown by the kind permission of Lord Mostyn, who, with Lady Mostyn, invited the party to tea. On their way to Mostyn Hall the excursionists stopped at Holywell, and proceeded by conveyances to inspect Basingwerk Abbey. A visit of members of the same Society to Vale Royal, the ancestral home of the Delamere family, was arranged for the afternoon of October 18, when the members were shown the excavations of the Abbey and recent discoveries, together with other objects of interest.

The members of the YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on the afternoon of September 30 in the Folk Hall, New Earswick, where Dr. Gayner gave an

exhibition of rubbings from brasses in various parts of the country. Dr. Gayner had about forty exhibits, including a rubbing of the famous Brauche brass from St. Margaret's, King's Lynn, with its full-size figure of the Mayor of Lynn in 1364, and depicting the celebrated "Peacock Feast" of Lynn, with seventy figures. The rubbing is 8 feet 10 inches by 5 feet, and is the second largest in the kingdom. In an interesting address Dr. Gayner dealt chiefly with the work of the York engravers, who formed a distinct school. He said they originated the "chalice" brass about the middle of the fifteenth century; one of the finest examples was in the Church of St. Michael, Spurriergate. Towards the close of the sixteenth century quadrangular plates were introduced with portraits in three-quarter or half-length. The best example of these was that of James Cotrel, 1595, in York Minster, though others are to be found in the county. Though the York engravers had flourished for two centuries, the names of the individual artists are unknown, the plates being unsigned. About the beginning of the seventeenth century, however, engravers began to sign the plates. Notable among them were the brothers Mann, specimens of whose work were to be found in many churches in the county. Out of all the valuable brasses which York churches once contained there are now only forty left, and of these twelve bear inscriptions commemorating citizens who filled the office of Lord Mayor, and in one case—that of the Holmes brass in St. Denys—the wife of that official is given the courtesy title of "Lady," which was the old York custom.

Sixty members of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had the last excursion of the season on September 26 to Mottisfont, where they first visited the parish church of St. Andrew, with its beautiful ancient stained glass windows, one small light containing an excellently drawn head of our Lord. The opinion has always been held that this glass was brought from the ruined Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke, but that theory was rather knocked on the head by Mr. Dale quoting the opinion of experts, and the Rector dolefully remarked that he was disappointed to hear it. But it is said that when Cromwell came the then Rector prized his ancient glass so highly that he secreted it at the bottom of the River Test until danger had gone by, when he fished it up again. Mottisfont Priory was also visited. It incorporates a great deal of the old retreat of the Austin Canons. A beautiful vaulted apartment, originally the sub-vault of the cellarer's buildings, is now the wine-cellar. The nave of the ancient church has been put to base uses. The west end, with well preserved Early English arcading, is a sort of lumber cellar, and the canon's parlour adjoining it a coal-cellar. A higher part of the nave is a servants' sitting-room, and another part is the billiard-room, entrances to both being through arches of the arcading. In both there are Tudor mantelpieces. The kitchen occupies the site of the central tower and the choir. Recesses made in the arches are used to store culinary utensils; there is an archway carved with shields of benefactors which leads into a scullery, and beneath where the party stood to admire those relics of the past are

buried the remains of Maud, the mother of the Duke of Lancaster. The party were entertained to tea by Mrs. Barker Mill, the owner, in the remains of the south chapel.



The third annual meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at the Norwich Castle Museum on October 9, the President, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Underwood, in the chair. Over 400 implements were on exhibition. After the usual business had been transacted, the President read a paper on "Recent Discoveries in Palethnology and the Works of Early Man," in which he lucidly reviewed the present position of the science, and indicated the lines on which future work would be most profitable. He also exhibited some of the supposed Scotch Palæolithic implements found by the Rev. F. Smith, of South Queensferry.

Mr. H. W. Cockrill read a paper on "Neolithic Implements in a Sand-stratum at Lyng." He stated that the implements—250 in number—consisted chiefly of cores and medium-sized flakes, but there was one perfect pygmy of a well-known type and several flakes with secondary chipping, also many pot-boilers. These were found in sand from 6 inches to 2 feet 6 inches deep, resting on Middle Glacial sands and gravels at a height of about 140 feet above sea-level, and practically at the top of a hill. The implements were quite unabraded, only slightly lustrous, and practically unpatinated, and must have been washed into their present position from a Neolithic workshop but a short distance away. Flood-water at such a height could only be accounted for by glacial conditions, and as the implements were undoubtedly Neolithic, this would be some corroboration of Dr. Sturge's theory of minor glaciations during that period. He added that this was the first time that Neolithic implements—except isolated specimens—had been found *in situ* in Norfolk, and also the first time that a pygmy had been so found. It was the third example recorded for the county.

Mr. H. Dixon Hewitt (Thetford) read some notes on the high-level gravels at Wymondham. Various exhibitions were made.



On Saturday afternoon, October 14, a large party of members of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Charterhouse, in the City of London, at the kind invitation of the Master (Rev. Gerald S. Davies) and Mrs. Davies. The Master took the visitors round, giving a full and lucid explanation of the history and associations of the principal points of interest. Tea was provided in the Great Hall by the kindness of the Master and Mrs. Davies.



The LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY began its winter meetings at Chetham's Hospital on October 13, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. W. Sutton. The paper for the evening was by Dr. T. Carr, and his subject, "The Origin and History of the Swastika." To most people the swastika is familiar as a charm or pendant often to be seen in the windows of the jeweller, but Dr. Carr showed that its origin dates back to pre-Christian days. Investigation had led him to believe that it was

originally the symbol of polar star worship, and that it was the most ancient and widely distributed symbol that had ever existed. It had been found in Chaldæa, among the ruins of the earlier cities of Troy, in Egypt in the Twelfth Dynasty, on the prehistoric relics of Greece, on Hittite remains, on prehistoric American-Indian mounds, in South America, on Buddhist remains in India, on Roman altars, on Runic crosses in Great Britain, in Coptic churches of the tenth century, on English brasses of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It was still used in India, Thibet, China, Korea, and Japan as a sign of long life, good wishes, and good fortune; it was also used by the Lapps and Finns. In an exhaustive paper Dr. Carr traced the use of the symbol from the time of its earliest use to the present day.



Other meetings have been the quarterly meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND at Dublin on October 3, with excursion to Glendalough, Co. Wicklow, on the following day; the excursion of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Winkfield, Warfield, and Binfield on October 2; the visit of the NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE FIELD CLUB to the churches of Coppenhall, Bradeley, Church Eaton, and Lapley on September 23; the quarterly meeting and excursion in the North Weald country on September 21 of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY; and the annual meeting of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on October 11.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE WONDERFUL WEALD. By Arthur Beckett. With 20 illustrations in colour and 41 initial designs by Ernest Marillier. London: *Mills and Boon, Ltd.*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 444. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Beckett's former Sussex book, *The Spirit of the Downs*, delighted lovers of the southern county, and the volume before us is quite as good. The author sets out by telling how he and his "Aminta," inspired by the sight of a rainbow resting on the Weald, and recalling the Sussex proverb, that "if you go to the end of the rainbow you will find a Crock of Gold," determined to set forth in quest of the Crock, or, in plainer language, to wander through the pleasant land of the Weald, and to enjoy and record the romance thereof. The characteristics of the Weald are then set forth in the form of a conversation between the author and his friends the Geologist and the Naturalist. The reader may next learn how the third member of the travelling party, the ass, was hired, and thereafter he can accompany the trio on

their journeyings through the gracious country which is so dear to the hearts of all true Sussex men and women, and to many others who, though not Sussex-born, are true lovers of the county. The book is no dry record of places and events, no mere diary of holiday wanderings. It breathes the spirit of the Weald, and abounds with anecdote and story, bits of Sussex history and biography, snatches of Sussex song and speech, items of folk-lore, specimens of Sussex wisdom and humour, and a vast amount of entertaining matter of many kinds relating to Wealden life and history. It is a necklace of Sussex stories and characters and characteristics, ancient and modern, strung loosely on the thread of narrative of daily wanderings. The reader can dip in anywhere and be sure of right good entertainment. Mr. Beckett wears his local learning lightly, and is eminently readable, but much labour and research must have gone to the making of the volume. We commend it most cordially not only to all who love Sussex, but to all who would learn somewhat of the charm of one of the most delightful districts of England. Most of the illustrations in colour are effective, though one or two are not free from the reproach of mere "prettiness," and are well reproduced, while the designs for initial letters are a pleasant little feature of the book. Mr. Beckett should not miscall Mark Antony Lower "Anthony."

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CHANGES OF A CENTURY. By J. C. Wright. London: *Elliot Stock* [1911]. Demy 8vo., pp. 268. Price 6s. net.

In a previous volume—*In the Good Old Times*—Mr. Wright gave a series of readable sketches of life as it was lived a century or so ago in this country. The book before us is a natural sequel to its predecessor. The theme is a trifle trite, but Mr. Wright's chapters make interesting and suggestive reading. He reviews the changes which the years have brought in travelling facilities—by land, water, and air—in methods of housekeeping, and in the treatment and position of children. Other aspects of the subject find illustration in chapters headed Labour and Land; The Press, Prose, Poetry; The Simple Life; The Trend of Life; and Fools and their Money; concluding with a well-written "Plea for the Present." Mr. Wright makes no pretence to original research; but he draws his anecdotes and illustrations from a wide field, and has produced an interesting book which is both instructive and entertaining. He is rather too fond of quoting unimportant writers; for there are much better things in the volume from his own pen than in some of the quotations he makes. The book will give the reflective reader much food for thought. "Progress to what end?" asked Froude (whom Mr. Wright miscalls "Frowde"). "Man's glory," said Ruskin, "is not at all in going, but in being." If the reader keeps Froude's question and Ruskin's remark in mind, he will find Mr. Wright's lucidly-written survey as suggestive and provocative of thought as it is interesting to read. We notice one or two slips. Dr. Jessopp's name is several times misspelt; *Catebs* was not by Jane Austen (as stated on p. 241), but by Hannah More; and "Mrs. Margaret," on p. 122, should be Mrs. Margaret Gatty.

A HISTORY OF PAINTING. By Haldane Macfall. Volumes v. and vi. of eight volumes, to be illustrated with 200 plates in colour and furnished with maps and copious tables and indices. London: *T. C. and E. C. Jack*, 1911. 4to. Price 7s. 6d. net a volume.

It would be a poor compliment to the author of this continuous review of the noble art of painting to treat his fifth and sixth volumes as detached. We have already (*ante*, pp. 196 and 317) paid a tribute to the general scope and form of this history, as well as to the generous measure of the publishers' enterprise. In these two volumes Mr. Macfall is treating of the Dutch genius and the French genius (the latter contains a gallant dedication to Madame Yvette Guilbert). Personally we can pardon him for the florid style and headings of his chapters; they add a little gaiety to the study of art, and must amuse the painters in Elysium! And when a reviewer in a well-known journal says "So far he has done little to throw new light on his subject," we wonder what is expected from a conspectus of so vast a region. After all, it is to Mr. Macfall's gay and illuminating manner of "turning on the light" that we sincerely think praise to be due. For instance, he demonstrates the astounding achievement by which the Dutch, "shedding alien vision, by sheer power and innate gifts," helped to create the democratic spirit. "Rembrandt glorified the Home Life, and set it above the splendour of thrones and palaces; and out of Rembrandt's sensing was born that school of Dutch painters of the Home Life that the pedants call *genre*." The coloured plates of "Hendrickje Stoffels" and "Himself in Old Age" after Rembrandt are particularly good; so also are Metsu's delightful "Music Lesson" and Pieter de Hooch's "Courtyard." In the French volume Mr. Macfall is evidently enjoying himself. He likes the pastellists and the femininity which they portray. He hits hard at "the sterility of bookish criticism" in introducing Nattier. He is interesting about the brothers Le Nain (of whose work there was recently a special exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club), though he gives no illustration of their work. He loves Chardin (and who does not?), the painter who declared that he used paints, but really painted with his feelings. It is in writing of the wizardry of Watteau that Mr. Macfall confesses his view, expressed in a telling but rather slipshod phrase, that "passion is the bed-rock of all art." It will be interesting in the last two volumes of this entertaining and enjoyable history, with its unconventional conventions, to see how the author illustrates this canon in treating of modern and Northern painting.

W. H. D.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, CHOLSEY, BERKS. By F. J. Cole, D.Sc. Oxon. With 23 plates. Oxford, *B. H. Blackwell*, and London, *Henry Frowde*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 62. Price 5s. net.

This appears to be the third of a series of "Studies in Local History" issued by, or in connection with, University College, Reading. "The object of the enterprise," says a prefatory General Note, "is to stimulate public interest in the history of the locality, and to afford a means by which the general historical

teaching at University College may gradually become connected with, or be illustrated by, the detailed evidence which is furnished by local history." This is entirely right, and such an enterprise should be strongly supported. The volume before us can be

and although the letterpress fills but sixty-two pages, it embodies a careful and indeed practically exhaustive, statement and discussion in detail of the problems presented by the plan and history of the church. The plates leave no detail unillustrated,



CHOLSEY CHURCH: WEST JAMB OF SOUTH DOOR OF NAVE.

commended without reservation. Cholsey Church, from an architectural point of view, is of unusual interest and deserving of careful study. Dr. Cole uses the right word when he terms his study an "Analysis." His method is thoroughly scientific;

and are most helpful accompaniments to the text. We are kindly allowed to reproduce on this page plate xiii., which shows the west jamb of the south door of the nave. This south door, which is shown particularly well in plate xii., is, says Dr. Cole, "a

very composite structure, and even a careful examination of it leaves one in doubt on many points. . . . Both caps are genuine. . . . In the west example the block out of which the cap has been worked assists in forming the jamb of the door. This cap is of a very beautiful design [see illustration]. It consists of an undulating strap doubly quirked into three portions. The pattern is clearly floral, and represents two entire plants. The roots arise together just above the necking at the free angle. The left stem crosses under the right, and they then pass respectively on to the east and south faces of the cap, where each behaves in precisely the same way. First the stem, after a graceful curve, passes into a raised boss and splits into three twigs. One of the latter travels back to the free angle just under the abacus, where it unites with its fellow of the other face and expands into a flower. The other two twigs terminate in trilobed leaves. The necking of the cap is a bold plain round." We quote this not only in explanation of the illustration, but as an example of Dr. Cole's masterly analysis of detail. This study may well be taken as a model for monographs on church fabrics.

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ROMANO-BRITISH BUILDINGS AND EARTHWORKS.

By John Ward, F.S.A. With many illustrations by the Author. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 319. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This volume of "The Antiquary's Books" is a companion and complement to that noticed last month by the same author and in the same series on *The Roman Era in Britain*. In the latter the buildings and earthworks of the Romano-British period were treated simply as part of a comprehensive review of the whole range of remains, great and small, of the Roman era in this country. In the volume now before us they are the subject of a full and fairly exhaustive description and analysis. The spade-work of the last quarter of a century, especially on the Silchester and Caerwent sites, has made the need for such a work imperative. All the minor details and relics of Roman life and activity which have been brought to light are incidental to the revelation which has been made of Roman methods of construction. The material for a thorough examination and discussion of the "major monuments"—the towers, forts, houses, and other structural remains—of Roman Britain is now fairly abundant, and Mr. Ward is well equipped for handling it. Every antiquary will be grateful to Mr. Ward for thus bringing together, co-ordinating, and discussing so thoroughly, the material which, till the appearance of this book, has lain scattered through a hundred reports, volumes of transactions, special memoirs, and other not too accessible sources. Mr. Ward's conclusions will not be accepted by all antiquaries, and, as he frankly admits, will probably have to be modified as the years pass, and fresh additions are made to our knowledge. He seems to us to take too little note of the work at Corbridge (Corstopitum), and it is by no means improbable that the forthcoming excavations under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries at Wroxeter may throw much new light on the problems discussed; but in the meantime we can only be profoundly grateful to Mr. Ward and

his publishers for a work which so thoroughly sums up and so suggestively discusses all the evidence now available. The book is exceptionally well indexed so far as subjects are concerned, but we wish that page references to places could have been included. The ninety-eight illustrations are nearly all from the author's own able pen. The plans and diagrams are particularly helpful.

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FREDERICK JAMES FURNIVALL: A VOLUME OF PERSONAL RECORD. 8 illustrations. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. lxxxiii, 216. Price 3s. 6d. net.

On the occasion of Furnivall's seventy-fifth birthday a Miscellany volume was published in his honour; and now, when he has passed from among us, this volume of record is issued in memory of a remarkable personality. It is a cairn composed of many stones contributed by friends of varied occupations and many diverse walks in life. The book is an affecting tribute or collection of tributes to a lovable and much-loved man. Mingled with the reminiscences of fellow-scholars, both at home and abroad, are recollections by members of his Girls' Sculling Club and by waitresses at the tea-rooms he frequented. No side of a many-sided character is left unrepresented. His failings were obvious, and on one occasion especially—the unhappy quarrel or controversy with Swinburne and Halliwell-Phillipps in connection with the New Shakspere Society—his lack of restraint and good taste led him woefully astray. The painful story is fairly recorded in the admirable biography by Mr. John Monro which fills the first eighty-three pages of the book. But this was an incident only in a wonderfully active and beneficent life. In these pages is the record of a man who hated shams of all kinds, and who loved both hard work and hard play; of one, moreover, whose magnetic personality had a charm for all who came in contact with him, and who was never so happy as when he was contributing or ministering to the happiness of others—especially of children and young people, and of those upon whose shoulders the burdens of daily life and daily bread-winning pressed heavily. Of his services to English scholarship and to philology it is unnecessary to speak here. We think that most readers of this deeply interesting book will value it chiefly for its record and revelation of Furnivall's eager, devoted, unselfish humanity. His faults died with him; but his devotion to truth, his utterly unselfish work for others, his helpfulness to all who needed help, and his happiness in promoting happiness, as here set forth by a multitude of witnesses, should serve as an incentive and inspiration to every reader.

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OUT OF THE IVORY PALACES. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. With 12 illustrations. London: *Mills and Boon, Ltd.*, 1911. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 308. Price 6s.

It was only the other day that we were reading with pleasure the pages of Mr. Ditchfield's *Parson's Pleasance*, and now another volume of his essays is before us. This is rather more of an "omnium gatherum" than its predecessor, but Mr. Ditchfield is always readable. The title is highly imaginative, and the headings to one or two of the sections seem

a little forced. Section V., for instance, which is devoted to the joys of "Flint-collecting," obviously written for the general reader rather than for the antiquary, is headed "Prehistoric Palaces." The subjects discussed range from the ideal house, family papers, and the diary of a Mutiny hero, to an imaginary account of the landing of a hostile force at Harwich, followed by the surprise and capture of Colchester; and from a very pleasant sketch of the history of Hatchard's (the well-known book-shop), an account of the rebus, and a letter of Beau Brummell to essays on the right of Sanctuary, lepers in England, and various episcopal palaces. On all these and other topics Mr. Ditchfield discourses pleasantly and instructively. He wields a practised pen, and knows how to present the driest subjects in readable and attractive guise. His accuracy is not quite unimpeachable, but when the range is so wide an occasional slip may be pardoned. On p. 284, however, is an astounding statement which can hardly be called a slip. Mr. Ditchfield writes quite seriously: "The Scilly Isles were once joined with Cornwall. *It was not until the fourteenth century that they were severed* [the italics are ours], when a mighty storm flooded and destroyed 140 churches and villages, and carried away nearly 200 square miles of land. This was something like a victory for the sea." It would puzzle Mr. Ditchfield to produce authority for the separation of Scilly in the fourteenth century. Tradition has sometimes associated the severance from Cornwall with the great storm of 1099, as recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; but there can be no doubt that the separation took place much farther back. We have noticed sundry misprints. On p. 124 Robert Dodsley masquerades as Robert "Dodsbury," and "crownogs" on p. 193 should be "crannogs." By "Lyne" on p. 283 we presume Lympe is intended, but we do not know what authority there is for including that place among the Cinque Ports. On p. 173 the execrable Fouquier-Tinville becomes two persons by the substitution of a comma for a hyphen. Mr. Ditchfield should look to his proofs.

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From Paris come the four quarterly parts for 1910, the first year's issue, of the *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (Paris: Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, 19 Rue Spontini), a quarterly which performs the useful function of providing a list of the articles (with brief descriptive summary of each) on art and archaeology in the periodicals of France and other countries. This is a bibliographical undertaking which deserves support. The French periodicals are naturally much more fully done than those of some other countries—Great Britain is but poorly represented—but the enterprise will doubtless grow. The summaries appear to be very carefully prepared, and there is a useful summary-index on the cover. We have also received No. 1, dated August last, of a new quarterly, *Collectors' Lists* (Manchester: 19, Cannon Street; annual subscription, 5s.), which contains scanty lists of collectors and dealers, with some miscellaneous matter. It does not appear to us to serve any particular purpose.

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Among the pamphlets on our table are John Kellerman, the "Last of the Alchemists," by Mr. W. B.

Gerish, giving an account, largely taken from Sir Richard Phillips's *Personal Tour through the United Kingdom*, 1828, of Kellerman, a Prussian alchemist who lived at Luton in the earlier decades of the nineteenth century; and Part 32 of the useful *Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London*, issued by the London County Council (price 1d.), and containing brief notices of the association of Lord John Russell with 37, Chesham Place, and of Lord Raglan with 5, Great Stanhope Street. Commemorative tablets have been placed on both houses.

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We have received from Messrs. H. R. Allenson, Ltd., of Racquet Court, Fleet Street, a copy of No. 1, vol. ii., of the *Magazine of Antique Firearms*, a monthly periodical devoted to the history of firearms, which is published at Athens, Tennessee, U.S.A. We had not before heard of this magazine; but it shows that this particular branch of antiquarian study is keenly pursued on the other side of the Atlantic. Its chief article is on "Early Flint Locks," by G. C. Stone; but there is much other relevant matter, with a plentiful supply of illustrations. Collectors of firearms on this side will be glad to hear of this magazine, which is issued at twenty-five cents the copy or two dollars annual subscription. The *Scottish Historical Review*, October, has papers on "The Black Friars and the Scottish Universities," by Mr. Moir Bryce, showing how closely the Dominicans were associated with the beginnings of Scottish university or systematic education; "The Reformers and Divorce," a study on consistorial jurisdiction, by Mr. D. Baird Smith; an interesting account of "Scotsmen serving the Swede," by the Hon. G. A. Sinclair, with three fine portraits; and "The Hospitaliers in Scotland in the fifteenth century," based on a document recorded in the archives of the Order at Malta, by Mr. John Edwards. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, September.



Correspondence.

TREES GROWING FROM GRAVES.

TO THE EDITOR.

In the October *Antiquary* Mr. W. B. Gerish asks whether the superstition about "trees growing from graves" exists in other counties than Hertfordshire. I have heard of this belief both in Berkshire and Oxfordshire, but I do not know of an example of a tree actually growing from a grave. I hear it is quite a common belief on the Continent, and that it has arisen from the fact that septs and those who were said to have lived bad lives often had a stake planted in their graves instead of a stone, and that the stake would often send out shoots, which gave the idea of a tree.

B. F. BATE.

BUCKLEBURY, BERKS,
September 14, 1911.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1911.

Notes of the Month.

REFERRING to the first two "Notes" in last month's *Antiquary*, we are glad to know that the post of Director-General of Archæology in India is not to be abolished. Replying to a question as to how many officials the Director-General had in his department and what were their duties, in the House of Commons on November 2, Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, said: "The Director-General of Archæology has, strictly speaking, no department. The Archæological Survey Department is officered by a Director-General, who advises the local governments, and twelve superintendents and assistants, whose duty it is to investigate, report on, and conserve the ancient monuments of their respective circles. These officers are responsible to the local governments, and their activities would, of course, not be affected even if the proposal of the Government of India to abolish the Director-Generalship were carried out. I may add, perhaps, that the Secretary of State in Council, after the most careful consideration of the proposals of the Government of India in all their aspects, has decided not to sanction the abolition of this post."



The Spalding Gentlemen's Society, which has existed since 1709, and ranks as the oldest Antiquarian Society in the country, established itself in a new home and opened a new museum and library on October 25.

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The opening ceremony was performed by Sir Henry H. Howorth, and there was a large and influential gathering. The new building, which includes a museum and library, has been erected to celebrate the bicentenary of the foundation of the society, and to form a memorial to the founder, Mr. Maurice Johnson. Its erection was rendered possible by the generosity of the late Mr. Edward Gentle, of Spalding, and other members of the society. The building is in the Tudor style, the front being of dark red brickwork, with stone dressings. The museum and library contain a wealth of treasures of artistic, literary, and scientific interest, including numerous old manuscripts and early printed works, many dealing with the Eastern Counties. Of much interest also are the minute books of the Society, first describing its foundation by Maurice Johnson, and including many notes relating to the early history of the town. In the museum proper are objects of great antiquarian interest, including a charter of King Henry IV. relating to the disafforestation of lands in Spalding and Pinchbeck, the charter being illuminated in gold and colours. The society has a unique collection of antiquities found in Lincolnshire and adjoining counties. In the evening a lecture was given by Mr. T. Sheppard on "The Romans in Lincolnshire," illustrated by lantern views, Sir Henry Howorth being in the chair.



The third report of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in Scotland, containing an "Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the County of Caithness," is a volume of some 250 pages, richly illustrated with drawings, reproductions of photographs, ground-plans, and maps, including a map of the county indicating the position of the various objects of archæological interest. The Commissioners in their report say that the monuments and constructions of Caithness were found to be more numerous and important than was expected, and, though belonging mainly to prehistoric times, they include a number of castles characteristic of the various periods of Scottish castellated architecture from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century.

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"The list of long cairns, the earliest monuments of prehistoric times, was considerably augmented, many of these being identified and examined for the first time, while of later cairns, chambered and otherwise, there were found a number of fresh examples. In the year 1870 seventy-nine brochs were enumerated within the county. The number still in evidence, or of which the sites are recognizable and recorded, has now been increased to 145 as the result of the survey. Many of these, however, are reduced to little more than foundations, and most of them are contained in mounds overgrown with vegetation. Throughout the county twenty-four were found to have been excavated, and details of the excavations and a note of the relics recovered are contained in the inventory."

An interesting discovery that was made in the course of the Commissioners' work was that of "a dwelling belonging to the Iron Age, circular or oblong in shape, and megalithic in character, discovered in the parish of Latheron, the remarkable feature of which is a gallery or corridor around the interior." A survey of the monuments and constructions in Galloway is now being undertaken, and work is also being organized for the survey of ancient buildings in the towns, commencing with Edinburgh.

An indication of the Royal Commission's activity in the last-named direction was afforded by the reading of a communication from their secretary at a meeting of the Plans and Works Committee of the Edinburgh Town Council on October 26, asking for a list of all antiquities, such as old buildings, ecclesiastical and secular crosses, armorial stones, sun-dials, inscribed lintels and bells, of date prior to 1707, and not already included in the City's Register of Ancient Buildings. Instructions were given for furnishing the desired information.

In view of the sale of Tattershall Castle His Majesty's Office of Works have issued a letter to county councils calling attention to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, 1882 and 1900, providing for the guardianship of monuments of historic, traditional, or artistic interest. The letter

states that the matter is of national importance, and the expense involved in guardianship would in some cases be more fittingly borne nationally than locally. The First Commissioner of Works hopes that county councils will not hesitate to draw his attention to any monument worthy of protection. We are glad to notice that more than one county council, as a result of this letter, are setting to work to draw up memoranda of such monuments within their areas as may seem to require scheduling.

À propos of Tattershall Castle all antiquaries must have read with pleasure the announcement made through the Central News Agency on November 7 that the castle has been saved from destruction. It has been bought by Earl Curzon, who purchased it from the unknown American who bought it some months ago with the alleged intention of removing it bodily and setting it up on the other side of the Atlantic. Earl Curzon is said to contemplate further works of repair and preservation. There appears to be little likelihood, however, of the recovery of the fireplaces. It is doubtful, indeed, whether they could be successfully repaired, so roughly were they handled when recently torn from their settings.

We take the following interesting note from the *City Press*, November 11: "Among recent additions to the Guildhall Museum is a small oak pile, presented by the Streets Committee, from the foundation of the wall which bounded Roman London on its south side. The Museum Clerk had been instructed to watch a vacant site in Lower Thames Street between Fish Street Hill and Pudding Lane, where it was expected that, if excavations were made, traces of the south wall of Roman London might be found. The question was the more important in that the exact line of that wall was not known, and no portion of it had been seen and described by archæologists. A few weeks ago Messrs. W. Lawrence and Sons began digging on the spot. In making a deep hole for footings, about 5 feet square, close against the pavement of Lower Thames Street, they came upon a part of the wall. At a depth of some 20 feet were found three layers of charac-

teristic Roman red tiles, embedded in mortar mixed with pounded tile. Below these were three layers of roughly-hewn pieces of Kentish rag, about a foot in diameter. Lowest of all, huge baulks of timber were found, about 2 feet square, and more than 5 feet long. These lay irregularly across the line of the fall, and between them were placed, upright, short piles, of which the only one that was brought out whole has been secured for the museum. These finds only represent the lowest 5 feet of the wall, which was originally 20 or 30 feet high, and 7 or 8 feet thick. The line of the Roman wall along the river banks is thus exactly fixed at this spot, and is shown to be slightly different from that conjecturally drawn in the map of Roman London in the Victoria County History."



The Goldsmiths Company have presented to the museum a bowl of green glazed "Tudor" ware of the sixteenth century—found in Paternoster Row; and a mediæval bone pin polisher, found in the same thoroughfare. Mr. William Fenton has presented a sixpenny piece of the time of Queen Elizabeth.



A series of lectures, entitled "The Needle's Excellency," on the history of embroidery from the earliest times down to the present day, is being given on Thursdays at the Royal School of Art Needlework by Miss M. A. Lamb. The lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, began on November 9. The following are the subjects: Needlework of Antiquity, Christian Era to the Crusades, Crusades to the Sixteenth Century, Sixteenth Century to the Death of Louis XIV., Death of Louis XIV. to the Present Time, and Needlework in Costume—both Secular and Ecclesiastical.



The *Times* is publishing several interesting and well-informed articles on antiquarian subjects. The issue of October 20, under the general heading of "Studies in Furniture," gave a first article on "English Mantelpieces"; while that of November 11 gave the first of a series of articles on "Glasses, Old and New," dealing with the work of the Roman, Saracenic, and Spanish

craftsmen, the glass of Venice and Northern Europe being promised as the subject of the second article. Of Spanish glass the writer remarks: "A group apart of strongly individual character is formed by the earlier glass of Spain. Its technique shows clear marks of Roman ancestry, though extant specimens cannot apparently be traced back earlier than the seventeenth or perhaps the sixteenth century. It is distinguished by that exuberance of form bordering on the extravagant which characterizes Spanish art in all its branches. A profusion of applied bosses, spines, and finlike excrescences, with which some of the vessels are covered, gives them a grotesque and somewhat outlandish appearance; but side by side with these *bizarre* forms may be seen jugs and vases displaying a wealth of beautiful and varied curves which are an enduring reproach to the dull machine-made symmetry generally demanded by the public in glass of the present day. The 'metal' of old Spanish glass is full of flaws and imperfections, but its shapes and decoration never attempt to pass beyond the limitations imposed by the nature of the material. These remarks apply only to the earlier Spanish glass, now unfortunately of rare occurrence in the market, and its modern descendants of indigenous type. Intercourse with the Low Countries in the seventeenth century resulted in the imitation of Netherlandish and German enamelled glass, while the eighteenth century saw the establishment of the royal factory of La Granja de San Ildefonso, with a staff of foreign workmen. Its productions so closely resemble the Netherlandish glass of the period that it is by no means easy to decide whether many of the eighteenth-century glasses, to which a Spanish origin is attributed, may not in reality be importations from Dutch or Flemish glass-works. The glasses as to which there is this uncertainty of origin may offer interesting problems for solution by connoisseurs, but they possess none of the distinctive qualities which are the charm of Spanish glass of pure native ancestry."



Ecclesiologists may like to note that the *Builder* of November 10 contained a good first article on "Some Worcestershire Churches," with many illustrations.

A great stone forming part of the belfry floor of the parish church of Edwinstowe, Notts, has recently been raised, and has been found to be, as reputed, the original stone altar of the church. Two of the consecration crosses are still quite distinctly to be seen. The front of the stone is moulded with fourteenth-century carving, showing that the stone is about the same age as the south aisle of the church. In all probability it may be concluded that it was the altar-stone of the Chantry Chapel of St. Margaret, in the south aisle of the church, which was dedicated in 1342. A plausible idea, suggested by Mr. William Stevenson, of Alfretton, is that this stone was removed from the church in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that a certain Henry Tucker, Vicar of Edwinstowe, was buried underneath it, near the old Priest's Doorway, in the south-east corner of the churchyard, the stone afterwards having been placed under the tower of the church on some occasion of restoration.

The *Graphic* of November 4 devoted four pages to a very interesting series of illustrations of historical relics of various kinds which are to be found in the new London Museum, at present housed in Kensington Palace. In the course of a general description the writer of the accompanying letter-press remarks that: "The Hilton Price Collection will take a prominent place in the museum. This contains specimens of the Stone and Bronze Ages, Samian ware imported from the South of France during the first and second centuries, leather work, spear-heads, stirrups and spurs, coins, mediæval ink-horns, Tudor cloth caps found in the London Ditch, lead crosses from the burial-pits on the site of Christ's Hospital, to mention but a few of the infinite variety of articles of general and local interest.

"A special endeavour will be made to show what London's industries were in the past. London has been famous for many industries, which have for a variety of reasons emigrated to other parts. More suitable spots in course of time have been found for carrying on certain industries; other industries have undergone a process of evolution, and have entirely altered in character. Thus, it is the intention of the

museum authorities to gather together as many examples as possible of Battersea enamels, Chelsea porcelains, early Lambeth pottery, and Spitalfields silks."

Referring to our quotation in last month's "Notes" of his letter regarding the discovery of two large sculptured slabs at Corstopitum (Corbridge), Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A., writes:

"The conjecture that the design of the vine-slab (to use a convenient expression) was carried over an adjoining stone proved to be correct, and the adjoining stone was found some days later. It showed the vine, and also a tree of a different species, with a figure—possibly a satyr—apparently playing the double pipes; but, unfortunately, the stone had been very badly burnt, and most of the sculpture had scaled off. In addition to this, a triangular slab was found, carved with a border of the same vine pattern, and in the centre the she-wolf with Romulus and Remus. This possibly formed a pediment above the other stones; but if so, the length—a little over 6 feet—shows that there is another stone yet to be discovered.

"The inscribed slab appears to have been flanked by winged Victories, carved on adjoining stones, as each *pelta* is grasped by a pair of hands; a fragment of sculpture, which is probably part of one of the Victories, was found a few days later.

"The erasure of SOLI INVICTO on the inscribed slab has been begun by sinking a number of holes, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, evidently with the intention of making it easier to cut out the words with the chisel or mason's pick, but this latter process has never been carried out."

At the annual meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund on November 10 the discovery at Oxyrhynchus was announced by Dr. Hunt of about half a play of Sophocles. The play is the "Ichneutæ," or "The Trackers," of which practically nothing beyond the title was previously known, and it is a satyric drama, a lighter piece which followed the specimen of a tragic trilogy. Only one specimen of such a satyric drama has come down to us—the "Cyclops" of Euripides. Dr. Hunt and Dr. Grenfell

have recovered from the rubbish heaps of Oxyrhynchus about 400 lines of the play, which is a slight piece, and, like the "Cyclops" of Euripides, is a short and simple dramatization of a well-known story to which a satyric setting was appropriate. An element of comedy was supplied by the grotesque figures of Silenus and the chorus, whose imitation of dogs upon the scene lends itself to some rather broad humour. While bearing the unmistakable Sophoclean stamp, this play thus differs entirely in theme and treatment from the other plays of Sophocles which we possess, and it fills up to some extent a gap in our knowledge of the dramatist's art. There were found also other Sophoclean fragments of a tragedy on the tale of Troy.



M. Naville, who has been carrying on excavations at Abydos, described a curious find of a vast necropolis of dogs containing thousands of mummies of those animals. This may throw light, it is thought, on the solution of a question which now occupies not only Egyptologists but anthropologists—the origin of the Egyptians. The greyhound, which is plentiful among the mummies, was an animal imported into Egypt from Central Africa, and, like the papyrus plant, also imported, seems to show that part of the primitive population came from the Upper Nile. "Recent researches have shown that the most ancient dog in Crete, a dog famous in antiquity, is the Egyptian greyhound. We have here another instance of the Egyptian civilization spreading on the great Ægean island. You see how we may find in zoology a help for reconstructing the history of very early times." All the antiquities acquired at Abydos were sent to America in recognition of the increased support now received from that country. This coming winter the Fund will begin the great enterprise of excavating the Osireion at Abydos, "which ought to yield treasures of the first importance for the history and religion of ancient Egypt." The total assets of the Fund and its branches were £3,882, against £3,494 in the previous year.



Mr. J. D. le Conteur, of Millbrook, Jersey, kindly sends us the following note from the

Jersey *Evening Post* of October 16:—"An important discovery was made on Saturday last at La Hougue Boëte by Mr. A. Spreckley Raworth, Seigneur du Fief et Seigneurie de St. Jean de la Hougue Boëte. It appears that some time ago Mr. Raworth inspected the mound from which the Manor derives its name, and which, situated about three-quarters of a mile to the north-east of the house, is known as the Tête de Fief. After a minute inspection of the place the Seigneur concluded that the mound was in reality an ancient burying ground, and he decided to personally carry out some work of excavation. This he did, and on Saturday last, October 14, his labours were rewarded with an important discovery in the shape of an ancient sepulchre, over which was a huge slab some 12 feet in length. The chamber itself is built up of unhewn stones, and it is very evident that the whole was heaped over by the hand of man. The position of the ancient tomb is due east and west.

"As soon as the discovery was made the Seigneur reported the facts to one of the officials of the Société Jersiaise, who proceeded to the spot to assist in the work of exploration, as well as to, if possible, fix the approximate age of the tomb. From a cursory glance it would appear to belong to the Neolithic period. The work has since Saturday been continued very carefully by Mr. Raworth, and the chamber was opened, but progress in these matters must be made with the utmost caution in order to ensure the preservation of the place. The sepulchre is some 10 to 12 feet in length and about 6 feet wide." Writing on November 10, Mr. Le Conteur tells us that nothing further of importance has been discovered.



A Reuter's telegram from Rome says that while investigating the ruins of the Domus Flavia, on the Palatine, Professor Boni has discovered almost intact the pavement of the dining hall (triclinium) of Domitian, a thousand square metres in area. The pavement is in Oriental granite, with a border of Numidian marble and other African stones, the ancient quarries for which, it is hoped, will be discovered in Tripoli or Cyrenaica. The pavement is the richest of all those in the imperial palaces of the first century.

Especially remarkable is the arrangement of pillars raising the pavement from the earth, so as to permit of the introduction of hot air from a special heating furnace.



The *Athenæum*, November 18, says that some interesting discoveries have been made by Commandant Esperandier, of the French Army, as the result of excavations in Mont Auxois. A certain portion of the original fortifications of Alesia, the capital of Vercingetorix, has been exposed, and, although the massive wooden blocks constituting the ramparts have been reduced to powder, the nails which held them together have been found. These are in a remarkable state of preservation. They are headless, and measure from 10 to 12 inches in length. The road leading into the fort has also been clearly traced.



The Pastoral Staff and the Archbishop's Cross-Staff.

By F. R. FAIRBANK, M.D., F.S.A.

THE PASTORAL STAFF.

“HEN the Bishop uses the mitre, he also uses the pastoral staff . . . the mitre and staff are correlated with the Bishop.” But the pastoral staff is the older and more important of the two; it was by delivery and reception of this that the bishop was invested in his office. The question as to who should deliver the staff to him was at one time the cause of great trouble. The pastoral staff is used by Bishops and Archbishops alike; they carry it themselves, or depute one of their ministers or chaplains or some dignitary to hold or carry it for them. When they died it was usual for a staff to be buried with them. When they relinquished their office they gave up the staff. All this is more fully set forth in what follows.

The earliest mention of a pastoral staff, as such, is believed to be in a letter from Pope Celestine (423-432) to the Bishops of Vienne and Narbonne.

At the ordination of a Bishop, the bestowing of the pastoral staff was an important part of the ceremony. In Anglo-Saxon times, in the Pontifical of Leofric, Bishop of Exeter, seventh to eighth century, it is as follows:

Hic dandus est baculus :

Accipe baculum, sacri regiminis signum, ut imbecilles consolides; titubantes confirmes; pravos corrigas; rectos dirigas in viam salutis æternæ; habeasque potestatem erigendi dignos et corrigendi indignos; co-operante Domino nostro Jesu Christo. Qui cum, etc.

The form in the Pontifical of Egbert, Archbishop of York, 732-766, is somewhat different. It is as follows:

Cum datur baculus hæc oratio dicitur :

Accipe baculum pastoralis officii; et sis in corrigendis vitiis sevens; in ira judicium sine ira tenens; cum iratus fueris misericordiæ reminiscens.

In the Sarum Use, 1315-1329, a blessing of the staff before presentation is added, thus:

Benedictio pastoralis baculi :

Sustentator humanæ imbecillitatis, Deus, benedic baculum istud, et quod in eo exterius designatur, interius in moribus famuli tui propitiationis clementia operatur. Per Dominum, etc.

Cum datur baculus, episcopo dicat ordinator :

Accipe baculum pastoralis officii, et sis corrigendis vitiis pie sævens; judicium sine ira tenens; in fovendis virtutibus auditorum animos demulcens; in tranquillitate severitatis censuram non deserens.

When the Bishop uses the mitre, he also uses the pastoral staff, in his own city and diocese, and elsewhere only when by Papal authority consecrations, ordinations, or personal benedictions are allotted to him to perform. In all processions it is used, during which, if the way be long, he may cause it to be borne immediately before him by a minister, who shall serve it, vested in a pluvial. He shall carry it, raised from the ground, in both hands; and if in a church it be the custom, or privilege, that some one of the chapter, having dignity, carry it before the

Bishop, he may serve it. If the way of the procession be short, the Bishop himself shall carry it in his left hand, when he shall be vested in a mitre and pluvial. Also at Pontifical Vespers, while he proceeds from the altar to his seat, and *vice versa*; and while the canticle *Magnificat* is sung, and while he blesses the people. Also in Pontifical Mass, while he proceeds from the sacristy to the altar, and *vice versa*; and as often as he goes from the altar to his seat, and *vice versa*; while the Gospel is sung; when the Bishop himself preaches, or another preaches in his presence; when in the middle of Mass, and at the end, he gives the solemn Benediction—*i.e.*, when he begins to make the sign of the cross, and not before; and in all pontifical acts which are performed by the Bishop himself, as in ordinations, benedictions, consecrations, etc., which are done in their proper places, provided that the Bishop is vested in a pluvial and mitre, or at least in a mitre and stole, for the mitre and staff are correlated with the Bishop. Offices and masses for the dead are excepted from this rule, in which the use of the staff ceases.

The minister before mentioned, who is deputed to carry the staff, on occasion, for the Bishop, is one of the seven, besides those who are more dignified, who, being suitable in appearance, habit, and tonsure, when convenient, should assist the Bishop; and *inter alia* hand to him, and receive from him, the staff at the proper times.

When the Bishop himself carries the staff, it is with the curve of the crook turned towards the people; when the minister carries or holds it, it is turned from them—*et baculum pastorem in manu sua sinistra assumat, curvatura baculi ad populum conversa; cujus contrarium faciant ministri tenendo baculum vel portando (Exeter and Sarum Pontificals)*.

Gervase, in his *History of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, when writing of Anselm, says: ". . . he was led, though unwillingly, to the King, in order that, according to the usual custom, he might receive the pastoral staff from the King's hand. . . ." And in the *Chron. Abbatia de Bello*, speaking of the Council of London in 1107, the writer says: "Afterwards, however, in the presence of Anselm, the King decreed that from that

time forward no person should be invested with a bishopric, or an abbacy, by receiving the pastoral staffs, or the ring, from any lay hand." The King, however, required fealty from the elect before the temporalities were restored.

The pastoral staff was given up as a rendering up of a bishopric or abbacy, and on occasion of degradation this was ordered to be done. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, under date 1047, says: "Afterwards the Pope held a synod at Vercelli, and Bishop Ulf (of Dorchester) came thereto: and well-nigh would they have broken his staff, if he had not given very great gifts: because he knew not how to do his duty so well as he should." At the Council of London in 1075, Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, was commanded by Archbishop Lanfranc to resign his ring and pastoral staff as being illiterate and unworthy of the episcopal office. But a legend adds that he refused to give it up except to him who gave it to him, and thereupon stuck it into the marble of the tomb of Edward the Confessor. This was taken as a miracle, and he was requested to retain his office and resume his staff.

It was the custom to bury a pastoral staff with deceased Bishops. These have been found in many instances, as at Durham, in 1874, in excavations at the east end of the Chapter House, in the coffin of Bishop Flambard, died 1128, the head and ferrule and traces of the staff remained. In that of Geoffrey Rufus, died 1140, the iron ferrule remained. At Norwich, in the western doorway of the pulpitum, the staff of Bishop Lyhart, died 1472, was found. At St. Stephen's, Westminster, that of Bishop Lyndewode of St. David's. At Canterbury, when the tomb of Archbishop Hubert Walter (1205), as is supposed, was opened in 1890, a staff of cedar wood was found lying across the body. The crook is small, plain, and of silver-gilt. The head of one found at Wells is figured in *The Statutes and History of Wells* (Reynolds). At Winchester, in 1820, Bishop Fox's coffin was opened, and his staff remained with his right hand grasping it. Some ancient specimens are still in existence. At New College, Oxford, is preserved in the College Chapel the magni-

ficent staff of the founder, Bishop Wykeham ; and at Corpus Christi College that of the founder, Bishop Fox ; at St. John's College, the post-Reformation staff of Archbishop Laud. In York Minster is the large but plain silver staff of Bishop Smith, of Calliopolis, *in partibus*. The crosier of Cardinal Allen is preserved in the Archiepiscopal Museum at Westminster.

The earliest form of the staff was little longer than an ordinary walking-stick, with



a round knob at the upper end. Such a staff is represented in an Anglo-Saxon Pontifical, where a Bishop is using it in consecrating a church. In Ireland these early staves had an awkward-shaped crook, quite peculiar. Many specimens of this form exist : one from Cloumacnoise is in the Royal Irish Academy ; one belonging to a Bishop of Waterford and Lismore is figured in *Archæologia*, xxxiii., plate xvii., p. 360. In the twelfth century the crook was a simple volute with or without some figure inside it :

as at Durham, that of Bishop Flambard, before referred to, and on the seal of Peter, Bishop of Beauvais, 1123 (*Archæological Journal*). One of ivory, twelfth century, with the volute ending in an animal's head, with a figure of the Lamb, is in South Kensington Museum. As time went on they became more decorated, till we arrive at that of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, preserved in the Chapel of New College, Oxford, which is one of the most magnificent in existence.

They appear to have been formed at first of plain wood ; afterwards they were covered with some metal—bronze or copper or silver-gilt. The less costly staves in ordinary use were often made of plain wood, with a copper-gilt crook, which could be changed as desired. The crook was always the most beautiful part, and was usually separable from the staff. It was formed of bronze or ivory, plain or decorated with gilt or enamel. At Lincoln was a staff of horn and wood, with a head of copper. At St. Paul's, London, was a staff silver and gilt, with two bosses ; in the upper one were figures of six of the Apostles, with pinnacles ; figures of the Crucifixion, with SS. Mary and John ; and of Our Lady, with or without the Child on her knee. There are some staves of thirteenth-century date which are decorated with very beautiful gold work of leaves, etc., overlaid on the object ; there is one in the British Museum. They were made at the Abbey of Oignes, by Frère Hugo (see plate xi., *Handbook of Mediæval Room, British Museum*). The staff, when made of metal, was usually formed of two or more parts, which could be put together or separated for convenience. At Winchester there was one formed of a "unicorn's horn" ; it must have been exceedingly heavy.

Pastoral staves are not, usually at least, used at services for the dead ; but in *Leland's Collections*, 1770, vol. iv., p. 309, *Hearne's Additions*, there is an account from *Harleian Manuscript* 3504 of the funeral of Henry VII., and at the "assoiling of the corpse" it is said that all the Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots present, "setting their crosses (*sic*) on the said corpse, assoiled in the most solemn manner. . . ."

The Pope never uses the pastoral staff.

Besides being used in the ordinary services of the Church, the pastoral staff was, and is, used in consecrations of churches by the Bishop to knock at the principal entrance to demand admission, and to write the Latin and Greek alphabets in ashes laid on the floor of the church for the purpose. Good pictures of this were published in the illustrated periodicals at the time of the consecration of the Cathedral at Westminster. Also they were used at the painful ceremony of degrading a priest or other cleric; the Bishop removed each garment from the erring one with the ferrule of the staff.

In mediæval times it was customary for a veil of cloth (*vexillum*) to be hung to the upper part of the staff, to be used in carrying it, to prevent immediate contact with the hand; and many paintings, brasses, and marble monuments show it, either hanging loose or wrapped tightly round the staff. Such a cloth is shown attached to the cross-staff of Archbishops occasionally; it is well shown in the altar-piece in the National Gallery by Carlo Crivelli, in the figure of St. Peter as a Pope (well figured in the *Building News*, August 19, 1892). But in the seventeenth century this custom was discontinued, and the *Ceremonial of Bishops* has an order that such a cloth is not to be used, but that a portion of the surplice or cloth is to be folded round it instead.

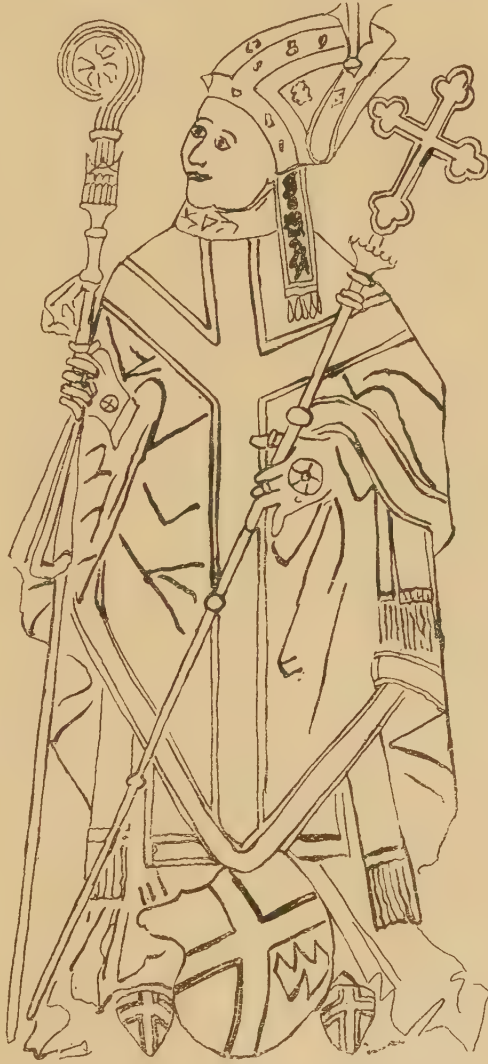
It has again become the fashion for Bishops of the Anglican Communion to use the staff, but presentation of it does not form part of their consecration service. I have before me representations of those of the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Bath and Wells, Peterborough, Ely, Newcastle, and Manchester.

The staff of the Bishop of London appears to have been made from the description of one of the old staves above given.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S CROSS-STAFF.

The cross-staff of the Archbishop is a totally different thing from the pastoral staff. The latter is used both by the Archbishops and Bishops themselves, but the cross-staff is never carried by the Archbishop himself, but by some minister or dignitary in front of him. Representations of Archbishops as statues, on brasses, and in pictures, are often shown with the staff in their hands or by

their side, to indicate their status. On some brasses in Germany Archbishops and some "exempt" Bishops are represented as themselves holding in one hand a crosier and in



ARCHBISHOP LAC DE SENNO, 1480: GNESEN.

the other a cross-staff. Patriarchs were further distinguished by having a double cross—i.e., with two arms—carried before them. All these points are more fully dealt with below.

The cross of the Archbishop should be carried by a chaplain or some dignitary immediately before him, with the figure of the crucifix turned towards the Archbishop, and between it and him none should walk, for it is his token (*insigne*). On entering his city for the first time, he shall ride on horseback; the Canons and Chapter of the Cathedral shall go immediately in front of him, but no one shall go between him and his cross. When first elected he could not use the cross until he had received the pallium; thus, when Archbishop Vaughan received the pallium at Brompton Oratory, after the celebrant had taken the pallium from the altar and placed it upon the shoulders of the new Archbishop, he, the celebrant, took off his mitre and moved to the north side; the new Archbishop then rose and blessed the people from before the altar, his cross now being held before him. This is a modern example. But if the Archbishop is about to celebrate, his cross is carried by the Sub-Deacon, and not immediately in front of him, but before the Canons and dignitaries of the Cathedral, who shall immediately precede him. The Sub-Deacon, who read the epistle, might be, and usually at such times was, a dignitary, as a Bishop or an Abbot who acted as such for the time. The Archbishop himself then carried, and carries, the pastoral staff. When the Archbishop gives solemn Benediction from before the altar, he does not wear the mitre, but his head is uncovered, out of respect to the crucifix on his staff; but Bishops when they do the same are mitred, for they cannot use the cross-staff.

In the presence of a Cardinal, an Archbishop does not use his staff, out of respect to the Cardinal. This was ordered in a Bull issued ("fulminated") in 1371 by Pope Gregory XI., prohibiting all entitled to use the cross, whether Patriarchs or Archbishops, from doing so.

Wolsey, being Archbishop of York, got himself made a Cardinal and a "Legatus a latere," in order to take precedence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to snub him by stopping him using his cross in his (Wolsey's) presence. It is on record that when the "hat" arrived from Rome, and was bestowed on Wolsey in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the

latter did not use the cross. Wolsey was so proud of his position that he had *two* crosses carried before him, one for his Archbishopric and the other for his Legacy, "insomuch that it grew to be a jest, as if one cross did not suffice for the expiation of his sins." When he went to the King's Court he had his crosses taken before him, and they were reared against the arras "on the one side of the King's cloth of estate."

When an Archbishop visits a Bishop in a province other than his own, he cannot have his cross-staff carried before him, except in the case of York and Canterbury. When in



LAMBERT VON BRUNN, BISHOP OF BAMBERG,
1374 TO 1399.

From the Monumental Brass, Bamberg Cathedral.

the middle of the fourteenth century the long-standing dispute between the Primates was settled, it was arranged that either of them could have their cross-staff carried in the province of the other.

In 1354 Pope Innocent confirmed the compromise between them. Each was to carry his cross in the presence of the other. When together in the open street the two cross-bearers were to walk together; where this could not be, that of Canterbury was to precede that of York. In Parliament the Archbishop of Canterbury, with his cross, was to be on the King's right; the Archbishop of York, with his cross, on the left. The posi-

tion of an Archbishop visiting a diocese would be after the Bishop of the diocese, and his cross-staff would be carried immediately in front of him.

In Canterbury Cathedral Archbishops Chichele and Warham are represented on their monuments as each holding their cross-staff, one under the left, the other under the right arm. In Westminster Abbey Archbishop Waldby of York is shown on his brass as holding his cross-staff, and so is Archbishop Cranley of Dublin at New College, Oxford. In York Cathedral Archbishop

In heraldry the staff of the Archbishop is placed "in pale" behind his shield.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York each make use of a cross-staff.



On Wynkyn de Worde's Tract on "Wednesdayes Faste."

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON, LL.D.



ARCHBISHOP, MAYENCE CATHEDRAL.

Walter Gray is represented with the pastoral staff. On the seals of Archbishops they are represented in eucharistic vestments; the earlier ones have the pastoral staff, but it became the custom to represent them with the cross-staff. In Germany some Archbishops and exempt Bishops are represented as holding both the pastoral staff and the cross-staff. At Mayence several are so represented; at Gnesen there is an example; and at Bamberg the exempt Bishop of that diocese is also thus shown. All this was simply to show their status, and does not mean that they in life so carried them.

THE productions of the second English press, whilst not so important as those of the first, are of great interest from several points of view.

Wynkyn de Worde is far from standing on the same level as Caxton, but he had his share in the slow evolution by which the mass of the people came more and more in contact with literature. It is this, apart from typographical questions, which makes of interest the smaller pieces issued by him. Thus we find one aspect of the religious sentiment of the sixteenth century strikingly reflected in the verse tract of eight pages which came from his office in 1532, and of which only two copies are known to be in existence. One is in the Library of Merton College, Oxford, and the other is in the great collection of early printed literature in the John Rylands Library at Manchester. Some account of this fragment of theological teaching, at the moment of the conflict between the Church of Rome and the spirit of the Reformation, may be of interest. In preparing it the writer has the pleasant duty of acknowledging the friendly good-will of the librarian, Mr. Henry Guppy, M.A.

The tract, which consists of only eight pages, is here reprinted. The spelling has been preserved, but it must be remembered that the original is printed in black-letter.

The first page contains only the words

C. Wednesdayes faste.

This is followed by woodblocks consisting of four borders enclosing three pictures of saints.

The second page begins with a Latin prologue as follows :

Sequuntur hic decem fructus et fertilitates
ieiunij & abstinēcie : quibus omnibus et
singulis merita ac premia acquiruntur
eterna : prout hic cōsequēter exarat
quidam metrista.

I eiunare quidem castigat corpora pridem
Per qd calcatur: mundus deus & pamatqr
Cor quoq; carnale: faciet cito spūale
Hoc opus vranicū: menti dat flammis actum
Et veniam vere: peccata que vult abolere
Pandere misteria poterunt ieiunia dia
Sternūt & fastum: faciunt hominem fore
castum
Et portas celi reserant cuicūq; fideli.

The Wednesdayes abstynence and holy faste
Haloweth mennes soules and maketh them
chaste

In the mynde wherof clerely shall appere
This lytell brefe treatyse / wryten in this
manere

In the worschype of Johan Baptyst / and
Katheryne

Crystofre and Margarete / I make this doc-
tryne

Why thou shalte fast or flesshe leue
The Wednesdayes / as I shall by examples
preue

Thyrty and one yf thou wylte take hede
And this lytell boke doth here or rede

The first cause is / in ye begynnyge of lent
Out of ye chyrche / is put ye sory
penytent

In token of Adam / that lost paradyse
For eatynge of an apple of greate pryse

[THIRD PAGE.]

A thousande CC. yeres / after Noes flode
Was no wyne dronke / ne flesshe eate to
mannes fode

And for certayne synne god cursed ye lande
and not ye see

Leue thou flesshe ye wednesday / & with
fyshe fede ye

Kynge Edgar / for loue of saynt Katheryne
Made feestes the wednesday / with flesshe
and wyne

In a nyghte to hym a voyce was sende
Thou fedest not me / but rather the fende

The duke of Norfolke / with his meney
Rowed out on a tyme / and drowned were
they

All saue the lorde and one man in faye
That lefte flesshe meate vpon the wednesday

Mercury is lorde / of marchauntes as I rede
Wherfore the wednesday / they fast for good
spede

And as they do penaunce / for the worldes
wele

I counseyll do thou the same / for thy soule
hele

Israell through fastynge / the reed see hathe
paste

And Josue the conquerour / whan that he faste
All one daye the sonne abode / or Gabaon
were slay

Than fede ye not with flesshe / vpon ye
wednesdaye

The bysshop of halomes herper / all this he
spake

That dyed longe afore / he that wyll forsake
Flesshe on ye wednesday / Joy & rest shal
haue alway

And for frydayes souper shall synge welawaye

[FOURTH PAGE.]

Moyses fasted to take the lawe / and so dyd
Helys

That in a fyry chayre / was lyfte up to
paradyse

Then leue yu flesshe the wednesdaye / and
on it thynke

Though yu haue but lytell more / than breed
and drynke

Kynge Dauyd fasted for mercy / Niniue dyd
ye same

And had forgyft of synne / yt vengeaūce hym
bename

Than abstayne the ofte / thus sayth saynt
Austyn

He that serueth glotony / is prompte to euery
synne

Danyell fasted and sawe the preuytees of heuen
And through ye myght of god / ouercame
lyons vij.

Than fast yu whyle thou mayst / to be clene
fro synne

For yu ne wotest day ne houre / whā yu
shalte go hynne

Besyde yorke a wyfe / this fastynge toke
To breed and water / and ones it broke
A fayre chylde her mette reprounge her
sore
Chargynge her beware / and do so no
more

As blessed Bede telleth in his booke
Saynt Nectan on a wednesday for eatyge of a
doke
Was beaten in his dreame full sore of a
chylde
That a moneth in his skynne ye stroke he
felt wylde

Another cause I fynde / that on a wednesday
Judas ymagyned / our lorde to betraye
And hym to deth do as a seruauunt moost yll
Therfore on ye wednesdaye somewhat leue
thy wyl

[FIFTH PAGE.]

XI. dayes Chryst fasted / euerlastyge preest
& kynge
Wherefore his shepe sparpled / to folde he can
brynge
And ouercame the deuyll that dampned is
for euer
Than of fastynge take hede / and lustes loue
yu neuer

Ferthermore to the decre / I praye that
thou go
And rede de esu carnium in capitulo
Where he sayth the wednesdaye / the frydaye
also
Sholde be truely fasted to kepe men fro wo

In Vitas patrum eke / who so wyl take
hede
The frydaye to fast / the wednesdaye to
absteyne
From flesshe and fatte meates / it was de-
creed
To obserue and kepe / vpon a certayne
payne

Saynt Nycolas a chylde / bothe holy and
meke
The wednesdaye and frydaye / but ones he
seke
His mothers brestes / but then he wolde
them spare
The holy goost him taught / thā leue thy
lustes fare

In Irelande I rede / of a full greate wonder
A quarrey was fall / and a man laye there
under
And was there fyve dayes / and at last was
shryue
For he dyd on wednesday forbere flesshe all
his lyue

A shyp of Dartmouth was saylyge to saynt
James
They cast out a deed man / thā came agayne
ye same
And founde hym on ye stronde yt ouer borde
was cast
That spake & had his ryghtes / for wednes-
daye fast

[SIXTH PAGE.]

There was a shyp of . lxxx. called the george
of lynne
In whome there was truely / more than
. C.xl. men
And all were drowned / and spylled saue
twaye
That ete no flesshe on the wednesdaye

Our lorde at his feest / blessed breed and
fysshe
Fyue . M. men he fedde / and there was no
flesshe
Than whan thou soupest / fysshe loke thou
vse
And whyte meate at thy borde / yu shalte
not refuse

The Wednesdaye in the olde lawe / was
fasted truely
For the better helthe / the bodyly and goostly
Than vse thou no fat meates / that day in thy
dysshe
Though yu make . ij. meles ete whyte meet
or fysshe

Under a castell wall / there was founde a
man
C. yere and . i. in the duchy of Uyan
These wordes he spake for the wednesdaye
Untyll I haue a preest / I shall neuer daye

On a wednesdaye forsothe as I tell it you
He began his fastynge / our lord Jesu
Than do thou the same / I counseyll the and
praye
All maner of fat meates / leue thou the
wednesdaye

Besyde Brystowe I fynde / that there was a
man
Whiche for faute of ryches / bounde hym to
Sathan
He tumbled ouer a clyffe / his body all to
brake
Yet he had his ryghtes / for wednesdayes
sake.

[SEVENTH PAGE.]

The wednesdaye I rede / Chryste healed a
man
Of the fallynge euyl / and he sayd than
That prayer and fastynge take this in mynde
Sholde heale that syknesse / and auoyde the
fende

At the batayal of durham / I rede there was
a heed
Fyfty yere under the erthe / that laye so longe
deed
A squyre herde a voyce / that rode the water by
For Wednesdayes fast after a preest I cry

For helthe of the soule / all this is spoke
Now for the body / medycyne thou loke
As Galyen the leche sayth chaunge thy meal
And truely thy stomache / shall haue the
better heale

There was in dorset / a greate meruayll to
here
On a wednesdaye was layd a capon to the
fyre
Thre oures and more / and euer he was
rawe
Thā leue thou flesshe yt daye / for reasons yt
I shewe.

There was a man of lawe / besyde wode-
stocke
That fell from his horse / his necke was to
broke
For he fasted the wednesdaye / euer spake
the heed
Unto J have a preest / shall J neuer be deed

In the worshyp of god and saynt Katheryne
Margarete and crystofre / yf thou the ab-
stayne
Fro flesshe on the wednesdaye / & for Johan
Baptyste
Thou shalt not lacke / at thyne ende to haue
a preest

[EIGHTH PAGE.]

The wednesdaye the clargye of our fathers
afore
Forsoke flesshe / and some dyd moche more
Fasted one mele theyr soules to saue
And the kyngdome of heuen / the rather to
haue
The whiche he vs graunt / that hanged on
the rode
Chryste that vs bought with his precyous
blode

C Thus endeth the fastynge for wednes-
daye. Imprynted at London in Fletestrete at
the sygne of the Sonne by me Wynkyn de
Worde. In the yere of our lorde . M.CCCCC.
and xxxij.

(Then follows the printer's emblem of the
sun, followed by Caxton's mark and the name
of Wynkyn de Worde. The signatures A . ij.
are repeated at the foot of pages 3 and 5.)

In the Early Church the Wednesday fast
seems to have been common, and in the
Greek Church of to-day Wednesday and
Friday throughout the year, although with
some exceptions, is the general rule. The
fourth day was selected because of the be-
trayal of Christ, and the sixth because of His
death. In the Western Church Saturday
appears to have been preferred as the second
day of fasting.* The object of the tract here
reprinted is to advocate Wednesday fast-
ing as on the same level as the Friday
fast enforced by the Roman Church.
There does not appear to have been any
noticeable movement in this direction. In
the Saxon Ælfric's sermon on Ash Wednes-
day he refers to the day as *caput jejunii*—
"heafod lenctones fæstenes"—and says that
Lent will not be fulfilled without fasting
before that for these four days, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Though
he notes judgments and miracles, there is
no reference to any general Wednesday fast.
The references to fasting in Myrc's *Instruc-
tions for Parish Priests* are slight. Long
before the Reformation the Crown appears
to have had the power of issuing licences

* See Bingham's *Antiquities*, xxxi, 3, 1, including
the reference to Clemens Alexandrinus (*Stromata*,
7), etc.

of dispensation from fasting. One given early in the thirteenth century is mentioned by Madox. In England, the references to Wednesday's fast are more frequent after the Reformation.* In the Anglican homily on Fasting we are told:

"For the better understanding of this question, it is necessary that we make a difference between the policies of Princes, made for the ordering of their Commonwealths in provision of things serving the most sure defence of their subjects and countries, and between ecclesiastical policies in prescribing such works, by which, as by secondary means, God's wrath may be pacified, and his mercy purchased."

The political side of the Fish Days is further enlarged upon:

"And in this point concerning our duties which be here dwelling in England, environed with the sea as we be, we have great occasion in reason to take the commodities of the water: which Almighty God by his providence hath laid so nigh to us, whereby the increase of victuals upon the land may be the better spared and cherished, to the sooner reducing of victuals to a more moderate price, to the better sustenance of the poor. And doubtless he seemeth to be too dainty an Englishman, who considering the great commodities which may ensue, will not forbear some piece of his licentious appetite upon the ordinance of his Prince, with the consent of the wise of the realm. What good English heart would not wish that the old ancient glory should return to the Realm, wherein it hath with great commendations excelled before our days in the furniture of the navy of the same? What will more daunt the hearts of our adversaries than to see us well fenced and armed on the sea, as we be reported to be on the land? If the Prince requested our obedience to forbear one day more from flesh than we do, and to be contented with one meal on the same day, should not our own commodity thereby persuade us to subjection? But now that two meals be permitted on that day to be used, which sometime our Elders in very great numbers in the realm did use with one only spare meal, and that fish only:

shall we think it so great a burden that is prescribed?"

Much more might be quoted, but this may suffice. Still earlier Tyndale writes:

"Let them provide that there be diligent fishing in the sea, and command the sea-coast and towns whither fish may easily come, to fast Friday, Saturday and Wednesday, too, if need be, and on the Friday to eat no white meat . . . which fast shall be a temporal thing, for a temporal commonwealth only, and not for a service to God" (*Expositions on Matthew* vi. 16-18).

In the same strain we have the words of Hugh Latimer, who says:

"There be laws made of diet, how we shall feed our bodies, what meat we shall eat at all times; and this law is made in policy, as I suppose, for victuals sake, that fish might be uttered as well as other meat. Now so long as it goeth so in policy, we ought to keep it" (*Fourth Sermon on the Lord's Prayer*).

The same thought occurs elsewhere in his sermons, so we may take it as his settled opinion that the fasts ordered after the Reformation were secular, not religious, though ecclesiastical sanction was sought for exemptions.

Amongst the cases mentioned by the poet of Wynkyn de Worde is that of the Duke of Norfolk saved from a boating disaster. The peer alluded to would be Thomas Howard, then Duke of Norfolk, who succeeded to the title in 1524, was attainted in 1546, but was restored in 1553, and died in the following year. He was the father of the poet Earl of Surrey. The present Duke of Norfolk does not know of any record or tradition of such a disaster or rescue.

In the Latin prologue, whose author is to me unknown, there may be a rhyme intended between "peramatur" and "calcatur." "Sparpled" is taken from the old French "esparpiller" = scattered.

The poet cites several cases in which the heads of men long dead, who had fasted on Wednesday, retained the power of speech until they could receive absolution. There is a curious parallel to this in Burney MS. 361 (f. 154^b), where the forty-fifth story is of a knight who vows abstinence on Wednesdays for a good death; he is

* There is an interesting paper on the subject in the *Guardian*, March 20, 1901.

murdered and decapitated, and his head is hidden; but cries from it are heard by shepherds, who find it and join it to the body: the revived corpse receives absolution and Communion, and then crumbles into dust. The manuscript is of the fourteenth century (*Catalogue of Romances in British Museum*, iii. 646). As an instance of the vitality of this notion, a curious proof lies before me in the shape of an Italian broadside, printed at Florence 1902, in which the severed head retains its functions because the dead man owned a copy of one form of the "Heavenly Letter" apocryph. The title is "Copia di un' Orazione ritrovata nel SS. Sepolcro di

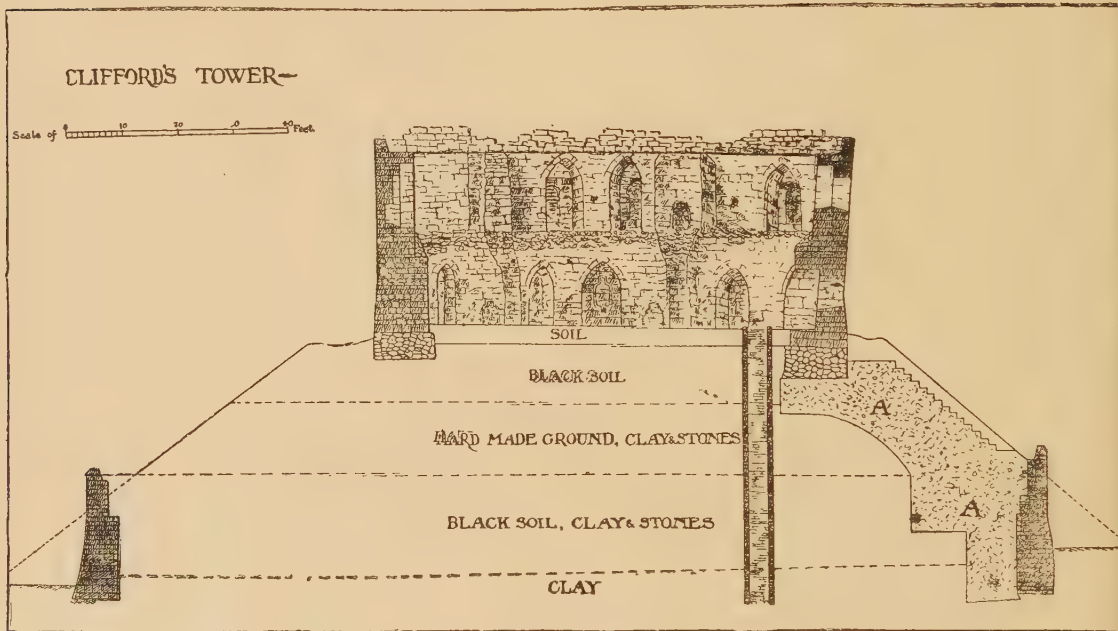
who, if not remarkable for high thinking, was at least an enthusiastic advocate for some measure of plain living.



The History of York Castle.*



ORK CASTLE, from its geographical position, played no unimportant part in national history throughout the early Middle Ages—from the Conquest onwards. Mr. Cooper dismisses as baseless the talk of most writers on York



SECTION OF THE MOUND AS SHOWN BY EXCAVATIONS IN 1903, WHEN UNDERPINNED WITH CONCRETE, A A.

N.S. Gesu Cristo in Gerusalemme" (Firenze: Salano, 1902).*

The superstitions that flourish in the twentieth century may warrant us in looking charitably upon the grotesque narratives of the well-meaning poet of the fifteenth century,

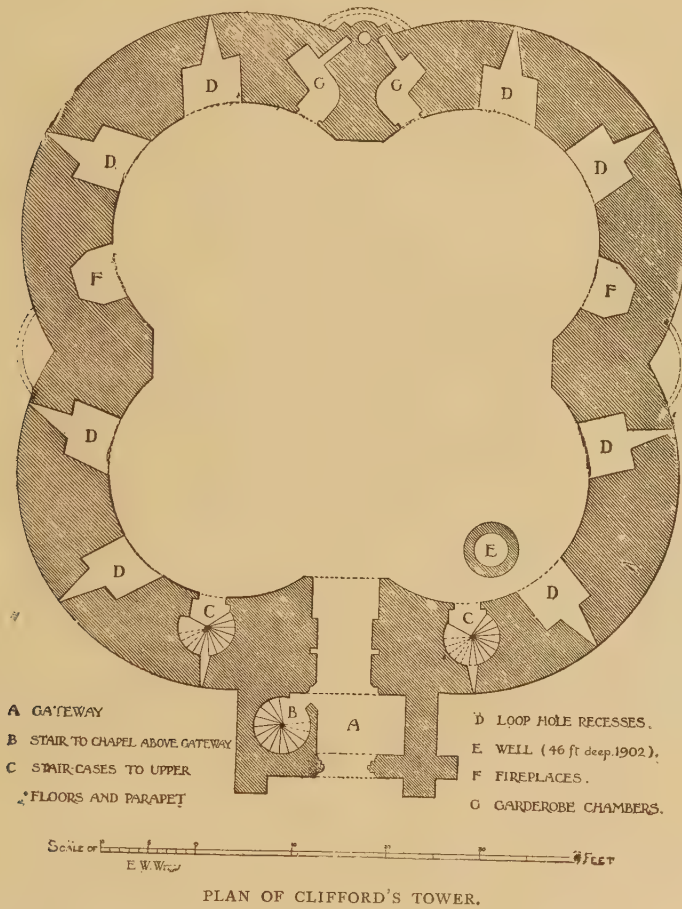
* My learned friend, Dr. Casartelli, Bishop of Salford, to whom I am indebted for several valued suggestions for this paper, has recently had to warn his flock against a recension of the "Heavenly Letter" used for the formation of a prayer-chain.

history about a pre-Conquest castle. There is, in fact, no evidence for the existence of one. The Norman conquerors threw up the usual moated hillock, and on this artificial mound, or *motte*, built the wooden tower which was the first Castle of York. It is only in recent years that the

* *The History of the Castle of York*, by T. P. Cooper. Many illustrations, plans, etc. London: Elliot Stock, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 379. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Norman method of castle-building has been thoroughly worked out, thanks to the labours of Mrs. E. S. Armitage and other scholars. Mr. Cooper, in the handsome volume before us, has rewritten the early and mediæval history of the Castle of York from the original authorities—the State papers in the Record Office. He brushes aside the fancies

stone keep was underpinned. The illustration here reproduced shows the various layers of material. It is important to note that in the course of these excavations the remains of a wooden structure were found at a depth of 13 feet, beneath a quantity of charred wood, clearly pointing to the existence of wooden fortifications preceding the later stone keep.



of earlier historians, and gives us for the first time authentic records of the Castle history and construction.

The artificial nature of the mound or motte on which the earliest castle was built—on which the so-called Clifford's Tower still stands—was clearly shown by excavations made in 1903, when the present tower or

In his earlier chapters Mr. Cooper carefully traces the history and development of the Castle. Throughout the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., there are constant references in the Pipe and Close Rolls to works of reparation and extension. All these Kings visited

and, for shorter or longer periods, lived in the Castle, and the frequency of their visits, and the constant outlay of sums which often represent extensive repairs and improvements, show how important a position, from the military and political points of view, this bulwark of the north was.

Many of these details are extremely interesting in the light they throw on historical events. For example, in 1190 the York rabble attacked the Jewish community. The

a fire having been laid, the building, with its ghastly contents, was consumed, and the tower on the motte was also destroyed during the conflagration" (p. 25). The extent of the destruction is clearly shown in the dry light of the entries in the Pipe Rolls, where it is recorded that in 1191 no less than £207 17s. 1d.—a very large sum viewed in the light of the purchasing power of money in those days—was spent in works of repair and restoration at the Castle.



CLIFFORD'S TOWER: INTERIOR, 1807.

unfortunate Hebrews sought protection from the Sheriff of the County, and were allowed to take refuge with their families "in a tower of the Castle, the wooden keep on the motte, and in other buildings within the fortress." The mob attacked the Castle, and killed many Jews. Several of the chief Jews "rather than fall into the hands of the fanatical populace, massacred their families, and then ended their own lives by self-destruction. Many of the dead were shut up in the King's house below the motte, and

The building of the Castle keep, known since the sixteenth century as Clifford's Tower, of masonry, to replace the former timber erections, was begun in the year 1245-46, under Henry III., as a more effective bulwark against Scottish aggression, and was not completed till 1258-59. Mr. Cooper, following Mrs. Armitage, gives the details of cost from the Pipe Rolls, and shows that the total cost was about £1,933, representing something like £40,000 in the present-day value of money.

The plan of Clifford's Tower, here reproduced, is particularly interesting from the rarity of its design. It is the only English example remaining of the quatrefoil keep, and has many striking resemblances to the quatrefoil keep of the castle at Étampes in France. We also reproduce a view of the interior of the tower, as drawn in 1807. At the present date the tower is cared for by the County Committee of Yorkshire as a National Monument. From its summit visitors have a prospect of city and county which Mr. Cooper rightly calls magnificent, and which

period, with a brief revival of its employment as a centre of military activity during the great Civil War, and later through piping times of peace, when its history is chiefly associated with its use as a prison, down to the present day, when the prison and other buildings of the Castle are used by the War Office, by permission of the Prison Commissioners, as a military detention barracks.

With the aid of plans, and by constant reference to the data supplied by original records of various kinds, Mr. Cooper traces the different modern additions and altera-



CLIFFORD'S TOWER AND MOUND, 1911.

he portrays with a pen that loves the subject (p. 208).

In the first ten chapters of his book Mr. Cooper traces carefully the various stages in the development of York Castle, from the earth and timber stronghold of the Conqueror's time until it stood forth a strong stone fortress—"encircled by formidable wet ditches, with the addition of every defensive device that the experienced military engineers of the Middle Ages could devise." Then follow others in which the author deals in the same systematic and thorough way with the history of the Castle and its changes in construction and use, first as the country settled down after the stormy mediæval

tions, and gives much interesting detail as to the conditions under which the prisoners of various classes were gaoled. As a prison in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, York was a fairly favourable specimen of the county gaol; but the extracts given from the reports and descriptions of the philanthropic Quakers and others who, headed by John Howard, first aroused the consciences of English folk to the shortcomings and evils of prison provision and administration, show how great was the need for improvement. Besides the chapters detailing the history of the various constructions and reconstructions of the Castle, the strange vicissitudes of Clifford's Tower, the modern

alterations and additions, and the Castle's prison history and development, there are others showing the literary notices of the Castle in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and also dealing with the ancient rights of execution, usually by hanging, exercised at the Castle at various dates by various authorities, with many examples and anecdotes. The succession of military governors and constables of the Castle, as well as of gaolers and prison governors, is carefully traced; and, indeed, there is no aspect whatever of the history or the manifold uses of the Castle of York which is left undiscussed or unillustrated. There are no less than eleven appendices, containing various important documents connected with the changes in ownership of the Castle and the lands belonging to it, a list of the Sheriffs of Yorkshire, and other illustrative matter; and last, but not least, there is a good index.

drawings of various dates, greatly increase, not only the attractiveness, but the usefulness of a volume which is in every way well produced.



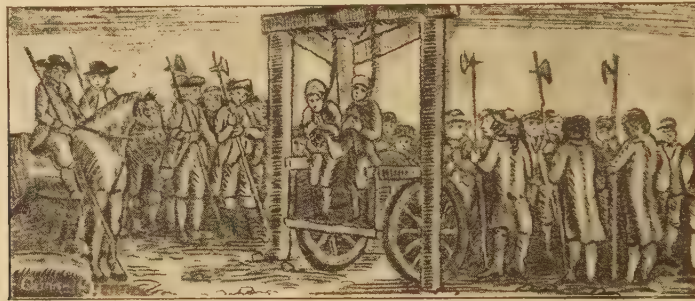
The Saxon Conquest of Somerset.

BY THE REV. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S., AND
ALBANY F. MAJOR.

(Conclude*d* from p. 429.)



AFTER 682 we have no further record of war upon this border until the year 710, when the Chronicle tells us that Ine and Nunna fought with Gerent, the Welsh King. The British Prince was King of Dyvnaint,



AN EXECUTION AT TYBURN, YORK, 1799.

Mr. Cooper has accomplished an admirable piece of historical work, and one which badly needed doing, for the early history, especially, of the Castle has too long been befogged by mere assumption and guesswork. Not only is all the earlier, as well as the later, history soundly based on original documentary evidence, but Mr. Cooper has contrived to make the whole book thoroughly readable as well as historically reliable. The author won his spurs by a good book on *York: The Story of its Walls, Bars, and Castles*. The present volume not only supplements its predecessor, but is itself an excellent monograph—a sound and scholarly production. The many illustrations, including most useful plans and valuable reproductions of original

the remains of the old Roman province of Dumnonia, which at this time included Devon and Cornwall, and also, according to our reading of the evidence, all Somerset west of the Quantocks, and a strip of land to their eastward along the coast. The result of Ine's victory over Gerent, Mr. Freeman says, "is less clearly marked, but a process of exhaustion would lead us to suppose that the land which was won by it was the south-western part of Somerset, Crewkerne, Ilminster, and that district. The Tone may not unlikely have been the frontier from 682 to 710. How far either conquest reached westward, whether either of them took in any part of Devonshire, we can only guess. In default of direct evidence either

way, we may assume that the boundary of the shires, which must mean something, answers pretty well to the extent of the conquests of Centwine and Ine."

It is rather difficult to disentangle Mr. Freeman's statements. If his first-quoted theory is correct, the Tone was crossed and ceased to be a frontier line in 682, and as a matter of documentary record Kentwine had acquired Monkton beyond it, though he had not won so great an extent of country as is involved in the "Lydiard" theory. As to the actual site of this battle, Mr. J. B. Davidson says:

"That the scene of the conflict of 710 between Ine and Gereint was on the northern slopes of the Blackdown Hills, just above Taunton, is a point on which all historians are agreed."*

Ine's conquests were no doubt in the south-west of the county, as Mr. Freeman thinks, but it is highly improbable that they extended on the west to the present border of Devon. In any case, he himself says:

"Taunton was founded by Ine at some time before 722; we can hardly doubt, therefore, that it was founded as a new border fortress for the defence of his conquests. Its almost certain date will be in, or soon after, the year 710, the year when these conquests were completed."

Whether the British fortress at Norton had by this time fallen or not is uncertain. The excavations in 1908 were confined to the outer fosse, and threw no light on the ultimate fate of the town. It seems likely that the name "Norton" was given to it by the Saxons of Taunton, two miles to the south, and has persisted as the name of the Saxon village which took its place. The position of Taunton, on the opposite bank of the Tone, seems to indicate that Ine erected his fortress as a check on his dangerous neighbour.

The position of Taunton as a border fortress is unintelligible if we imagine, with Mr. Freeman, that all North-Western Somerset was now added to Ine's kingdom; while as he himself has pointed out in the passage we first quoted, the wild forest lands of Brendon and Exmoor would be those in which the

British would be expected to hold out the longest. That this was the case is evident from existing boundaries. Mr. Greswell says:

"Towards Exmoor the parishes are more scattered, the hundreds of far wider extent, and the place-names and language more reminiscent of the Celts or British. The Saxonization of West Somerset proceeded very slowly along the uplands of Brendon and Exmoor."*

Our own view is that Ine's conquests in South-Western Somerset advanced his kingdom up to a little beyond Taunton westward, and that to guard this new line of frontier across the Tone Valley, where there was no natural line of defence, he built the fortress of Taunton. We learn from the Chronicles that in 722 Ine's Queen, Ethelburh, burnt Taunton, and there is no record of when it was rebuilt. Its destruction was due to internal dissensions, during which it had been seized by Ealdbriht, a Prince of the royal house, who rose against Ine. Mr. Freeman thinks that he acted in alliance with the Welsh, and if so it seems an argument in favour of our view that Taunton stood very near the boundary—a view which Mr. Freeman himself fully adopts in spite of his theory that the conquests of Ine and Kentwine answer to the present shire boundary.

Ine's abdication in 726 was followed by a disputed succession, and war with Mercia in 733 resulted in the loss of Somerton by Wessex, and her subjection to Mercian overlordship. During this disastrous period, which lasted until the defeat of Mercia by Cuthred at Burford in 752, it is not likely that any further advance of frontier or accession of territory was made, even if Wessex succeeded in keeping hold of the acquisitions of Kentwine and Ine. There is some significance in the record that, almost immediately after his defeat of Mercia, Cuthred had to fight the Welsh, presumably on the Wessex frontier, but we have no information as to the final stages by which the remainder of Somerset or Devon beyond were won from the Britons of Dyvnaint.

It is not unlikely that the conquest proceeded more rapidly on the side of Dorset and along the English Channel, than among

* *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, vol. ix., p. 203.

* *The Forests and Deer-Parks of Somerset*, p. 16. Taunton, 1905.

the Somerset marshes and moorlands bordering on the Severn sea, as Mr. Freeman has pointed out; and there are some indications that Exeter became Saxon comparatively early. We should imagine that the rough and unfertile Exmoor and Brendon districts were left to themselves until surrounded by the tide of Saxon conquest, when Dyvnaint as a whole was subdued. No certain date can be assigned to this, but it cannot have been until after the Battle of Burford, and we may place it in the latter half of the eighth or beginning of the ninth century. As there is a Chronicle record of a battle between the Welsh and the men of Devon in 823 at Gafulford, and again of a rout of a mixed force of Welsh and Danes by Ecgbreht at Hengestdune, "on the borders of his dominion,"* in 835, we shall probably not be far wrong in allowing about a century between Kentwine's advance in 682 and the final subjugation of Dyvnaint.

During this period we believe that the Quantock Hills continued to form the frontier in the extreme north-west between British Dyvnaint and Saxon Wessex, and to no other period can we assign with any probability the evidence which shows that at one time the district must have been a marchland between the two races.

The extent and position of the royal demesnes have a certain bearing on the progress of the Saxon conquests. Kenwealh's advance in 658 included the royal forest of Mendip, as well as Wedmore, where there was a royal residence. The victory of Kentwine added the Forest of Petherton, south of Bridgwater, with which went marsh and woodland tracts extending to the Somerton marshlands, and a tract of forest along the eastern foot-hills of the Quantocks. In connection with this demesne there was a royal house at Cannington eventually. Ine pushed the frontier westward, and though it is impossible to define the limits of his advance, he won for himself the royal forest of Neroche, south of Taunton, and he set his palace at South Petherton.

When the remainder of the present county of Somerset came under the sway of Wessex,

* Florence of Worcester. Camelford and Hingston Down, Cornwall, are usually given as the fields of these battles.

we find almost the entire district from the Quantocks to the farthest limit of Exmoor added to this vast royal domain, which began at the Mendips, and stretched, roughly speaking, from the Severn sea to the southern limits of the marshland which, later, sheltered Alfred. Practically, the only lands which were not royal in all this tract of country were those granted to Glastonbury, generous in extent, but hardly breaking the continuity of the "vetus dominicum coronæ" of West Somerset.

It is doubtful whether the latest acquisitions from Dyvnaint were at once included in the land of the Sumorsætas, so far as that "Sumortenensis Paga" of the Chronicles had become a recognized political or administrative entity. As late as the year 894 we find the Parrett still apparently forming an administrative boundary, the levies raised in that year being, according to the Chronicle, drawn from "the east of Parrett and from the west as well as east of Selwood."

This district was chiefly royal forest, and Mr. Eyton points out, in his *Domesday Studies*, that the royal forests appear as a rule to have been excluded from the hundreds. The tract of royal property between the land of the Sumorsætas and the newly-won Devon would be thus excluded, as must previously have been the case with the frontier marches between the Parrett and the Quantocks, if our deduction from the entry under the year 894 is correct.

This royal domain would therefore form an administrative province of its own, cut off from Dyvnaint, yet not incorporated in Wessex proper.

This possibly gives an explanation of an expression which occurs in the Chronicle under the year 876, when we are told that the brother of Ingwar and Healfdene came to "Wessex to Devonshire (on West-Seaxum on Defenascire)." The county of Devon seems never to have been regarded as a part of Wessex, and the phrase used by the chronicler would seem to define a portion of the county which had some special relation to the kingdom of Wessex. The natural conclusion in that case is that he meant the part of the ancient kingdom of Dyvnaint which the Kings of Wessex had added to their royal domain.

The modern boundary between Somerset and Devon seems purely administrative. It follows no natural frontier line, marks no racial division, and, *pace* Mr. Freeman, does not appear to record any historical event, though, as he says, it has its definite meaning. The factor which determined its line appears to have been the obvious convenience of grouping the royal domain west of the Parrett in the same county as the adjoining property of the King to the east of the river. By the time of Domesday we accordingly find the bulk of this property grouped under Somerset, though even at that date the boundary does not seem to have been strictly defined.

Mr. Greswell considers that the original boundary of Exmoor Forest was also the boundary of the land of the Sumorsætas. This boundary was, however, variable and extremely indefinite until a late date. Mr. E. J. Rawle states, with regard to the perambulations of Exmoor Forest in 1279 and 1298, that at that period no exact boundary between the counties had been fixed, and points out that several records and Acts of Parliament locate Exmoor Forest as being in the counties of Somerset and Devon.* The charter of King John recorded in Mr. Greswell's book frees the whole of Devon from all rules which belong to the forest and foresters up to the metes and bounds of the ancient regards of Dartmoor and Exmoor. Up to that date, therefore, the rules of Exmoor had covered part of Devon.

The fact seems to be that the county boundary was fixed by the extent of the King's domain in the forest, but was not otherwise defined. The extent of land afforested varied from time to time, and was considerably added to in the days of the Norman Kings. The one thing which is clear is that it is idle to base any arguments concerning the events of the time of Kentwine and Ine on a county boundary between Somerset and Devon which was undefined until the end of the thirteenth century.

* *Annals of the Ancient Royal Forest of Exmoor*, p. 5. Taunton, 1893. He also draws attention to the fact that, while the eastward portions of Somerset are assessed in Domesday in the manner common to Wessex generally, the assessments in West Somerset approximate to the Devon methods.

Rag Wells and Old Clothes Crosses.

By J. HARRIS STONE, M.A., AUTHOR OF
"CONNEMARA," ETC.



MAN and his clothes are intimately associated. How true it is that the apparel oft proclaims the man, and only a millionaire can afford to wear a bad coat. Before clothes were, the impression a man made was dependent upon himself; but not since. Clothes, therefore, have a good deal to answer for. Women are undoubtedly more intimately bound up with their clothes than are men, and have always been. The attention they give to the natural adornment of the person is close, constant, systematic, unremitting, like an orderly man's attention to order. Even the habit of dressing for the evening meal most assuredly exercises a subtle influence on manners. Where it is kept up gentlemen and ladies meet in a drawing-room before dinner, prepared by their toilet for the disciplined intercourse of well-regulated social life. Like officers in uniform, they wear a dress that instinctively implies obligations. The mere fact of taking the trouble to dress is an act of deference to civilization, and naturally disposes the mind to other observances. When a lady is well dressed and well fitted, and she knows it, she is in a much happier frame of mind than when ill groomed and kempt. "My clothes fit me to-day" has therefore become proverbial for expressing a light, elastic, happy, contented frame of mind. But, besides his clothes, from the earliest historic ages a sympathetic connection has been supposed similarly to exist between a man and his weapons. When man depended upon the superiority of his weapons to maintain his position in the struggle for existence this is quite understandable.

Strained and unnatural as the idea may seem to us in this twentieth century, the belief that actual magic sympathy was maintained between a person and his wearing apparel was always existent, and is so to this day among some races. Whatever is done to the clothes will be felt by the man himself, even though he may be far away at the time.

In Tanna, one of the New Hebrides, a man who had a grudge against another, and desired his death, would try to get possession of a cloth which had touched the sweat of his enemy's body. If he succeeded he rubbed the cloth carefully over the leaves and twigs of a certain tree, rolled and bound cloth, twigs, and leaves into a long, sausage-shaped bundle, and burned it slowly in the fire. As the bundle was consumed, the victim fell ill, and when it was reduced to ashes he died—or ought to die. Books of original travel by careful observers afford numerous similar instances, showing how man and his clothing are superstitiously connected in many ways, not only harmless, but even harmful. In early thought a man's dress is a real part of himself, and can be used as a substitute for him. Thus in Tonga, when the office of High Priest was vacant, his dress was put on his chair, and yams offered to it. It was supposed to be an exact equivalent. The Zulus call in a "lightning doctor" to avert hailstorms. If he be not at home, they take his blanket and spread it out before the storm. It is regarded as an equivalent to his corporeal presence.

When one therefore considers the intimacy which has always been felt between a man and his clothes, it is not to be wondered at that clothes often take the form of offerings to deities. The reasoning, perhaps not often logically expressed or even thought, is somewhat thus: "If my shirt or stocking or coat, or even a rag to represent it, is placed upon the altar, or bush near a holy well, or hung on a sacred tree, I am thenceforth in continual contact with the divinity or saint, and the effluence of sacredness reaching and involving it will involve and reach me." The tendency for the elaborate ceremonial to decay, in the course of time and after much familiarity, is well known, so that we may be tolerably certain that the rags on holy wells, and in other situations, as trees, etc., represent, and are meant to be substitutes for, complete articles of clothing which used at an earlier period to be deposited. A Chinaman burns paper-money to his gods—nowadays actually forged or false paper-money. So do superstitious observances become in the course of time degenerate, and even fraudulent.

Whether we deem these offerings as religious or superstitious, one fundamental fact stands out which is common to all mankind, no matter of what time in history, of what race, of what religious opinion. No good whatever was expected to result from worshipping in any manner, no corporeal benefit would accrue from bathing in a sacred well, or drinking the water, or performing a pilgrimage or rite, if no offering was left. With regard to sacred wells, it is rarely that this offering takes the form of anything valuable. A bit of one's personality, such as an article of clothing or rag, would appease, pacify, placate equally well. But the principle underlying the whole function—no matter what form it takes—is no gift no cure; no present no result.

Though rags are the usual adornment of bushes and trees near to holy wells, this was not always so. Entire articles of clothing seem to have been left at Scottish wells in quite recent times. Such was a chalybeate spring in the parish of Kennethmont, Aberdeenshire. As its virtue was invoked not only for human beings, but also for cattle, the tribute consisted of "part of the clothes of the sick and diseased, and harness of the cattle."

I know it is commonly thought that these rags hung carefully or carelessly on trees and bushes near holy or sacred wells are invariably pure and simple offerings to the saint associated with the spot, whose good services in some way or another have been solicited by the various supplicants or devotees. This may be true in many instances—perhaps in the majority, but not in all cases. A distinction, it seems to me, should be drawn between the articles flung into the well and rags suspended on trees and bushes near the well. The old coins, medals, and clay tablets found in the source of the Bath mineral water, for instance, are either offerings for favours received by the old Roman bathers, or else propitiatory offerings for benefits to come. At Aphaca, the pilgrims cast into the holy pool jewels of gold and silver, with webs of linen and precious stuffs.*

Somewhat in the same category are the

* *Evolution of the Idea of a God*, Grant Allen, p. 152 (1897 ed.).

coins, beads, buttons, and pins thrown even nowadays into the holy wells, or placed in a receptacle near by. I saw at St. Émilion, in the South of France, a holy well whose shallow bottom was a mass of pins, but these, I heard, were mostly thrown in, in couples, by young women, whose future husbands and lives were judged by the way each pair of pins fell to the bottom.

The rags may belong to another class of superstition altogether. They may be the actually desired communicators of disease.

Among lower races in primitive times there was the well-known conception that a disease or evil influence was a concrete entity capable of being actually transferred from the patient into some other living creature or object. Pliny informs us that pains in the stomach may be cured by transmitting them from the patient's body into a puppy or duck, which will probably die of the ailment. Ague or gout, or warts, can be got rid of by giving them to a willow, elder, fir, or ash-tree, with suitable charms—"Ash-tree, ashen-tree, pray buy this wart of me," and so forth. In England in the Western Counties, even not so long ago as to be forgettable, warts were touched, each with a pebble, and the pebbles in a bag left on the road to church, to yield up their ailments to the unlucky finder. In Germany a plaster from a sore used to be left at a cross-way so that the disease might be transferred to a passer-by who incautiously picked it up. In Italy and Spain the charming children who run out of hovels to offer the traveller bunches of flowers with a naïveté quite overpowering, may have, and indeed have been known to have, in certain investigated instances, a sinister meaning—an example of wicked selfishness. The offering is maliciously intended for the purpose of sending some disease away from the homes and giving it to the recipient of the nosegay. The same underlying wicked intention accounts sometimes for the rags left on trees. In Thuringia it is considered that a string of rowan-berries, or a rag touched by a sick person and then hung on a branch beside a forest path, imparts the illness to any person who may happen to touch the rag and article thus displayed, and at the same time frees the sufferer from the malady. Captain Burton suggested that the rags, locks of hair, and

other articles hung on trees or near sacred places, from Mexico to India, and from Ethiopia to Ireland, are so deposited as actual receptacles of disease. The African devil-trees, and even the sacred trees of Sindh, which are hung with rags, are further examples of their votaries endeavouring thus to transfer their complaints.

Among the inscriptions discovered at Epidaurus, recording the miraculous cures attributed to Asklepios, is the remedy which happened to Pandaros, a Thessalian, who was afflicted with certain unsightly marks on his forehead. The god appeared to him in a dream, pressing a bandage on the spots and directing him when he left the chamber to take off the bandage and deposit it as an offering in the temple. When the patient untied the bandage in the morning, the marks were transferred to it, leaving his forehead free, and he left the bandage in the temple with this proof of his recovery. Many of the obvious pieces of old lint one sees even to this day around certain wells are clearly those which had been over sores. At a Glamorganshire holy well situated between Coychurch and Bridgend, it was, till quite recently, the custom for people suffering from any malady to dip a rag in the water and bathe the affected part. The rag is then placed on a tree close to the well. Hundreds of these shreds covering the tree were to be seen there as late as 1889.

In Hungary there are two fountains resorted to for curing ailing limbs. But it is essential to wait till the water-spirit is in a good humour, and to leave as an offering articles of clothing and hair from the head. These are put upon the trees around.

In the Isle of Man the custom of hanging up rags was at one time much in vogue. In Malew parish there is Chibber-Undin, signifying the Foundation-Well, so called from the foundations of a now almost obliterated chapel hard by. The ritual was that patients who came to it took a mouthful of water, retaining it in their mouths till they had walked twice round the well. They then took a piece of cloth from a garment which they had worn, wetted it from the water from the well, and hung it on the hawthorn-tree which grew there. When the cloth had rotted away the cure was supposed to be effected.

Hugh Miller, in his *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland*, says: "It is not yet twenty years since a thorn bush, which formed a little canopy over the spring of St. Bennet, used to be covered anew every season with pieces of rag, left on it as offerings to the saint by sick people who came to drink of the water."

Rags are sometimes tied to the branches of trees for another reason, an example of which is given by Hanway in his *Travels into Persia* (vol. i., p. 177): "After ten days' journey we arrived at a desolate caravanserai, where we found nothing but water. I observed a tree with a number of rags tied to the branches: these were so many charms, which passengers coming from Ghilan, a province remarkable for agues, had left there, in a fond expectation of leaving their disease also on the same spot." Mungo Park, in his *Travels in the Interior of Africa, in the Kingdom of Woolli*, has the following passage: "The company advanced as far as a large tree, called by the natives Neema Taba. It had a very singular appearance, being covered with innumerable rags or scraps of cloth, which persons travelling across the wilderness had at different times tied to its branches: a custom so generally followed that no one passes it without hanging up something." Park followed the example, and suspended a handsome piece of cloth on one of the boughs.

A very curious association of rags with sacred wells is that given by Grose from a manuscript in the Cotton Library, marked "Julius F. 6": "Between the towns of Alten and Newton, near the foot of Roseberry Toppinge, there is a well dedicated to St. Oswald. The neighbours have an opinion that a shirt or shift taken off a sick person and thrown into that well will show whether the person will recover or die; for if it floated it denoted the recovery of the persons, if it sunk there remained no hope of their life, and to reward the saint for his intelligence, they tear off a rag of the shirt, and leave it hanging on the briars thereabouts, where I have seen such numbers as might make a fair ream in a paper-mill."

Some are of opinion, and there is a good deal to be said in favour of the theory, that the hanging of rags on the trees and bushes

about holy wells is a remnant of the old tree-worship, dating far back into the ages long before Christianity. Indeed, tree-worship probably lies very wide and deep in the early history of religion. Among the Dayaks of Borneo certain trees possessed by spirits must not be cut down, and if a missionary ventured to fell one any death that happened afterwards was naturally set down to this crime. Certain Malays of Sumatra believe that venerable trees are the residence or the material frame of spirits of the woods. In the Tonga Islands natives lay offerings at the foot of particular trees with the idea of propitiating the spirits which inhabit them. A curious and suggestive description on this point is given in Friar Roman Pane's account of the religion of the Antilles islanders, drawn up by order of Columbus. Certain trees, he declares, were believed to send forth sorcerers, to whom they gave orders how to shape their trunks into idols, and these "cemi," being installed in temple-huts, received prayer and inspired their priests with oracles. Tree-worship is largely prevalent in Africa, and, in relation to Buddhism, it is of particular interest. Even now there are districts under Buddhist influence where tree-worship is still practised. Here in legend a dryad is a being capable of marriage with a human hero, while in actual fact a tree deity is considered human enough to be pleased with dolls set up to swing in the branches. The Talein of Burmah, before they cut down a tree, offer prayers to its "kaluk," its inhabiting spirit or soul. So the Siamese offer cakes and rice to certain trees before felling them. The Homeric hymn to Aphrodite tells of the tree-nymphs, long-lived, yet not immortal; they grow with their high-topped, leafy pines and oaks upon the mountains; but when the lot of death draws nigh, and the lonely trees are sapless, and the bark rots away, and the branches fall, then their spirits depart from the light of the sun. Shreds of clothing and feathers may be seen flying from the posts erected on the roofs of the Toda temple-huts in the Neilgherry Hills. The Korwas hang rags on the tree, which constitute the shrine of their village gods.

That so singular a custom as the rag-dressing of wells should exist in so many countries almost precludes the theory that

it could have arisen independently in each country. Sir Laurence Gomme, in his *Ethnology in Folklore*, writing on this subject, says that the area over which it is found is coterminous with the area of megalithic monuments, and that these monuments take us back to pre-Aryan people, and suggest the spread of this people over the area covered by their remains, that all these factors are arguments in favour of a megalithic date for well-worship and rag-offerings.

But in addition to the usually accepted explanations for the prevalence of hanging rags on bushes adjoining wells, one has been advanced, with regard to Scotland at any rate, which attributes their presence to a cause other than superstitious. The wandering tribes of homeless vagrants who infest the roads all over the country find in Scottish holy wells a convenient spot for the performance of much-needed ablutions. Their linen, however, such as it is, being of a frail and unsubstantial character, is apt to leave fragments adhering to the bushes where it has been hung to dry. Hence, according to this writer in *Notes and Queries*,* the frequency with which rags may still be seen in the vicinity of Scottish holy wells. I have not myself in my wanderings come across tramp-companions of the road so cleanly inclined.

In Ireland, especially in Connemara, I know that no one would remove or even touch any of the rags left on the bushes near wells. To do so is considered most unlucky, and children are early warned to leave these oddments alone. Probably the same feeling exists wherever rags are similarly displayed, and I have no doubt it is primarily due to their association with disease and illnesses—at any rate very often the explanation of their exposed positions.

It will therefore be seen that the explanation of the presence of rags near wells is not so simple as might have been thought, there being more than one superstition accounting for them.

The hanging of old clothes on crosses is, I think, a more simple matter altogether, and the custom was first brought to my notice when I recently visited the ancient cathedral of Santiago, in Galicia of Spain. Pilgrims to

this famous shrine of St. James the Greater in the Middle Ages were numerous. So vast was the number that the popular Spanish name for that incalculable cluster of stars in the heavens, known to us as the Milky Way, is "El Camino de Santiago"—the road to Santiago. The list of kings, imperial envoys, papal legates, mediæval saints, and a great many more of lesser degree belonging to both Church and State, and of all nationalities, who were attracted to the Jerusalem of Spain (as it was called) is prodigious. Nearly everybody of note in those days, or who desired notoriety, or who craved a favour from Heaven, or to be associated with the religious fervour of the time, or to acquire an odour merely of sanctity, made the pilgrimage. In one year, 1434, no less than 2,500 licences were granted to English pilgrims alone to visit Santiago, who mostly embarked from the port of Bristol. These pilgrims to the shrine of the son of Zebedee had to perform a great many rites and go through many strange ceremonies, and, amongst other things they did, they left their old clothes on the iron cross which is affixed to a block of stone on the top of the roof, surrounded by the various pinnacles of the cathedral.

The cross is still there, untouched, just as it was when the old clothes were flung over its outstretched arms. The way to the cross is a pilgrimage in itself. I had to toil up hundreds of steps from the Gloria Gate, or west end of the nave, up, up, up to the broad gallery above; then up more steps, and finally I emerged on the roof. Then followed a walk as through a wood of pinnacles, along gutters of lead, and across strange pieces of out-jutting walls and narrow, even dangerous, ledges. At last, in an angle of the battlements, I came upon the cross of my search, and had great difficulty, owing to the confined space, in taking a photograph of it. The cross is of solid iron, each arm tri-divided at the extremity and curiously pierced—the arms being practically of equal length. I believe this was the first time anyone had taken the trouble to convey a camera up to the top of the roof to photograph this remarkable curiosity. I imagine this old relic of the mediæval pilgrimages dates from about the tenth or eleventh centuries.

* 11 S., III, June 17, 1911.

It would be interesting to know if other travellers have come across other crosses elsewhere similarly used.

Now, why should pilgrims leave their old clothes on this iron cross on the top of the roof of the cathedral? Many who did it could not probably suggest a reason; they did it because countless numbers had done so before them. To go astray as well as to follow laudable examples men are very like sheep, and equally unreasoning. Maybe the idea originally was to signify, by throwing off the old clothes and placing them on the cross,

the powers that be in high places was soothing. At any rate it could do no harm, and who knows but that good might flow therefrom? Superstition in one form or another is the most deeply-rooted feeling implanted in the human race, and is absolutely ineradicable. You may change its semblance, and its outward manifestations may vary with periods of time, clime, and surroundings, but deep down in the innermost nature of each man and of each woman born into this world is inherent superstition in some form or another. So let us not pharasaically look down upon and despise the pilgrims to Santiago who toiled and moiled over thousands of dreary miles to pay their devotions at a famous shrine, and left in token their worn-out clouts on the sacred symbol pointing heavenward on its lofty roof. In a very prosaic world some superstitions are delightfully inspiring.



OLD CLOTHES IRON PILGRIM-CROSS ON ROOF OF CATHEDRAL, SANTIAGO.

the turning over of a new leaf—beginning again. So the Cherokees flung their old clothes into the river, supposing their own impurities to be removed. Similarly at Athens mothers bring their sick children to the little church of Santa Marina, under Observatory Hill, and then undress them, leaving their old clothes behind.

Very likely the majority of the pilgrims to the Galician shrine left their journey-worn rags as a kind of offering to the Deity or the saint without any ulterior motive. Just to have their personal clothes associated with

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

FISCAL AREAS "FOR GELD."

BY J. TRAVIS-COOK.



IN *Domesday Book and Beyond*, Dr. Maitland states that the fiscal areas or acreages "for geld" given in the great Norman Survey had in 1086 "strayed far away from the fields," and hence are of no use to us now.

It may interest some of your readers, who are *Domesday Book* students, if you allow me to give two instances in which Dr. Maitland is contradicted, and that portion of the text of the Survey confirmed—instances, one may say, taken quite at random when pursuing other investigations.

The "original" (to quote Lord Hale) of this great city of Kingston-upon-Hull was a small English settlement, a *tun*, planted some time during the sixth century at the mouth of Hull River, and which appears in *Domesday Book* as *Mitune* (*Myðe-tun*, a settlement at a river mouth), a berewick of the great Danish manor of Ferriby.

Domesday Book gives the fiscal area of Myton as one carucate and a half. This

was a three-field country, and, allowing for the third field of fallow (which was not taxable), we get eighteen bovates. For centuries after Domesday Book, Myton appears as a property of eighteen bovates, in two fees—Camin fee of ten bovates, and Aton fee of eight bovates.

Little Weighton (*Widetone*), East Yorks, is stated in Domesday Book to have had five ploughlands "for geld," giving us, with the fallow, sixty oxgangs. In the Inquest as to Knights' Fees in Yorkshire, about 220 years later, Weighton appears as containing six and a half ploughlands and eleven oxgangs—in all, sixty-three oxgangs.

One hesitates to have an opinion of one's own against such an authority as Dr. Maitland, but it has always seemed to me that the natural dislike of proprietors to be overtaxed, and the keen anxiety of Crown officials not to undertax, would make these fiscal areas as correct as possible, whilst the inherent conservatism of agricultural communities would keep the same areas of tillage for generations.

Dr. Maitland considered Walter of Henley a theorist merely, and his ploughland of nine-score acres a myth. The doctor doubts whether the ploughland ever exceeded six-score acres, the Saxon long hundred. In this conclusion the case of Myton fully supports him. In 1329 it was certified that each Myton oxgang contained fifteen acres of arable (and $15 \times 8 = 120$) "and ten acres of meadow thereto pertaining."

By the way, most people go to and fro in the earth and walk up and down in it under an impression that Hull is a comparatively modern town founded by Edward I. As a matter of fact, when that King purchased the feudal lordship of it in the last decade of the thirteenth century, it was an important and growing town of some sixty houses, a church, a monastery, a court-house, a gaol, and a market—and also a rising port.

Curiously enough, it was in two parishes, Hessle and Ferriby, so that there has never been a parish of Hull or a parish church of Hull. These parishes were divided by a very ancient thoroughfare called Aldgate, now represented by Whitefriargate, Silver Street, and Scale Lane, three principal streets in the old town. Ferriby (all of it in Aton fee) lay north or landward of the roadway; Hessle (all in

Camin fee), south or seaward (Leland speaks of "Humber Se"). King Edward only purchased Camin fee. He did not buy out the Atons or acquire their fee. Afterwards the two were distinguished in Myton (outside the town's walls) as "King's fee" and "Aton fee." The Atons inherited their fee of a single ploughland from the De Vescis.

I should be greatly obliged if any reader of the *Antiquary* would give me the precise signification of the *unde* used in the Knights' Fees Inquisition. It does not seem equivalent to *ergo*. Also how the totals were arrived at. For instance, Myton is mentioned, and in this way: "Of the fee of De Vesci one ploughland. Gilbert de Aton holds the whole: *unde* sixteen ploughlands make the fee." I do not grasp the *sequitur*.



At the Sign of the Owl.



MR. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY (Assistant-Secretary and Curator of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society's Museum at Taunton Castle) has sent me the following information, which is of general as well as local interest. During the last year or so the Society's collections have been greatly

enriched by manuscripts, drawings, engravings, books, and other printed matter. With regard to printed books the library possesses nearly every standard work relating to Somerset, and contains in all some 18,000 volumes. Mr. C. Tite continues to add to his collection of Somerset books, and the series of Somerset worthies which are shown in frames. Through the generosity of Mr. Tite a calendar of the valuable manuscripts relating to Somerset, contained in the Serel Collection, has been compiled by Mr. A. J. Monday. The calendar has since been indexed. Mr. E. A. Fry, of London, has kindly finished his index of unpublished Somerset Wills, abstracts of which were made by the late Rev. Frederick Brown, and genealogists have already had

the advantage of using the card-catalogue kept in the library.

* * *

Lately the library was enriched by the generous action of the Right Hon. H. Hobhouse, who has presented two large manuscript volumes. The older, written about 1350, is a cartulary or calendar of the title-deeds of Sir John de Moleyns of Stoke Pogey in Bucks, whose property included the Somerset Manors of Cucklington and Stoke Trister. The other volume, drawn up about 1460, records likewise the vast possessions of the Hungerford family, at one time owners of Farleigh Castle. With the exception of the monuments still mouldering in the Chapel of St. Leonard within the ruins of the Castle, this volume is the sole relic in this county of a family of which Sir Thomas Hungerford is the first person formally mentioned as the Speaker of the House of Commons. His descendant, Sir Edward, having disposed of all his other lands, finally sold his town house as the site of Hungerford Market; and though this has given place to the great station at Charing Cross, the foot-bridge by which passengers cross the Thames at this point is still known as Hungerford Bridge.

* * *

The original Cartulary of Mynchin Buckland, which was recently bequeathed to the Society by the late Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, is a manuscript consisting of seventy-eight leaves of parchment measuring 16 inches by 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The leather binding was protected by a horn covering, supported at the edges by narrow strips of leather, and secured to the board of the manuscript by brass nails. The earliest date of the cartulary is 1152, and the latest 1423. The manuscript is very corrupt, and shows signs of having been dictated to the scribe; the variations in the names of the witnesses are numerous and confusing. Buckland Priory is situated in the Parish of Durston, and the area is now occupied by a farm-house.

* * *

On the death of the late Dr. Hugh Norris, the Society acquired a manuscript book of Accounts of the Church and Poor Wardens, South Petherton, 1695-1740, and another volume, 1804-1819. From the same source

were obtained deeds relating to North Quarme, Exton, dating from 1282 to 1463; also a very scarce local Civil War Tract, viz., "A more full Relation of the Battell fought betwene Sir Tho. Fairfax and Goring (The Battle of Langport), July 10, 1645." Mr. F. S. Dodson has presented a Customary containing the "Cheif Points of ye Customs of the Mannor of Taunton and Taunton Deane, in the County of Somerset, 1647." Many other local deeds and papers have been presented.

* * *

The *Times* of November 11 stated that it was informed by Messrs. Sotheby that "the eighth day's sale of the Huth Library, fixed for Friday, November 24, and comprising the series of Shakespeare Folios and Quartos (Lots 1,187 to 1,228) will not take place, as the collection has been purchased privately." Neither the price nor the name of the purchaser is given; but the *Times* quite reasonably suggests that the present value is not much short of £40,000—though the books probably cost Mr. Huth not more than £4,000—and, in view of similar previous occurrences, it is not surprising that the name of Mr. Pierpont Morgan is being mentioned as that of the purchaser. On November 10, I may here note, an imperfect copy of the First Folio was sold at Sotheby's for £1,190.

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An important work embodying the results of Lord Carnarvon's long explorations at Thebes is announced by Mr. Frowde. It is entitled *Four Years' Excavations at Thebes*, by the Earl of Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter, with chapters by Mr. F. L. Griffith, M. George Legrain, Dr. Moller, Professor Newberry, and Professor Spiegelberg. The volume contains an account and translation of the important Historical Tablet relating to the wars of the Theban Kings of the Seventeenth Dynasty, with their Hyksos suzerains, which resulted in the final overthrow of the latter. It also records the discovery of a "Valley" Temple of Queen Hatshepsut's date, situated at the end of the long Dromos, leading from the desert edge to the famous temple at Der el Bahari; and a hitherto unsuspected Twelfth Dynasty cemetery underneath it, which has yielded a wealth of jewellery and other objects. The

important find of a cachette of some sixty burials, ranging in date from the Intermediate Period to the Early Eighteenth Dynasty, is also fully discussed and analyzed. An interesting section of the book deals with an ivory gaming-board (somewhat resembling our own "cribbage" board) of about 1750 B.C., which was found during the excavations, and reveals to us a game that was played with small ivory pegs: the method of play Mr. Carter has succeeded in discovering. Crown folio in size, the book will contain a photogravure frontispiece, and over seventy full-page illustrations, prepared at the Oxford University Press.

I have received a prospectus of an American genealogical work entitled *Descendants of Edward Small of New England and Allied Families*, the second edition of which is being printed at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., in three volumes of about 600 pages each, for subscribers only. Apart from its genealogical features, the book contains much concerning the history of the early beginnings in New England; it also touches upon the settlements at New Amsterdam (New York), Delaware Bay, and Virginia. It has many illustrations and maps. Subscribers' names can be sent to, and full particulars of the work obtained from, the author, Mrs. L. A. W. Underhill, 324, Faneuil Street, Brighton Station, Boston, Mass.

Considering the antiquarian, and, in some cases, artistic interest of spurs, comparatively little has been written on the subject; and so one welcomes Mr. Charles de Lacy Lacy's monograph on the subject, *The History of the Spur* (London: published by "The Connoisseur," price 10s. 6d.). It is a scholarly work, based on wide research, and the author is able to correct mistakes found in the catalogues of various public museums, notably the Wallace Gallery and the Musée d'Artillerie in Paris. He furnishes a fairly exhaustive account of spurs from the time of their invention up to the present day, showing how they gradually evolved, and detailing their salient characteristics in each separate age; while he deals with the question, repeatedly mooted, as to whether spurs ever really had any symbolic significance. Nor is he at a loss

for an answer in this particular, for, by citation of numerous mediæval chroniclers, he shows that, if spurs were never actually the emblem of knighthood, it was customary at one time—when a knight was to be degraded by royal mandate—publicly to tear his spurs from his heels.

Vexed and interesting questions relating to the origin of the Prince of Wales's feathers and the armorial emblems borne by native Welsh rulers are discussed with much illustrative detail in a book entitled *Armoial Insignia of the Princes of Wales*, which Messrs. Newberry and Pickering are bringing out. Readers are not only introduced to such romantic figures as Cadwallawn, Llywelyn the Great, Edward III., the Black Prince, Owen Glendower, and the Tudors, but in tracing the early forms of feather, bird, and dragon devices, they are taken back to remote Assyria and pre-dynastic Egypt, from whose mythology the badges of the Houses of Lancaster and York, of the Bedfords, Beauforts, Tudors, and many others, it is suggested, were derived.

At the meeting of the Bibliographical Society on December 18, Mr. Falconer Madan will read a paper on "The Duplicity of Duplicates, with a Note on a new extension of Bibliography."

The Fairy-Faith in Celtic Countries, by W. Y. Evans-Wentz, which Mr. Frowde is publishing, is the direct result of the author's travel among the Celtic people of Ireland, Scotland, the Isle of Man, Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany. Six Celtic scholars have written special introductions to the sections dealing with these districts, namely: Dr. Douglas Hyde, Dr. Alexander Carmichael, Miss Sophie Morrison, the Right Hon. Sir John Rhys, Mr. Henry Jenner, and Professor Anatole de Braz. Mr. Andrew Lang has also contributed to the volume. The author himself concludes that the fairy-faith is one aspect of a world-wide animism, and that it should receive careful consideration from anthropologists and psychical researchers, being not, as is popularly supposed, a mere fabric of groundless beliefs.

The manuscript of Boece's *Cronikillis of Scotland*, which was evidently made for James V. of Scotland, was sold on November 7 at Sotheby's sale of the books and manuscripts of the Earl of Kinnoull, and fetched £200. It is supposed that this interesting manuscript fell into the hands of the Duke of Lauderdale when he was imprisoned, in Windsor Castle after the Battle of Worcester; and from Lauderdale it passed to the Hay family, of which the Earl of Kinnoull is the head.



The latest report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission deals with the Pepys manuscripts preserved at Magdalene College, Cambridge. One paper is a letter from Henry Killigrew to the Earl of Leicester, and is concerned with the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth on her celebrated visit to Kenilworth in 1575. Here is the pyrotechnic programme arranged for Queen Elizabeth's edification:

"The first evening in the meadow—serpents of fire. Eight or ten pots of wonderful and pleasing things. Also birds to fly about in the air scattering fire. Two dogs and cats which will fight in the fireworks.

"The second evening in the courtyard of the palace—a fountain throwing wine, water, and fire seven or eight hours continuously. This will be worth seeing for its marvellous fireworks. Three wheels of wonderful scented fire and of different colours.

"The third evening in the river—a dragon as big as an ox which will fly twice or thrice as high as the tower of St. Paul's and at that height will burn away and suddenly will issue from its whole body dogs, cats, and birds, which will scatter fire on all sides.

"There will be many other things in these fireworks impossible to describe in writing."

Mr. Killigrew in his letter explains that all these glories "will ask two months' work." The firework maker's demands were surely moderate: "The charges will draw to £50, which sum he desires not to have in his own hands, but that he may receive it by £4 or £5 at a time, and would gladly also that some by your lordship's appointment may see how he doth employ the same." Un-

fortunately it is not recorded what Queen Elizabeth thought of "the pots of wonderful and pleasing things" and other devices.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Vol. xii., part ii., of the *Transactions* of the Essex Archæological Society is a substantial issue of about eighty pages. The place of honour is deservedly occupied by a paper on "The Benedictine Abbey of Barking," by Mr. A. W. Clapham. This is one of the first-fruits of the operations of the Morant Club. When, last year, the Barking Urban Council bought the site of the ancient Abbey of Barking for the purpose of laying most of it out as a recreation ground, the Club suggested that it was an excellent opportunity for systematic exploration of the site. The council concurred, funds were raised, and a thorough excavation followed. The results as a whole were somewhat disappointing, but so much was discovered of the plan and remains of the church as to fully justify the labour. Mr. Clapham, after a short sketch of the history of the Abbey, here gives a lucid account of the work and of the discoveries. The paper is accompanied by an excellent folding plan and several illustrations. Other contributions include a paper on the early manorial history of "Great Birch, Easthorpe, and the Gernons," by Dr. J. H. Round; "The Ings and Gings of the Domesday Survey, especially Fryerning," by Mrs. Archibald Christy; "The Wyncoll Family," with a large folding pedigree, by Mr. L. C. Sier; and "The Manor of Great Myles's, Kelvedon Hatch," by Mr. H. Clifford.



The new part, vol. xli., part iii., of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland contains the continuation of Mr. H. T. Knox's important study of "Connacht Rathes and Motes" with numerous illustrations. Mr. T. U. Sadleir supplies an account of "Richard Castle, Architect," whose real name was De Richardi, and who was noteworthy as the first to introduce into Ireland the Palladian style. He came to Ireland about 1727, and has left his mark conspicuously on buildings in Dublin, and to some extent elsewhere. Colonel Cavenagh sends a first paper on the now uninhabited mansion of Castletown, Carne, co. Wexford, and its owners. The Rev. J. L. Robinson gives many interesting extracts, well illustrated, from the Proctors' Accounts, 1689-90, of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. Among the "Miscellanea" is a further contribution, which should not be overlooked, by Mr. G. H. Orpen to the controversy regarding the Norman theory of motes or mottes.

In the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, July-September, the continuation of "Mrs. Elizabeth Freke, her Diary, 1671-1714," attracts attention. It contains some singular pictures of social and domestic life. The good lady's eccentricities of spelling are more than usually wonderful. The Rev Precentor Courtenay Moore contributes a description and summary of a curious document, dated 1640, entitled "A True Historicall Relation of the Conversion of Sir Tobie Matthew, to the Holie Catholic Fayth." Among the other contents are notes and illustrations by Mr. R. Day of a medallic memento of Trafalgar, and a pewter teapot of the Royal Cork City Regiment; and an article on "Dundrinan and Castlemore," by Mr. W. F. Butler.



PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the subscribers to the BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS was held on November 7, the Dean of Westminster presiding. After the report had been adopted, Mr. R. M. Dawkins, the Director of the School, gave an illustrated account of the season's work at the prehistoric city of Phylakopi in Melos. The central position of Melos and its trade in obsidian, the best material for knives before the discovery of iron, gave the island a special importance in the Bronze Age, he said, and its capital, situated on the sea cliff now called Phylakopi, was a flourishing city all through this period. A part of the city was chosen for excavation which had been hardly touched in previous work. In the best preserved part the walls were found to be covered with 4 feet of earth, and from this point down to the bedrock, some 16 feet below, the remains of walls were found, and the three successive cities clearly made out. In the first and early second cities—that is, in the latter part of the third millennium B.C., the external relation was rather with the mainland of Greece than with Crete, as the imported pottery was for the most part of types found at Tiryns and in Boeotia and Thessaly. The native art at this time, however, had an independence which it presently lost and never regained. These earlier connections gradually gave way to the increasing influence of Crete, which began in the Middle Minoan period, about the turn of the third and second millennium. This influence was marked by numerous imported vases from Crete, of which fine examples were found, dating to about 1500 B.C. The latest remains, dating from the end of the Bronze Age, and probably going as late as 1000 B.C., showed this Cretan influence giving way to the Mycenaean. This final period witnessed also a great decadence at Phylakopi itself, for the native vase painting was now at last almost extinguished. With the beginning of the Iron Age (the Director continued), obsidian as a cutting material lost the value it had had all through the Bronze Age, and Melos, as the centre of the trade, declined in importance, and the site of its capital at Phylakopi was finally deserted. Amongst the minor antiquities, some clay crucibles for bronze casting were found. They had three feet and a spout, from which, when the crucible was tilted over on its two

front feet, the molten metal could be poured. A fine stone mould for a double axe was found in the earlier excavation.

It was established that at least in the time of the first city, the custom prevailed of burying children inside, or, at any rate, amongst the houses. In several places lying on the rock, or placed in holes made in its surfaces, large jars were found containing the bones of young children. Two of the jars were painted, and all belonged to the early geometric style. There seemed little doubt that the burials were actually in the houses, and from the numerous examples found, and the fact that all the burials were of children, it seemed that this custom of intra-mural burial was confined to infants. One such burial was found in the original excavation. The jars were all broken, but the majority of them had been reconstructed and photographed. In two cases the mouth of the jar was covered by a basin. The jars themselves contained practically nothing except bones, but in association with the main group of those burials there was a number of painted jugs and cups, which, though not inside the jars, were probably buried with them.

The annual dinner was held in the evening, when the principal speaker was Lord Morley of Blackburn.



A meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held on November 2 in their new headquarters in Adam Street, when Mr. Charles H. Hopwood delivered a lecture on "The Curtain Walls and Flanking Towers of the Tower of London." Mr. R. R. Leader presided.

Mr. Hopwood's lecture was illustrated by lantern views of parts of the Tower to which the public are rarely admitted. He showed, among other things, a picture of the monogram under the Bywood Tower, which contained all the letters of the alphabet, and also a view of a circular trap in the portcullis through which suspicious comers to the Tower were required to enter head first, so that the warder could inspect them as they came. The stone kitchen described in Ainsworth's *Tower of London* was shown, and the lecturer said it was largely by that book that Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort were moved to rescue the Tower from decay into which it had fallen. The room in which Guy Fawkes was examined and also a facsimile of his signed confession was seen. The oratory in St. Thomas's Tower was fully described, and the lecturer expressed his regret that the piscina had been partly cut away to accommodate the wainscoting, that one of the old windows was filled up with a plate-rack, and a safe hid the holy-water stoup. St. Thomas's Tower stood over the Traitor's Gate, which we still possessed; Mr. Barnum did not buy the original, but only some timbers near by. The views concluded with a photograph of the Tower taken by Dr. W. S. Lockyer from a balloon at a height of 1,800 feet.

Mr. Philip Norman (treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries), in discussing the lecture, said that among the flanking towers the only one which had Norman work was the basement of the Wakefield Tower. There was a tower to the west of the White Tower known as Coleharbour Tower, now destroyed, which was also said to have Norman remains, and it was

believed that there were Norman remains in the Lantern Tower, of late years rebuilt. The fact of these three towers standing rather near the White Tower and having Norman remains made one think that the original Norman work took in a considerably less area than the area of the present inner line of defence. Remains of the Roman wall had been discovered under the Bowyer Tower this year, and to the south-east of the White Tower were further remains above ground of the City wall, with a piece of the Wardrobe Tower attached, under which were Roman foundations, apparently of a bastion. He had recently been investigating the Tower of London, with Mr. A. W. Clapham, and he wished to venture a suggestion first made by his colleague. A line might be carried from the Bowyer Tower almost due south to the Lantern Tower, and then at about equal distances to the Wakefield Tower, the Bell Tower, and to the Middle Tower. There was no evidence that the Norman fortifications were carried very far. It seemed probable that the Conqueror originally encamped inside the wall and left it alone, utilising it as a defence. What occasion was there to pull it down? The Normans probably remained in temporary camp for some years. We believed that Gundulph built the Tower, but he lived till 1109. There seemed to be no certainty of permanent building much before 1087. The White Tower was built first, and when permanent outlying fortifications were needed the wall was used, and in course of time, as the original bastions decayed, the present wall towers were built on them. The south wall of the City had been an elusive affair, and it had always been difficult to decide what its course was. The theory he had mentioned gave strong reasons for supposing that at any rate we had the line of the eastern portions of it.

At the annual meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on October 16 a well deserved honour was done to Mr. W. B. Redfern by electing him to the post of President. Dr. Stokes, in vacating the chair, paid a graceful tribute to his successor, whom he described as one honoured not only for his antiquarian attainments, but also for his distinguished career in connection with the borough. The report presented at the meeting chronicled steady progress, the membership having grown from 439 to 456. It also stated that the authorities of St. John's College had been good enough to authorize the secretary to be responsible for any remains of past ages found upon the college property when ground is broken for building and other purposes, on the understanding that the articles found should remain at the disposal of the college, and that a proper report be made from time to time. During the summer several skeletons of the Romano-British type, together with a few bronze buckles, etc., had been unearthed close to the spot where the old Roman road crosses the Grange Road. One skeleton was discovered with its skull, which was quite perfect, resting against a Roman vase, and having several Roman articles beside it. It was much to be wished that other colleges could see their way towards treating the Society with similar confidence, in order that the record of the past life of Cambridge might be duly preserved.

During August the secretary, assisted for a time by Dr. Duckworth, discovered and excavated seven Roman pottery kilns at Horningsea. Two of these had been carefully removed to the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Strange to say, the only coin found was a small silver British one of the reign of Boduoc. During September the secretary excavated another skeleton—the eighth—from the pre-Roman cemetery near the War Ditches on Cherryhinton Hill. It was that of a young woman about twenty years of age. In the left hand had been placed a hen's egg for the purpose, according to an ancient custom, of providing sustenance during the journey from this life to the next. The broken egg-shell was found and is preserved. The excavation fund was well worthy the attention of members. Many most interesting sites close to Cambridge needed investigating, the only hindrance being want of sufficient money. After the report had been adopted, Mr. H. H. Brindley read some interesting "Notes on Mediæval Ships." At the close of the meeting, Mr. Redfern, in acknowledging the kind personal references by Dr. Stokes, remarked that that was probably the first time that one unconnected with the University had occupied the honourable position of President of that Society, and therefore he appreciated it all the more.

The paper read at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on November 8 was "A Study in Biblical Philology," by the Rev. Dr. Ball.

Before assembling at their annual meeting at Hull on October 30, the members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to the site of Haltemprice Priory, about two miles south of Cottingham, where the hon. secretary, the Rev. A. N. Cooper, Vicar of Filey, read a paper on the Priory, written by the Rev. Dr. Cox, founder and ex-President of the Society.

The Priory was originally founded by Thomas Wake in 1322, on a site adjacent to the village of Cottingham, upon land which is still known as the Priory Fields, near the railway-station. A few years later it was removed to the spot now called Haltemprice, where it was inhabited by Augustinian Canons from the Monastery of Brunne, in Lincolnshire, and dedicated to the Nativity, the Annunciation, and the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. All that remains of the fabric of the Priory are a few stones, which are preserved in the existing house, built by the Ellerker family, towards the close of the sixteenth century. Dr. Cox's paper recorded the fact that the great privileges granted to Haltemprice largely turned upon the fact that the founder had royal connections. He married Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and his sister married Edward the Second's brother, Edmund, Earl of Kent. Haltemprice had more than local notoriety in its day, because it possessed the body of Thomas Wake, which was visited in cases of fever, an arm of St. George, and the girdle of the Virgin Mary.

A visit was paid to Kirkella Church, an interesting Early English building, the details of which were pointed out by the Rector, the Rev. Canon Foord.

The annual meeting was held after dinner at the Royal Station Hotel, with Colonel Saltmarshe in the chair.

The annual dinner and meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was successfully held on October 25. This active Society should be better supported. A membership of 129 only is hardly worthy of Bradford. The first ordinary meeting of the session was held on November 1, when the President (Mr. John Sowden) recalled the Bradford of a hundred years ago in a brief paper of reminiscences culled from his father and grandfather. His father in those days pursued his hobby of gardening on the site now occupied by St. George's Hall, and he well remembered the capture of fine trout in the Thornton and Bowling Becks, which then "sparkled in their purity." It was a well-known fact that apricots and peaches once grew in the Manor House, in Kirkgate, whilst in the gardens behind the houses in Ivegate, through which ran a pretty water flush, tenants grew similar fruit on their walls. An illuminating insight into Yorkshire village life of the early eighteenth century was subsequently afforded the company through the medium of a quaint little manuscript volume exhibited by Mr. W. E. Preston, who related the recent discovery of the "find" in a second-hand bookseller's shop of a neighbouring town. The book is a leather-bound "Goldsmith's Almanack," dated 1715, in which are recorded, in small, cramped handwriting, varied public transactions of the hamlet of Thruscross, in the parish of Fewston. The record, which covered the period from 1714 to 1738, had evidently belonged to some person resident in the district, who probably held the offices of churchwarden of the chapelry and overseer of the township. The book contained a large number of records of births and marriages at the chapelry formerly existing at Thruscross, and it was, said Mr. Preston, of importance as a supplement to the Fewston Church registers.

At the opening meeting of the session of the CHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on October 17, Mr. Frank Simpson read a paper on "Cilcain, Flintshire." The lecturer described the journey by road from Mold to the Loggerheads, proceeding along the Leete to Cilcain village, exhibiting a number of views to be seen in and about the beautiful valley. Cilcain parish church, the north aisle of which was burnt in 1532, and its unique inner roof furnished the chief part of the lecture. Among the features illustrated were the exterior, the interior, including the old gallery, the beautiful Perpendicular carved oak roof, the unique Norman font, fourteenth-century coffin lids, the church bells, and the churchyard cross and sun-dial.

A meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on October 25, Dr. F. W. Dendy in the chair. Mr. F. Gerald Simpson addressed the meeting on "The builder of the Roman Wall, as indicated by the results of the excavation of High House Mill Castle and turrets near Birdswood, Gilsland." He spoke of the theories put forward by Horsley, Dr. Bruce and others, and then, with the

use of a blackboard plan, showed exactly what had been found in the course of excavating. There were remains of a stone wall, of a turf wall, and of a vallum. These were quite apart and distinct, and any evidence from the stone wall could only be associated with it, and could not be connected with the turf wall. The evidence they found in the form of pottery and coins—more especially pottery—was that the wall must have been built prior to 208 A.D., the epoch of Severus, and most probably near 150, during the time of Hadrian.

Mr. P. Newbold, lecturer in classics and ancient history, said the accumulated evidence was certainly in favour of Hadrian having built the wall.

Mr. J. P. Gibson, of Hexham, said there had never been a turf wall. The work referred to was a rampart, which the Romans put up in a time of difficulty or stress, before they had had time to build the stone wall. All along the line there was not a scrap of evidence of a turf wall excepting this portion of a turf rampart.

The first general meeting of the HELLENIC SOCIETY was held November 14 in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, when Professor G. Baldwin Brown read an illustrated paper on "Ancient Greek Dress." Sir Arthur Evan presided.

Professor Baldwin Brown said that the dress of the ancient Greeks might be termed the most Hellenic product of Hellenism, for there was nothing that exhibited so perfectly the capacity of the Greeks for effecting beautiful results by direct and simple means. Alike for the overdress, in its smaller forms as chlamys or veil, and more ample form as himation, as for the underdress, in its two forms Doric and Ionic, all that was required were pieces of woollen or linen stuff, white or coloured, plain or adorned with inwoven or painted ornaments, fabricated in the household loom in the shape of a rectangle or cylinder. The fastenings took the form of pins and clasps, or stitches, and of girdles and bands, and by means of these the robe could be left loosely streaming or girded close, while its length could be adjusted in a moment to the taste or occupation of the wearer, and the arms could be left entirely free or draped by an ample sleeve to the waist. In regard to the question whether the dress represented in the monuments was that actually worn in daily life, it had to be noted that the forms and details which had been regarded as artistic conventions were, in this modern age of experiment, seen to be merely reproductions in an aspect of beauty of what Nature offered. In the pediment figures from the Parthenon the drapery was treated, not only with a view to beauty in composition, but with an almost modern delight in the little varieties and accidents that were never thought of till Nature actually presented them before our eyes. He would argue, he said, in favour of the simplest possible explanation of the appearances of Greek drapery as seen in the monuments. He did not regard the Ionic chiton as different in principle from the Doric, or accept the description given of it in a recent English book as a sewn garment very like a sleeved nightgown made of

linen. To suppose it was ever made of two rectangular pieces sewn together so as to form what had been elegantly described as a sack with a hole in the bottom for the head to go through and two holes at the sides for the arms, was a complete misunderstanding. The holes in the sides were quite imaginary, as the arms always came out at the top, and the difficulty about the hole for the head was that if the aperture were of the right size to allow the dress to lie nicely on the shoulders it would be inconveniently small for the passage of the head of a woman who wore her natural hair. In certain forms of Greek art, such as Ionic sculpture and vase-painting, the artist would sometimes play in a decorative spirit with the forms before him, and it was better to assume that he was not always precisely accurate than that Greek ladies cut their dresses about and sewed odd bits on to them for no apparent reason than to justify some drawing of Hieron or Brygos.



Other meetings have been the autumn gathering of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE at Westminster Abbey, October 20, and the first ordinary meeting of the session on November 1, when Mr. A. H. Thompson read a paper on "The Registers of John Gynwell, Bishop of Lincoln, for the year 1349"; the VIKING CLUB, November 17, when Dr. Buerger Goodwin, of the University of Stockholm, lectured on "Scandinavian Races and Nationalities," with lantern illustrations; the annual meeting of the WILLIAM SALT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at Stafford, on October 21; the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, October 30, when the Rev. J. P. Rushe read a paper on "The Origin of St. Mary's Gild in connection with Corpus Christi College, Cambridge"; the BRIGHTON ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB, November 1, when the Rev. G. Street lectured on "Sussex Folk Songs"; the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, at Bristol, on October 18, when Mrs. Rotha Clay read a paper on "Recluses of the West of England"; HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, November 7; the WOOLWICH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, October 25; and the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, October 17.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI BY JAN MABUSE.
By M. W. Brockwell. With special plates.
London: *The Athenæum Press*, 1911. Royal 4to., pp. xiv, 71, and an Appendix on the National Art Collections Fund. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In this excellent monograph, an art critic's *tour de force* of ten days, and gaily dedicated to sixteen friends "and some others," Mr. Brockwell tells us all

we can expect to know about the last treasure to be added to the National Gallery. Mabuse's masterpiece, recently acquired from the Earl of Carlisle's family by the joint enterprise of the Government and the National Art Collections Fund, is probably one of the great pictures of the world. It may be that early Flemish art will always be *caviare* to the general taste. Memlinc and Van Eyck, however, produced miracles of technical skill; this picture alone would allow Mabuse to join their rare company. It is said that the work, originally painted for the Abbey of Grammont in East Flanders about 1507, occupied its maker for seven years. One can well believe it. The objective treatment of the whole scheme, finished to a high degree of elaborated perfection, results in a marvel of patient skill. The extremely interesting "detail" photographs, for which Mr. Brockwell has obtained special facilities before the precious panels which contain this painting were restored to their protecting frame, enable us to study the craft of the painter almost better than it is possible to do at Trafalgar Square. The chalice of King Jasper and the monstrosity of Balthazar are as wonderful specimens of goldsmith's art as the originals from which they must have been painted. The Pre-Raphaelite beauty of the white nettle which springs from the broken pavement in the foreground, and the pathos of the sturdy donkey which nibbles other weeds at the back, are as skilfully rendered as the grace of the Flemish madonna and the almost Italian poetry of the hovering angels. Mr. Brockwell is an enthusiast for the picture. His extracts from old references to this picture, such as those from the *Athenæum* of 1851, are more valuable than the rather scrappy specimens of more modern journalism. But his own elaborate essay on the "pedigree" of the picture, and his lively account of Mabuse himself are excellent. The book is a model piece of specialised research.

W. H. D.



THE HISTORY OF THE FOREST OF EXMOOR. By Edward T. MacDermot, M.A. Maps and Illustrations. Taunton, *Barnicott and Pearce*, 1911. Large 8vo. pp. xii, 480. Price 21s. net.

Mr. MacDermot has been happy in his subject. The fringe of it was touched by the late Mr. E. J. Rawle in his *Annals of the Ancient Royal Forest of Exmoor*, but for the most part Mr. MacDermot has dug in virgin soil. Not only has he thoroughly searched the original documents at the Record Office, but the great bulk of the information which he has gathered is here printed for the first time. From the records of forest perambulations the variations in boundaries are traced; valuations, the succession of wardens, the proceedings of forest Eyres, and many other details of forest area, forest history and forest economy are set forth, explained and illustrated from the original sources. The Rolls of the Swainmote Court are the only supposedly extant records of Exmoor Forest which have escaped the researches of Mr. MacDermot, and he has hunted so widely and so persistently for them that the probability is that they have been lost or destroyed. Their absence, however, does not prevent the chapter on "The Swainmote Court and its Suitors," in which also is given an excellent account of the rights of common and

other customs affecting or connected with the moor, from being one of the most interesting in the book. In the seventeenth century came the tithe war. The Forest had always been an extra-parochial district; and apparently up to near the end of the sixteenth century the sheep on Exmoor, most of which came from distant North Devon parishes, were considered exempt from tithes for the half-year or so during which they were out of their respective parishes. Then some of the North Devon clergy began to exact the full tithe out of these sheep. Certain foresters and farmers resisted, and in the Court of Exchequer won the first fight. But the King himself wanted money, so in July, 1633, Charles, in consideration of the sum of 200 marks, granted "All those our tithes" in places out of parishes on Exmoor to one George Cottington, who proceeded to enforce his claim, and this led to more legal proceedings. The fight went on till 1657, when the country folk were completely defeated, and the right of the tithe farmer to all tithes arising in the forest was definitely established. In 1651 the "Rump" had a survey made of Exmoor as ex-royal property—Mr. MacDermot prints the survey—and in the following year sold it to private purchasers. The principal person concerned in this transaction was James Boevey, of London, Merchant, and the story of his law suits, and of how he manoeuvred to retain his hold on the forest after the Restoration had upset the pretty purchase scheme makes amusing reading. The leasing of the forest in the eighteenth century (accompanied by more law suits), and the final enclosure and the various allotments of forest area—the final award was made in 1819—bring the history of Exmoor Forest to an end. Mr. MacDermot has done well a thoroughly fresh piece of work. The book is well documented from sources now explored for the first time for the purpose. It is one of the most important contributions, if not the most important, to the subject of forest law and history that has been made for many years. There is a capital index, as well as most useful maps and some good photographic illustrations; and the typography and general "get-up" of the book reflect the greatest credit on the Taunton publishers.

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PENMANSHIP OF THE SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. A Series of Typical Examples from English and Foreign Writing Books, selected by Lewis F. Day. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1911. Crown 4to. Price 18s. net.

The late Mr. Day, whose books on various forms of design, on painted glass and enamelling, and other works of technical art, are well known, chose most of the examples here reproduced from a collection of writing books of the dates named in the title at that time in the possession of Mr. Batsford; and the selection has been completed by Miss Day, Mr. Batsford, and Mr. Percy J. Smith. The last-named contributes an Introduction (for some reason unpagged) to the volume, in which he briefly criticizes and analyzes some of the examples in the fine series of plates which follows. These specimens, which for variety of manner and representativeness of style seem to have been admirably chosen, are interesting, and worth study from a minor and a major point of

view. From the former they may be regarded as reflecting the spirit of their times, and to be studied in connection with the conditions under which, and surroundings amid which, they were produced. This is a minor point of view, as we have said, but it suggests a study not without its fascination. But from the major point of view—that from which the book will chiefly be judged—these examples of what Mr. Percy Smith well calls "essentially a conscious art," contain very much that will be found most usefully suggestive and helpful by designers and draughtsmen. The art of writing touches a large number of artistic crafts of the present day, and a host of craftsmen should find suggestion and inspiration among the 112 examples of penmanship of three centuries and of various countries here reproduced. They are not all to be commended for adoption or imitation. Mr. Smith, in his Introduction, admits and comments upon the thinness and weakness of treatment of some of the decorative accompaniments in one or two examples and the disconnectedness of design in others, and those who use the book may not always quite see eye to eye with him in his appreciation of certain specimens; but taken as a whole, the collection is representative, and will be found most valuable and suggestive, not least by all concerned with the modern art and craft of advertisement. The book is beautifully produced, as Mr. Batsford's books always are. At the end is a list of the books from which the examples have been drawn—a useful bit of bibliography, and helpful to those who may wish to go to the fountain-head and study the old writing books for themselves.

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YE SOLACE OF PILGRIMES. By John Capgrave. 1450. Edited by C. A. Mills, with Introductory Note by the Rev. H. M. Bannister, M.A. Frontispiece. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1911. 4to., pp. xviii, 190. Price 7s. 6d. net.

It will be a delight to bibliophiles, as well as to all students of Rome, to know that the long lost work descriptive of that city, written by John Capgrave, Prior of Kings Lynn, and Provincial of the Austin Friars, has been discovered, and is faithfully transcribed in these pages from a beautifully written manuscript in the Bodleian. Mr. Mills, secretary of the British and American Archaeological Society at Rome, saw this manuscript accidentally in the Bodleian four years ago, when it was suggested that it was worth printing. The transcription and annotation were undertaken by Mr. Mills with the idea of simply issuing it to the members of the society of which he is secretary as an interesting and detailed description of Rome by an English pilgrim about the middle of the fifteenth century. As the editor was passing from Rome to Oxford he took the transcript to the British Museum to show it to that veteran authority Sir George Warner. Sir George's rare powers of observation at once suggested that this might be the work of Capgrave (1393-1464), a distinguished and well-known writer and historian. A close and exhaustive examination of the manuscript and its comparison with other Capgrave texts resulted in establishing the truth of the suggestion beyond all cavil. It was therefore thought well that the book should be published and not merely privately issued.

This long manuscript, in Capgrave's own peculiarly neat hand, is evidently a model of accuracy. This pilgrim was in the habit of copying the inscriptions and the list of relics in the numerous churches that he visited. Several of these inscriptions are still extant, and in every case it is found on comparison that the old Austin friar is letter-perfect. It may therefore be fairly deduced that the copies of those inscriptions, as well as general descriptions, are also trustworthy.

As Mr. Bannister points out, this manuscript, now so happily made known and so admirably annotated, adds materially to our knowledge of the Middle English of the fifteenth century.

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HELLENISTIC ATHENS. By W. S. Ferguson. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1911. 8vo., pp. xviii, 487. Price 12s. net.

In Greece, as Professor Ferguson aptly says in the opening of this elaborate volume, "liberal institutions were acclimated for the first time in the history of mankind." He declares, probably with truth, that this characteristic eminence in that cultivation of art, literature, and philosophy, which we call culture, was largely due to the smallness and compactness of the city-state. His own theme, in this very learned and abundantly annotated essay, is the portrayal in the case of Athens, "the greatest of them all," of what he calls the gradual transformation of a lot of little city-states into municipalities of large territorial empires, and by this remarkable piece of research work, where he makes generous acknowledgment of the labour of others in the same field, he has aimed at filling a conspicuous gap in historical literature. All students of Hellenic heroes and affairs are well supplied with information about the great period ending with the death of Alexander; but it is not so easy to trace the general movement or even the details of all that happened in the two and a half centuries which ended with the sack of Athens by Sulla in 86 B.C. In this volume we can proceed from watching the first struggles for independence to the collisions with Macedon, Egypt, and Rome. We detect the régime of a Tory democracy and the fostering of a cosmopolitan spirit by philosophic schools, so apt is history to repeat her phenomena and to declare that nearly everything which happens has happened before. There must be little that happened in Athens, political and social, during the period here treated, which does not receive attention at the hands of this American teacher who compiled his treatise in such pleasant places as are mentioned in his preface.—W. H. D.

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THE HISTORICAL GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH PARISH CHURCH. By A. H. Thompson, F.S.A. Twenty illustrations. Cambridge: *University Press*, 1911. 8vo., pp. xii, 142. Price 1s. net, cloth; 2s. 6d. net, leather.

Three months ago we noticed a little book in the same series of "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature," by the same author, on *The Ground-Plan of the English Parish Church*, which was written chiefly from the constructional or architectural point of view. It is supplemented by the companion book now before us, in which attention is paid to the historical circumstances to which, directly or indirectly, the growth of the parish church was due.

Mr. Thompson writes well, and has produced an excellent manual which even experienced ecclesiologists need not disdain to turn over. He brings out very clearly one or two points which are rather apt to be lost sight of. He emphasizes, for instance, the fact that when a parish church in mediæval days was built or rebuilt or enlarged, the cost was for the most part met, not by the monasteries which in so many cases had appropriated the churches, but by the generosity of the parishioners and the pious laity. One curious result of this is illustrated on p. 87 by existing East Anglian examples, which show how splendidly the repairs or rebuilding of the nave were carried out by the wealthy laity while "the rectors, monastic or otherwise, were less active about the chancel." Mr. Thompson does well to lay stress on the fact that the growth of churches, as well as the founding of chantries, was due to lay devotion. Another point well brought out is that architecture was "a popular, democratic art, in which the instinctive faculties became trained to a high pitch. The individual mason was allowed free play for his talent." The master mason was the architect. In referring (p. 31) to the development of church building in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by the rich men of commerce, Mr. Thompson might have mentioned the generous woolmen of the Cotswolds, and the splendid fanes they built, as at Northleach and Chipping Campden. In another section the author explains very clearly the complicating influence of chantry chapels on parish church plans, and gives many examples of the great diversity of their provision. In describing the various uses to which the upper story of a church porch was often put (pp. 71-75), Mr. Thompson does not mention its occasional use as a kind of parish armoury or arsenal, as exemplified in the strongly barred "priest's chamber" over the north porch of Mendlesham Church, with its remarkable collection of fifteenth and sixteenth century armour.

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THE YOUNG MAN FROM STRATFORD. By Henry Saint-George. Frontispiece. London: *William Reeves*, 1911. 8vo., pp. viii, 144. Price 2s. net.

Another contribution to the "Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy"! Mr. Saint-George addresses himself to an exposure and refutation of three books by "Baconians"—*The Mystery of William Shakespeare*, by Judge Webb; *The Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy*, by Lord Penzance; and *The Problem of the Shakespeare Plays*, by G. C. Bompas, K.C. He tears to pieces the fabric of assumption and inference woven by these three learned lawyers, and with no small ability destroys the case, such as it is, for the Bacon authorship of the plays. For our own part we should be disposed to leave the Baconians to "stew in their own juice." The controversy is really so idle and unnecessary. Mr. Saint-George is much stronger in exposing the fallacies of his opponents than in stating the positive arguments for the identity of Shakespeare the player and Shakespeare the poet and dramatist. Much more can be said on the positive side than is to be found in this little book, and he is quite wrong in saying (p. 14) that all that is with certainty known about Shakespeare "can be summed up in a paragraph"; but so far as he goes he marshals his facts

and arguments with no small ability, and his book is both temperate and convincing. It is a pity that he is inclined to be a little slipshod in style. There is an extremely clumsy sentence near the top of p. 34; "Sydney" Lee is a gratuitous error; "hence the need for you and I" (p. 5) is ungrammatical; "Spencer" for "Spenser" (twice on p. 50) is shocking; and in "to promote some ulterior motive," on p. 103, "motive" should be "object." But these slips notwithstanding, the book contains much good argument as well as sound sense.

* * *

We offer a warm welcome to the first of the Inventories to be issued by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in Wales and Monmouthshire. This is *An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in County Montgomery*. (Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office: Wyman and Sons. Price 10s.) It is a representative volume, for almost every class of objects and type of constructions familiar to the student of Welsh antiquities is represented within the county. An important exception is that, so far, no trace of palaeolithic man has been discovered. There are sufficient reasons, which are carefully set out in the Introduction, for recognizing the existence of man in the Neolithic Period in the county; though only one example of the long barrow, usually considered the typical form of Neolithic burial mound, a group in the parish of Llanfihangel yng Ngwynfa, is known, while round barrows are numerous. There are no cromlechs. Cinerary urns bear witness to the Bronze Age. There are four circles, a few standing stones, and many earthen camps, and two Late Celtic bronze objects have been found. Examples of later antiquities are fairly numerous. The inventory itself, which is mainly the work of that well-known Welsh antiquary, Mr. Edward Owen, F.S.A., the Secretary of the Commission, is very fully and carefully done. Sufficient detailed information is given about each entry, and the whole forms an invaluable record. The inventory contains many maps and illustrations, and also an important list of the monuments specified by the Commissioners as especially worthy of illustration. We wish an octavo or quarto size of volume could have been adopted rather than a folio; but every student of Welsh antiquities, and indeed every antiquary, will gratefully welcome the volume, and will await with expectant impatience the issue of its successors.

* * *

Mr. Henry Frowde has issued, as one of the customary extracts from the *Proceedings* of the British Academy, Professor Percy Gardner's learned paper on *The Earliest Coins of Greece Proper* (price 2s. 6d. net). The Professor discusses the evidence, traditionary and other, regarding the earliest issues of coins at Ægina, by the cities of Eubœa, by the Corinthians, and at Athens. Incidentally the history is given of the origin of the various types of coinage. The separate issue, in handy form, of this valuable and important paper, will be appreciated by numismatists. Another similar issue is that of the Academy's first annual Shakespeare lecture, *What to Expect of Shakespeare*, by Mr. J. J. Jusseraud (price 1s. net). This eloquent

address—both tribute and criticism—by a brilliant Frenchman, whose knowledge of our literature and mastery of our tongue are both remarkable, will be widely read.

* * *

We have received a copy of the *Official Historical Catalogue* (price 2s.) of the Scottish Exhibition held this year at Glasgow. It contains 1,155 pages, which contain particulars of many thousands of exhibits of every degree of historical and often personal interest, and of every period of Scottish history from the Neolithic Age downwards. These contents of the Palace of History are of amazing variety; they touch the life of the past at every point—individual, tribal, national, social, domestic, artistic, and any other facet of that life which may occur to the visitor. The full descriptions and occasional annotations make this volume of some permanent importance. We are not surprised to hear that an illustrated edition is in preparation to be issued in two volumes. It should form a valuable work of reference as well as a fine souvenir of an extraordinary collection. Particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary to the History Committee, Mr. George Eyre-Todd, Palace of History, Scottish Exhibition, Glasgow.

* * *

The *Architectural Review*, October, is a particularly good issue. "The Vyne"—the famous home of the Chutes—by Mr. J. A. Gutch; "Abbot's Hospital, Guildford," by Mr. W. H. Godfrey; "Mansart's Chapel at Versailles"; and "The Aître S. Maclou, Rouen," by Mr. Alan Snow, all beautifully illustrated, are some of the contents of this capital number. In the November number we notice specially illustrated papers on "The Tower of London and its Development," by Mr. A. W. Clapham; "Saracenic Vaulting," by Mr. W. Harvey; and "Three Wells Gateways."

* * *

Several quarterlies reached us too late for notice last month. The *Musical Antiquary*, October, is distinguished by a paper on "An Unknown Autograph of Henry Purcell," by Mr. W. Barclay Squire. Among the other contents, Mr. W. J. Laurence's particulars of "Eighteenth-Century Magazine Music" shed a curious side-light on eighteenth-century tastes and forms of musical expression, and Mr. R. R. Terry's notes on "Some Sistine Chapel Traditions" will interest many musicians. The *Essex Review*, October, is an excellent number, most readable throughout. Place-Names, the Life of an Essex Yeoman in 1672, the Ravages of the Black Death in one Essex Manor, Essex Elections of nearly Two Centuries Ago, and Essex Cricket of the Present Year, are among the items on an enticing bill of fare. The *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October, opens with another of Mr. C. E. Keyser's excellent descriptions of Berkshire churches, this time dealing with Padworth and Englefield, illustrated by ten fine photographic plates. Among the other contents are short papers on "Tom Hughes Country" and "Waylen Smith's Cave."

* * *

The London County Council have issued two more parts (Nos. 33 and 34) of their useful *Indication of*

Houses of Historical Interest in London. No. 33 contains well-prepared notes on George Borrow and Charles Dickens, whose one-time homes at 22, Hereford Square, Brompton, and 13, Johnson Street, Somers Town, respectively, have recently been marked with tablets; while No. 34 commemorates the residence of D. G. Rossetti, William Morris, and Sir Edward Burne-Jones, at 17, Red Lion Square, W.C. We have also received a short paper by Miss Ethel Lega-Weekes on "Arms of the See of Exeter," reprinted from *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*; Part 16, vol. i., of Mr. Henry Harrison's valuable dictionary of *Surnames of the United Kingdom* (Eaton Press, 190, Ebury Street, S.W. Price 1s. net); the first monthly list of topographical and other views issued by F. Lehmann of Frankfurt (Römerberg, 3); a catalogue of noteworthy manuscripts, including documents of historical and literary interest, illuminated books of hours, musical manuscripts, etc., from Messrs. Ellis of New Bond Street; a catalogue containing a well-varied selection of second-hand books from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher and Co., Cross Street, Manchester; and *Rivista d'Italia*, October.



Correspondence.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES IN THANET.

TO THE EDITOR.

MR. H. HURD, C.E., Surveyor for the Council, Broadstairs, has again been most fortunate in unearthing interesting British and Saxon remains. Last time it was in "the Celtic village," near Dumpton (upon which he read a clever and well reasoned paper before the Society of Antiquaries three years ago); this time the ancient remains have been unearthed from the lawn or field in front of Valetta House, Broadstairs. On this lawn several withered patches were noticed, and, when excavations were carried out by Mr. Hurd to ascertain the cause, a large circular trench was found, about 50 feet in diameter, cut through the 9 inches of surface soil down into the chalk, for about 4 feet. The trench was V-shaped, and about 3 feet in width at the upper part. Close to its edges—both outside and inside the circle—some eight or more skeletons were found. Each lay crouched on its side in oval excavations in the chalk, about 3 feet from the surface. Most of them seemed to follow the line of the trench, but were not specially oriented; in fact, one was laid in diametrically the opposite position to its adjoining neighbour. I was privileged to see the men at work on Tuesday last, but up to that time no implements, cinerary urns, or articles of interest had been found with any of the crouched skeletons. This is not so strange when it is known the various remains were simply uncovered, not disturbed, examined, or removed. The oval graves were about 4 feet by 2 feet. At that section of the circle near Valetta House, and nearer the surface than any of

the others (*i.e.*, about 2 feet down), lay, stretched out full length, another type of skeleton, strong-boned, large-headed, and massive. In this case the man was placed with his head pointing quite away from the trench, and with no relation to the other interments. Under his arm six or eight silver coins were deposited, and a greenish glass "beaker," with a very narrow base and tear-like projections, was also found. This latter skeleton was, evidently, of a different race from the smaller-sized skeletons in the oval graves. Mr. Hurd is taking most careful measurements and detailed descriptions of everything, and Mr. F. G. Parsons, of St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster, is interested in the matter from an ethnological point of view. Mr. Francis W. Reader, Secretary of the Morant Club, who had great experience in barrow-burial excavations under the late General Pitt-Rivers, is of opinion, with Mr. Hurd, that the "beaker" is Saxon, and he is familiar with trenches of this kind, as used for drainage purposes originally, but afterwards utilized as convenient places for burial. The crouched skeletons are pre-Saxon.

T. W. HAYES.

West Thurrock Vicarage,
Grays, Essex,
October 20, 1911.

PLACE-NAMES AND ROMAN SITES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Surely Mr. White cannot be serious in his list of place-names (*Antiquary* for November), being "all recognized Roman sites," and surely many of the names he quotes are of post-Roman origin. To take only a few instances: What evidence is there of Roman sites at Flamborough, Burlington, Thornton, etc.; and to call Filey Brig "a massive Roman fortification" is absurd. It is quite a natural feature.

T. S.

[We hope to print in the February *Antiquary* an article by Mr. R. H. Forster, F.S.A., criticizing Mr. White's paper.]

WESTMINSTER ABBEY IRONWORK.

TO THE EDITOR.

The first edition of Murray's *Handbook to Northern Italy* (1843), in describing the iron railings round the tombs of the Scaligeri at Verona, states, on p. 271: "On a smaller scale we had some nearly as good in Westminster Abbey, closing the arch of the tomb of Henry V., and which, though different in pattern, were not dissimilar in character; as those may recollect who saw them before they were sold by the Dean and Chapter at 2d. per pound." Is anything known of what eventually became of this ironwork?

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

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